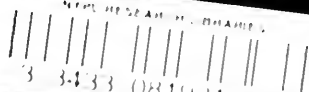


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KANSAS CITY

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Its History and Its People

1800-1908

BY CARRIE WESTLAKE WHITNEY

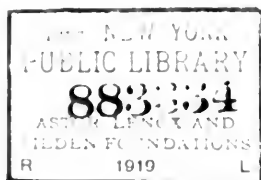
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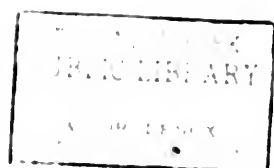
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1908



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W. B. CLARKE.

BIOGRAPHICAL

WILLIAM B. CLARKE.

In an enumeration of those men who have been the real founders, promoters and builders of Kansas City, it is imperative that mention should be made of William B. Clarke. He contributed in substantial measure to its development, to its extensive business interests, cooperated in those movements resulting in moral progress and figured prominently in its social life. There are few men whose lives are crowned with the honor and respect which are uniformly accorded him and with him, success in life was reached by his sterling qualities of mind and a heart true to every manly principle.

Mr. Clarke was born in Cleveland, Ohio, April 15, 1848, his parents being Aaron and Caroline (Bingham) Clarke, natives of Connecticut, born in Milford and Andover, respectively. Becoming residents of Cleveland, Ohio, their son, William B. Clarke, was educated in the public and private schools of that city, after which he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar. During the greater part of his life, however, he figured in financial circles. He gained a comprehensive knowledge of the banking business in two of the largest banks in Cleveland. Desiring to engage in a similar enterprise on his own account, he removed westward in 1869, and in 1871 established a bank at Abilene, Kansas, which was then headquarters for the Texas cattle trade. It was a wild frontier town where a lawless element largely held sway and where little regard was manifest for the rules which should govern man in his relations with his fellowmen. Mr. Clarke, however, maintained a high standard of conduct, clung to his ideas concerning temperance and carried no weapons. His fearlessness and genuine worth won him respect and he succeeded in building up a prosperous banking business there. However, one year later, when Abilene ceased to be a cattle center, he went to Junction City and there organized the banking house of W. B. Clarke, which in 1886 was reorganized as the First National Bank, in which he retained financial interests until his death. In the panic of 1873 this bank was compelled to make arrangements with its creditors but its doors were never closed and within seven years from that time, Mr.

Clarke had paid off all of the debts, with interest, maintaining thereby an unassailable reputation for reliability, trustworthiness and business honor.

The sphere of his activity broadened when in 1886 he came to Kansas City as president of the Merchants National Bank and at the same time became one of the heavy stockholders of the Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company, and was its president for a number of years. In 1888 he organized the United States Trust Company, of which he continued as president until his death, and in 1891 he organized a corporation controlling the entire output of salt at Salt Lake City. With keen insight into future possibilities he looked beyond the exigencies of the moment and labored for conditions that were to come. Throughout his business career he displayed the keenest sagacity combined with strong executive force and discrimination. He was thus seldom if ever at error in determining the value of a business situation and entered into large undertakings which were carried forward to successful completion in accordance with his well defined plans. He was one of the incorporators of the railroad connecting Salt Lake City, Los Angeles and Pedro, California, and became interested in railroad building in other states. Some of the largest mining enterprises in Colorado have had the benefit of his cooperation in their development.

Mr. Clarke was a man of influence in social circles, in municipal affairs and in national politics. He belonged to social clubs in a number of the leading cities, and was elected president of the Commercial Club of Kansas City, having served successively as third, second and first vice president. His connections thereby contributed in substantial manner to the welfare of Kansas City. He was also at one time president of the Kansas City Club, and the Kansas City Country Club.

Mr. Clarke attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Masonry, was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars, and also of the Kansas City Bar Association. Nor was he neglectful of the higher, holier duties of life affecting the moral development of the race. As a layman of the Protestant Episcopal church he was always prominent. He served as junior warden of Grace church for many years and was the first treasurer of the diocese of western Missouri, continuing in that office until his death. He gave of his time as well as of his means to the furtherance of many charitable and benevolent movements.

Mr. Clarke was well known in national politics and was chosen the Missouri member of the advisory committee of the national republican committee during the last three presidential campaigns, but took no active part in municipal or state politics. In 1898, when free coinage was a much discussed question, he organized the Sound Money League with a membership of over seventeen thousand.

In 1876, Mr. Clarke was married to Miss Kate E. Rockwell, of Warsaw, Illinois, and they became the parents of two sons: William Rockwell and Bertrand Rockwell, graduates of Yale and Williams College respectively. The death of Mr. Clarke occurred February 24, 1905, at Santa Barbara, California. His life was one of intense and well directed activity. He gave

inspiration to all he met. His honest, forceful, upright life won him the love and respect of everyone and his influence for good cannot be overestimated.

DINNER B. WALLIS.

Dinner B. Wallis, engaged in the real-estate business and financially interested in other business concerns of Kansas City, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1855. His parents, Jacob C. and Mary (Dimm) Wallis, were also natives of the Keystone state. The ancestry on the paternal side is traced back through eleven generations in an unbroken line to Henry Cornish, a member of the whig party of England and an alderman of the city of London, who, being accused of complicity in the Rye-house plot, was hung in front of his counting house August 23, 1685. His daughter married Henry Hollingsworth and, coming to America, they laid out the town of Newark, New Jersey, which they named New Work. The first Wallis in the direct line who came to America was Samuel Wallis, who sailed from England in 1670 as a representative of an English syndicate controlling two million acres of land in the Susquehanna valley. Dinner B. Wallis has the complete and unbroken record from that time to the present. One of his great-grandfathers, John Lukens, was surveyor general of Pennsylvania and Delaware from 1771 until 1776 and of the former state from 1781 until 1789, the Mason and Dixon Line being surveyed under his supervision. In the maternal line Dinner B. Wallis is a direct descendant in the eighth generation of Baron Von Sitler, who disinherited his two sons for becoming Lutherans and placed with the German government sixty million dollars to be held in trust for one hundred years and then distributed to their descendants. The sons came to America in 1728 and located in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and from the elder son, Dietrick Von Sitler, Mrs. Mary Wallis was a direct descendant, the complete genealogical record being in possession of our subject. The heirs, however, have never recovered the estate and have recently formed a corporation for securing the sum by litigation. Margaret Shippen, who became the wife of Benedict Arnold, was a granddaughter of Margaret Wallis, sister of John Lukens Wallis, the grandfather of our subject, and therefore a third cousin of Dinner B. Wallis. His father, Jacob C. Wallis, was a farmer, cattle-raiser and real-estate dealer, who removed from Pennsylvania to Michigan prior to the Civil war, and in 1866 became a resident of Johnson county, Missouri, where he resided until his death in 1873.

In the country schools of Johnson county, Missouri, Dinner B. Wallis began his education and afterward was graduated from the public-school course at Index, Cass county, Missouri. On leaving school he engaged in stock-raising, in which he continued until 1885, when he turned his attention to banking at Creighton, Missouri, conducting the Farmers & Merchants Bank of that place until 1895. He then sold his interests there and removed to Kansas City, where he has since conducted business as a real-estate

tate dealer, handling both farm lands and city property. He has been very successful, negotiating many important realty transfers, and has also done some speculative building, erecting houses for rental and sale. He is personally interested to a considerable extent in Kansas City real estate, owning much rental property, and as a valuator of property his judgment is unusually correct. He likewise has other financial interests and is the owner of an attractive home at No. 3125 Chestnut street, which he completed in 1904.

On the 22d of June, 1887, Mr. Wallis was married in Henry county, Missouri, to Miss Alice Quick, a daughter of Cornelius Quick, of Cass county, Missouri. They have four children, Roscoe D., Waldo B., Keene C. and Ruth H., aged respectively fifteen, twelve, nine and seven years. The two eldest are high school students and the latter is a cartoonist and illustrator of marked talent, having already made sale of some of his work to the daily papers.

Mr. Wallis has been a lifelong voter of the democratic ticket, but is not an active party worker. Both he and his wife are members of the Linwood Presbyterian church and give earnest and helpful support to the various branches of church work and contribute liberally for its maintenance. Mr. Wallis was for ten years superintendent of the Sunday school of the Presbyterian church at Creighton, Missouri. He gives generously to public movements and charities, and his nephew, John Wallis Creighton, of Creighton, Missouri, is a missionary in China. His interests have never been selfishly centered upon his own affairs, but have extended to concerns of public moment and have led to his hearty cooperation in various movements for intellectual and moral progress.

GEORGE ELLIOTT SIMPSON.

George Elliott Simpson, prominent in financial circles in New York city and in Kansas City, was identified with the early development of the latter and in later years, through financial interests, largely promoted its growth and progress. His last days, too, were here passed, and honored and respected by all who knew him, his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret. He was a native of Gallatin, Tennessee, born February 22, 1833, and was of Scotch lineage on the paternal side and of French descent in the maternal line. His grandfather, Colonel Richard Simpson, was one of the most noted of the "Round Heads" of North Carolina and represented Cornwell county in the house of commons. His father, Benjamin F. Simpson, removed from Gallatin, Tennessee, to Missouri, in 1841 and located about a mile north of Independence, removing to that city in 1846 to give his children better educational advantages.

Following his graduation from the local schools George E. Simpson entered Chapel Hill College in Lafayette county, where he pursued the regular course and afterward studied higher mathematics and language under the late Rev. Nathan Searritt, at Shawnee Mission near Westport. This was the

pioneer epoch in the history of western Missouri, and when to the west lay the unsettled, uncultivated plains, while the immediate district was also largely unclaimed and unimproved. Mr. Simpson was the promoter of many of the early business and public interests here. He was associated with the firm of Alexander and Majors, who had a government contract for transportation along the old Santa Fe trail. In 1853 he engaged in merchandising at Sibley on the Missouri river in Jackson county but in 1854 went to California by the overland route, remaining there for two years. In 1856 he returned to Independence and entered the banking house of Turner & Thornton, becoming thus an active factor in financial circles of the county. He was married in 1858 to Miss Ellen Young, whose family was a prominent and influential one in Jackson county, having come here from Vicksburg, Mississippi, in 1844. Following his marriage Mr. Simpson came to Kansas City as assistant cashier of the Old Union Bank, of which H. M. Northrup, recently deceased, was president. This bank was robbed by "Redlegs" from Kansas in 1861. The robbery was committed in the daytime and the Rev. Thomas Johnson, who had succeeded H. M. Northrup in the presidency was afterward killed. Such were some of the tragical events which occurred incident to the troublous times of the Civil war. Mr. Simpson was in the bank at the time of the robbery. He continued in Kansas City until 1862, when he removed to New York city. In the meantime he had not only been closely associated with business interests but had also cooperated largely in measures of vital importance to the community. He was closely identified with the Southern Methodist church and was one of the trustees of the old Fifth street church, the first Southern Methodist church of this city.

Mr. Simpson went to New York city, joining H. M. Northrup and J. S. Chick, who had been driven out of business here by the exigencies of war and who had organized the bank of Northrup & Chick in New York. He remained with that firm until January, 1871, when the bank of Donnell, Lawson & Simpson was established at No. 4 Wall street, New York. It became one of the noted financial organizations of that time and was largely associated with the railway systems of Ohio, Florida, North Carolina, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. The railway between New York and Philadelphia known as the "Bond route" owed its existence to this house.

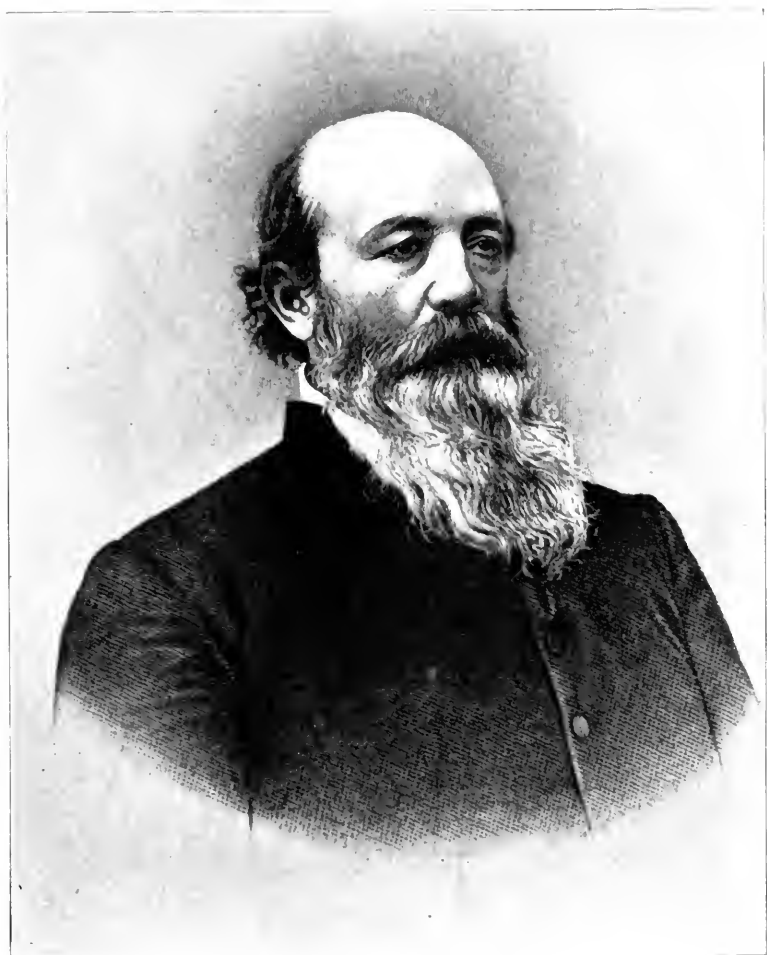
While in New York, Mr. Simpson became a valued and prominent member of several of the leading metropolitan clubs—the Manhattan, the Down Town, the Southern Society, the Adirondack Preserve Association, the Essex County Country Club, the Orange Athletic Club, the Essex County Toboggan Club and the New England Society. He was also a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and a director in the National Bank of the Republic. The family residence was maintained at East Orange, New Jersey, from 1871 until 1880 and afterward at Orange, New Jersey, until 1892, with the exception of one winter spent in New York for educational advantages. In the latter year Mr. Simpson withdrew from business in the east and returned to Kansas City, where he became vice president of the National Water Works Company. In the meantime, through his financial operations in the east Mr. Simpson contributed in large measure to the development of this

city, the company with which he was connected being for a considerable period fiscal agents for Kansas and Arkansas. His death resulted from an accident. While returning from the Quindaro hunting station in a buggy in company with Charles A. Jones, the horse became frightened and the vehicle was overturned. The injuries which Mr. Simpson sustained terminated his life April 11, 1893.

Mrs. Simpson survives her husband and is now living at No. 3613 Walnut street. She was born in Gallatin, Mississippi, in 1841. Their family numbered eleven children, of whom seven are yet living: Frank, a member of the firm of Simpson & Groves, controlling the largest real-estate, loan and insurance business in Kansas City; Dr. James Young Simpson, a practicing physician of Kansas City; Ellen Lee, Eliza Bell and Mary Louise, all at home; George Elliott, professor of theoretical music at Baylor College, at Belton, Texas; and Mastin Simpson, secretary and treasurer of the H. P. Wright Investment Company. The others were George Sanders, Laura and Maude, who died in childhood; and Lawrence Raymond, who died in Kansas City in 1892, at the age of four years. Mr. Simpson was devoted to his home and family and regarded no personal sacrifice or effort on his part too great if it would promote the happiness and enhance the welfare of his wife and children. He ever held to high ideals in citizenship and had firm faith in Kansas City and its future, which faith he manifested in the active cooperation which he gave to various interests and movements in which the city was a direct beneficiary. The principles which governed his life were those which develop upright, honorable manhood. He was the associate and warm personal friend of many distinguished residents of New York as well as in Kansas City and left to his family a most honored name.

ISAAC M. RIDGE, M. D.

The life record of Dr. Isaac M. Ridge if given in detail would practically present a complete history of the early days of Missouri and Kansas City especially, and would constitute an important chapter in the annals of the latter. He was the first college graduated physician to locate in Kansas City and his experiences were those which usually fall to the lot of the member of the medical fraternity on the frontier—the long rides through summer's heat and winter's cold, over roads at times almost impassable, to receive, perhaps, no compensation for his services, other than the consciousness of a duty well performed. He was born in Adair county, Kentucky, July 9, 1825, and in the paternal line came of Dutch and Welsh ancestry, while in the maternal line, he was of Scotch and French ancestry. Both families, however, were planted on American soil in colonial days in Virginia or North Carolina. His parents were William and Sophia (Dillingham) Ridge. The father, a native of Maryland, removed to Kentucky in 1800, and following his marriage, which was celebrated in that state, went to Lafayette county, Missouri, in 1833.



DR. I. M. RIDGE

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Dr. Ridge, then a youth of eight years, pursued his education in a private school and in an academy at Dover, Missouri. There he also took up the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. I. S. Warren. Subsequently he became a student in the Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, from which he was graduated in 1848 with the first honors of his class.

On the 1st day of June of the same year Dr. Ridge located for practice at the old city of Kansas sometimes called Westport Landing, but now Kansas City, and opened an office on the Levee. The settlement numbered less than four hundred. He was the first and only college graduated physician in the city. He made horseback trips daily into all adjoining counties and across the river into the territory of Kansas, as there was need for his professional services. By his kindness and skill toward the Wyandotte Indians, he won their friendship and gained a great influence over them, which extended rapidly to other tribes. When roving red men were a part of the life of the great west, Dr. Ridge was honored by the Indians at one of the "great corn feasts," by being made a member of their tribe, at which celebration he was given the soubriquet of "Little Thunder," in Indian Animicans, from his positive manner and directness of speech, and sonorous voice which were brought into play when his instructions were disobeyed, for they regarded his cures as miraculous.

To the honor and nobility of the nature of the red men Dr. Ridge was always enthusiastic in his praise, never receiving anything but the kindest services attention and love of the many many tribes, that were passing to and fro through Missouri and came within his jurisdiction, always glad to have Little Thunder their guest and friend, which was manifested time and again up to the day of his death. Treat the Indians, said the Doctor, with honesty, uprightness and truthfulness and they will always be your staunch supporters; deceive them, they never forgive nor forget, neither will they lose an opportunity of showing their complete disgust for those whom they think wronged them.

With the increasing emigration of 1849 his practice grew and his endurance was taxed to the limit. In the midst of the great epidemic of Asiatic cholera in 1849, he became a victim of the scourge, and it hardly seemed that a recovery was possible. The only medical aid which he could secure came from Dr. Charles Robinson, afterward the first governor of Kansas, who was then en route to California. In records made by Dr. Ridge this is related, "I said to my friend Mingus, I have a fine horse in the stable, saddle and bridle, in view of present conditions they will be of no service to me in the future, perhaps. Will you stride him and go to Robinson, give my situation as best you know how and ask him to return to me. He did as requested, rode one hundred and ten miles in twelve hours or by sunrise the next morning, and back the same day with Dr. Robinson. I was unconscious when he arrived, hardly recognizing him at all. He examined me closely, was told what I had done for myself and diagnosed my case as a hopeless one, but for reasons best known to myself, he sat down by my bedside, and treated me for two days and two nights, administering

what he regarded as the proper treatment for one collapsed in cholera, finally leaving me without giving any reason to my friends, to hope that I would ever get well. To Dr. Robinson's skill and the indefatigable care and watchfulness of Captain Chouteau and my boon companion Henry Chick and his brother Joseph, I was nursed back to health and strength.

"Dr. Robinson left his company and proceeded to California remaining in California for two or three or perhaps four years, returning to the state about 1855 or 1856, came to the state of Kansas, was elected governor of that state, and, during the fearful struggle between the states during the Civil war, I had the opportunity to reciprocate and repay him for the great favor he had conferred upon me.

"In 1861 during the progress of the war Dr. Robinson made a trip to his old homestead in Massachusetts and on again coming to the west made a trip up the river from St. Louis. The boat on which he had taken passage was captured near Napoleon, some miles below Kansas City, and the governor was made a prisoner. News of the capture was conveyed by a mounted courier to me. I had not forgotten the kindness received at the hands of Dr. Robinson during the cholera epidemic, so saddled my horse and rode all night, arriving just in time to hear that Governor Robinson was to be hung at daybreak by a posse of desperadoes of those troublesome times. Without a moment's delay I gained admission to the presence of Governor Robinson. In the gloom of the early morning, my hat pulled well down over my eyes, Robinson failed to recognize me. Advancing toward him, my hand extended and speaking as man to man, voice choked under the circumstances of the past and the present, I said: 'Governor Robinson, they will never hang you except over my dead body. I leave you to make every effort in the power of a human being to save you.' Great was his surprise to meet me as he thought he had left me a dying young physician whom he would never meet as a living man again.

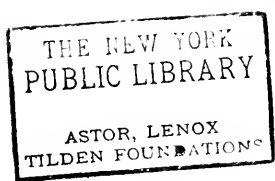
"By the earnest work of influential friends, Governor Robinson was sent on his way rejoicing. He was one of the nobles of God's creations; a man who made no personal distinctions on account of personal opinions or political differences, but was true to himself and to his fellows in every relation in life. His obligations to his fellow creatures could not be violated.

"We did not meet again until the opening of the Kansas City Exposition building in the late '80s, some twenty odd years afterward, when I was appointed to receive the party of the governor of Kansas and his staff at the speaker's platform and escort the guests to their places, when simultaneously Dr. Robinson and myself recognized each other, and with a glad cry we fell into each others' embrace, tears coursing down our cheeks, blinding us with great emotion, not heeding the amazed looks of that immense audience. Later, in Governor Robinson's speech, he narrated the events as heretofore given, 'I now think, ladies and gentlemen, that the honors were even between the two Dr. R's'. The wild applause of the audience concurring with that sentiment."

On recovering from the cholera, Dr. Ridge gave constant care to the infected which included nearly the whole population and another epidemic



MRS. I. M. RIDGE



had set in. He was assisted part of the time by Dr. Oliver Fulton, who soon died and for three years thereafter, Dr. Ridge treated sporadic cases of cholera and smallpox. He was very successful in his professional work, and in smallpox cases his treatment avoided disfigurement. At his own expense and with the help of his negroes he built on the island in the Missouri river, Kansas City's first pest hospital, which remained there in use until late in the '80s. For many years Dr. Ridge was the only surgeon in Kansas City, and he gained preeminence in surgery and in medicine.

In October, 1861, just before the battle of Lexington, Dr. Ridge was compelled by the order to attend General Slack's Division as chief surgeon of his staff, being so ordered by General Sterling Price, and in this battle, by reason of his position, he was able to save the lives of a number of his warmest friends who were fighting on the other side. In his official capacity he attended all of those who were wounded in the engagement.

President Lincoln, appreciating the wonderful ability of Dr. Ridge, not only offered him a commission but any position in his province on the Potomac if he would accept service in the army. These offers were carried to the Doctor through high officials, but to all entreaties the Doctor turned a deaf ear, so strong were his Masonic vows not to take up arms against the government under which he lived and he could not fight against his relations and friends.

Just at the close of the war he was shot in the leg by a highwayman, but managed to escape with his life. The bullet accompanied him to his grave. Following the close of hostilities and the more rapid upbuilding of Kansas City, other physicians became residents of Kansas City and Dr. Ridge at all times received them kindly, assisting many in getting a business start. He did not take an active part, however, in the management of the medical colleges, preferring to continue in the private practice of his profession, though always a welcome lecturer at all of the colleges.

At a recent date he was the only allopathic physician in the city to sign a petition to the governor of the state that homeopaths be given a place on the medical board of the asylums, "For surely," he naively remarked, "the homeopaths should be given a chance to kill with little pills as we allopaths with the big ones."

Throughout the years of his practice his patronage steadily grew in extent and importance until 1875, when he retired from the more active duties of his chosen calling, confining himself to office practice and consultation, and until two years previous to his death he was found daily at his office in the Ridge building.

A monument to the enterprise of Dr. Ridge is the beautiful Ridge building, which is recognized as one of the best office buildings west of the Mississippi. It extends from Main to Walnut street. In the section fronting on Walnut street is about one hundred rooms. The second story is used for office purposes and the third and fourth floors are devoted to the Masonic fraternity. The main street building is six stories in height; has about two hundred office rooms, beside six large stores, with basement.

From 1855 to 1871 he acted and practiced medicine on every body that sent for him without regard for nationality, color or condition. In the year previous, having been elected to the council, and discovering that they had among them an unnaturalized member, the entire council from the mayor down resigned, but were later reappointed to their several offices with the exception of Dr. Ridge, who was appointed city physician, thus giving him the honor of being the first city physician Kansas City had, and he held this position for over ten years, when he positively resigned, refusing to be reappointed several times. His resignation was accepted under protest. During this period, owing to the exigencies of the times and the position Dr. Ridge found himself, with the assistance of a valet not only city physician, but steward, nurse, undertaker, and grave supervisor, for which services he was to have been paid by the city. The epidemic of smallpox in its first raid took off a hundred or more patients, then cholera reappearing chiefly among the Belgians who came by the boat load up the river, swept them off by the hundreds. During this term of service Dr. Ridge had under his care several thousand patients, refugees and soldiers, in and out of the hospitals, for which he was never paid or received a dollar, practicing under duress and for humanity's sake.

In 1850 Mormons camped here on their way to Utah, while here they were taken with severe illness, smallpox and cholera being their principal troubles. The success of Dr. Ridge in relieving the Mormons, was so phenomenal, that Brigham Young offered him any position he might wish, and named an immense salary, even for these days, if he would go with them and be the physician of the Mormons, which was declined with thanks.

Dr. Ridge was always a public-spirited Kansan, donating large sums to many public enterprises for the city's benefit and giving it much land without price, especially that square at the "Junction." Also in 1881 he gave to the city four and one-half feet to widen Ninth street when the property was selling at seven hundred and fifty dollars per foot. Property owners, adjoining this strip in 1908 refused offers of over four thousand dollars per foot. Dr. Ridge always approved of parks and boulevards, but objected seriously to the manner of getting the same. He thought the city should issue fifty year bonds for the purpose, and not burden one generation to purchase them outright as future generations should help pay for these benefits and luxuries they are to enjoy.

Back in early times, Dr. Ridge was always progressive. The Kansas City Enterprise, the first newspaper, was owned by the stockholders, who were: William Gillis, Dr. Benoist Troost, Colonel McCarthy, Colonel E. M. McGee, Joseph and Henry Chick, H. M. Northrup, Dr. Isaac M. Ridge, Judge Thomas A. Smart, Dr. Johnston Lykins, John S. Campbell, Silas Armstrong, Patrick, Philip and John Shannon, Jesse Riddlesbarger, Thomas Johnson of Shawnee Mission, and Captain Chouteau. They had no regular editor. Colonel M. J. Pain helped to edit the paper for a short time, as did many of the stockholders. J. K. Abels, the first printer, being an abolitionist, was not much liked. William J. Strong, a highly educated gentleman, was the first to whom they paid a regular salary. He left for a visit to St. Louis

and from there sent in his resignation. The stockholders called a meeting and appointed a committee to engage an editor. They engaged Colonel Robert Van Horn, and J. K. Abel as printer to edit a *democratic* paper on certain lines, which they did to the satisfaction of the stockholders. These gentlemen bought the paper for five hundred dollars, which included a debt of two hundred and fifty dollars for material in St. Louis, they giving notes payable in six months. So well did they edit the paper and increase the circulation that before pay day arrived the stockholders called a meeting, appointed a committee of three consisting of Jesse Riddlesbarger, Silas Armstrong and Dr. Ridge. The committee appointed Dr. Ridge as chairman to acknowledge the stockholders' respect, admiration and approval of the conduct of the Enterprise to Colonel Van Horn and Mr. Abel, and present them their notes cancelled, on behalf of the stockholders as a mark of their appreciation for upholding the interests of the community and stockholders, which was a complete surprise to Colonel Van Horn, but none the less appreciated by him. This same Kansas City Enterprise later became the Kansas City Journal.

Dr. Ridge was the first resident of Kansas City to be made a Master Mason, this being in 1849, and he became a charter member of Kansas City Chapter, No. 28, and also of the Knight Templar Commandery. He attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite and was also Noble of the Mystic Shrine, his profession, giving him ample opportunity to exemplify the beneficent spirit of the craft. Again and again he brought into play the cardinal virtues of Masonry, brotherly kindness and mutual helpfulness.

During the war their charter of the blue lodge was carried off by Kansas soldiers, who had taken possession of the McDowell building, on the west side of Main street, corner of Sixth as were also the jewels of the lodge, and carried to Leavenworth. Two years after the close of the war the charter all soiled, torn and bearing the stains of tobacco, was returned to Dr. Ridge, his being the only legible name on the charter. It was desired by some of the members to return the charter to the officials of the grand lodge and disband; but the grand chapter returned it and advised reorganization, which was done. The remaining members subsequently built up a large prosperous chapter and the original charter, with its stains and mutilations now hangs in the Masonic Temple in the Ridge building.

During and after the trying times of the war, Dr. Ridge was twice saved from death by the fact that he was a Mason. Though he took sides with neither political faction engaged in carrying on the war, such was the bitterness of feeling that if a man was not pronounced in his support of one faction, he was supposed to be in league with the other, and on two different occasions the Doctor owed his life to Masonic brethren. Both incidents were remarkable and deserving of preservation in history.

On one occasion a Prussian captain, with a band of thirty soldiers, went to the Doctor's house with the intention of taking his life. It was about ten o'clock at night and the Doctor was milking in the barnyard when four or five of the crowd jumped over the fence and ordered him to rise. The Doctor coolly replied, "It seems you are in a great hurry. You had better

wait till I finish milking." The men responded, "You had better be preparing for something else" and again ordered him to arise. He obeyed and they marched him into the yard, where a sight met his gaze that made his blood run cold with horror. He saw his sick wife and little son, clad only in his night robe, in terror, standing surrounded by the villainous crowd which was eager to take the lives of their victims. The moon was at high meridian, a wonderous white night, which seemed as light as day, and the Doctor, comprehending the situation at a glance, immediately gave the grand hailing sign of distress of the Masons, which was quickly answered by the little Prussian captain, who could scarcely speak English, being in command of the force. He drew his sword from his scabbard, gave it a flourish and said: "Dish is not de man to kill; put up your swords, put up your guns, py Got." The Doctor was then given a chance to defend himself against his accusers who had falsely informed the party. The result was that he found a traitor to gratitude, in the person of a German woman and her husband to whom the Doctor and his wife had furnished food and clothing for many weeks. She lamely gave the excuse that "This is not the man; this is my friend the Doctor, who has been goot to me." The Prussian captain was so indignant at her subterfuge that, as she crossed the stile, he struck her with the broadside of his sword saying, "If I catch you in de lines again I kill you." They bade the Doctor and his family good night, and they went to bed in peace.

The second time the Doctor's life was saved through Masonry was by the intervention of a man of probably more humble origin than the other: a colored barber, Louis Henderson, who was a native of Ohio and had never been a slave. For five years previous to this event he had followed his calling in Kansas City. One day two men entered his shop and asked to be shaved, and there discussed a plot to kill a certain doctor. Taking some time to prepare his instruments to shave his customers, he listened to their conversation. The barber was a Mason and his customers were such. Learning that one was Colonel Hoyt and the other Colonel Jim Lane and that they were there to kill a certain Doctor who had been reported to Colonel Jennison as being "disloyal" as his customer was in the chair, Henderson asked: "Who is this Doctor you are going to kill?" The man replied, "It is Dr. Ridge, he cannot live here any longer, he is disloyal." In answer Henderson replied "Colonel Hoyt, I can't shave you and Colonel Lane take back all you have said about Dr. Ridge, and promise me on your word as a Mason that you will not harm him, nor allow him to be harmed in any shape or form, for he is a better and bigger Mason than you or I or anyone else in this country, and will do more for the order than any other man and go farther to help suffering humanity, and until you take back what you have said I cannot shave you sir. I would rather cut your throat than let you up from this chair till you give me your solemn promise that he and his shall be safe." Quite a protracted discussion followed and at length Colonel Hoyt gave his word of honor not to molest Dr. Ridge or to allow any of his company to do so, and from that time forward Colonel Hoyt and his band of "Redlegs" were always courteous to Dr. Ridge.

In 1850 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Ridge and Eliza A. Smart, daughter of Thomas A. Smart, of Kansas City, long since deceased. They are the parents of five children of whom the living are William E. and Thomas S., business men of Kansas City; and Sophia Lee, the wife of Robert F. Lakeman.

In 1882 Dr. Ridge was again married, his second union being with May D. Campbell, a daughter of Bartley and Christina (Hamer Baker) Campbell. Mr. Campbell was one of the most prominent business men of Cincinnati and one of the founders of the Chamber of Commerce there. His wife, who died December 15, 1892, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Ridge was a member of the distinguished Hamer family of Pennsylvania and Ohio, a niece of General Thomas Hamer of Mexican repute. She was a lady remarkable for her grace, beauty and musical talent, was a leader in social, church and charitable circles in Cincinnati, and an author of no little repute. Mrs. Ridge is also a most cultured lady possessing superior musical talent, both as a vocalist and pianist, which had gained for her a wide reputation. She was appointed by the state of Missouri as one of the directors of music at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. Her services are sought by the best educational institutions and churches. When charity makes its call, she frequently graciously responds. Although Dr. Ridge was many years her senior, her rare charm of personality and her loyalty to him, wielded an influence for the uplifting of his life by sharing the cares and responsibilities that naturally fall upon a man in his position by diffusing the sunshine and clearing away the shadows of life, rounding the sharp corners, smoothing the rough edges, a veritable "David" with her wonderful and inspiring vocal powers. Mrs. Ridge proved more than a wife, she was a comrade as well. As they worked together their toil, their hardships, their hopes and ambitions were one. Her devotion was demonstrated in a pathetic incident when, at the close of the funeral services, she tenderly covered him with a soft white silken scarf—an ancient rite in her family—the legend being that as the spirit of the departing loved one is passing, his eyes shall dwell last on her who is nearest and dearest. She was his loving companion, his secretary in his professional work; his "right hand man of business" and his "amanuensis."

Two years prior to his death Dr. Ridge was injured by a falling beam and this resulted in his demise on the 7th day of May, 1907. Up to the time of his injury, he had retained extraordinary health and vigor, although he practically gave up active practice thirty years before, his time and attention being devoted to his investments, which were extensive. He was keenly alive to the professional calls of his friends and the poor, many of the former being loath to give up his services while his benevolent spirit prompted his aid to the latter class. When Dr. Ridge arrived in Kansas City, in May, 1848, his possessions consisted of a horse, a stock of medicine and twenty-five dollars in money, an indomitable will, and a robust constitution. As the years passed he attained a place as a millionaire property owner of the country owing to his careful judicious investments and frugality, although during his life he gave to charity between twenty-five and thirty

thousand dollars in cash. While his books showed at his death fifty thousand dollars unpaid medical fees.

In 1866 he bought eighty-four acres of land now in the center of Kansas City, while in 1881 he divided his tract in half, giving fourteen acres to each of his three children, and he erected upon each tract for them beautiful residences, besides building a large business house on ground that had been inherited through their mother from their grandfather's estate, which is one of the most valuable possessions in the city. The remaining forty-two acres (the west half of the original eighty-four acres) he retained and upon this is situated his magnificent residence known as "Castle Ridge" commanding a beautiful view of the city in every direction. This home, built in 1882 and 1884, is in the form of a great cross. In architecture it combines the Tuscan and Corinthian styles, is beautified by mansard roof and crowned with imposing towers of minarets, and the stones over the porches their fraternal emblems. The upper story is a music room, which is surrounded by an observatory containing a fine telescope. Dr. Ridge was a lover of scientific research and his reading was broad, and he kept in touch with the best thinking men of the age and made continued advancement in his profession, in his business investment and his thought life. His home was the rendezvous especially for young, earnest medical men. They revered the Doctor as a marvelous exponent of thought, study and advancement in the medical world. His success indicated the strength of his character and a fit utilization of the innate talents which were his. Honored and respected by all, young and old, great and small, there was no one who occupied a more enviable position in public regard than Dr. Ridge, and no history of Kansas City could be complete without a record of this pioneer physician, who became one of the city's most prosperous and prominent men.

Some idea of the character of Dr. Ridge and his great love for his profession, as well as for humanity in general, may be gleaned from the fact that his repeated instructions to his wife were that if any complication should arise in his last sickness that would baffle his physicians and surgeons she should insist on a thorough post mortem to be made for the enlightenment of his profession and the benefit of humanity. On May 7, 1907, within one month of being eighty-two years of age Dr. Ridge departed from this earth where he was beloved by his friends and associates and respected by his enemies and where he had the admiration of all men who will mourn his loss as a man who was one of Kansas City's most progressive and public-spirited citizens. He stood as a synonym of truthfulness, honesty and uprightness.

Dr. Ridge was a member of the American National Association of Physicians and Surgeons and of the Missouri State Board, and at their meeting the following resolutions were passed.

RESOLUTIONS REGARDING THE DEATH OF DR. ISAAC M. RIDGE PASSED BY THE
JACKSON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Whereas in the wisdom of Providence, Dr. Isaac M. Ridge has completed his allotted time and has gone to enter upon the rest and reward which are given those who have lived a good and useful life; therefore be it:

Resolved, by the Jackson County Medical Society, of which he was a lifelong member, that we hereby express our appreciation of the wonderful place which he has filled in the development of Kansas City; that we are proud that one who did so much for the upbuilding of this city should have been a member of our profession and should have seen fit to honor its Medical Society with his membership all these years since he has ceased active service.

Be it further resolved, that his death removes from us one whose loss will be felt for generations to come, and that we hereby convey to his widow, family and numerous friends this humble acknowledgment of our appreciation of him as a man, a citizen, a physician and a brother.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be kept in the minutes of the Jackson County Medical Society, and that a copy be sent to the bereaved family.

Frank Neff, M. D.

E. T. Van Eman, M. D.

E. L. Chambliss, M. D.

Kansas City, Missouri, May 8, 1907.

Committee.

MONTGOMERY DAYTON STEVENSON.

Montgomery Dayton Stevenson, outfitter to men, deserves mention in this volume as a prominent representative of commercial interests, successfully conducting business at No. 1003 Walnut street and also at No. 105 East Tenth street. Energy and good system characterize all his undertakings and definite consideration and sound judgment are the basis of all his acts and commercial moves. A native son of Missouri, Mr. Stevenson was born in Saline county, November 18, 1870, and is a son of Ewing F. and Victoria (Jackson) Stevenson, both of whom were natives of Ohio, the former born in Greene county and the latter in the city of Xenia. They were married in the Buckeye state and soon afterward removed to Saline county, Missouri, where the father engaged in merchandising, which pursuit he followed for many years. In 1902 he removed to Mount Washington, this state, where he is now living retired.

Montgomery D. Stevenson was seventeen years of age when he came to Kansas City. He had largely acquired his education in the public schools of Malta Bend and later attended Spalding's Commercial College. He also pursued his studies in night school while working for the H. J. Bruner Hardware Company and his ambition to secure an education, even though he must devote the evening hours thereto, displayed the elemental strength of his character and gave promise for a successful future. He was with the hardware company for seven years, entering their employ in a humble capacity at a salary of four dollars per week. Gradually, however, he worked his way upward until he became buyer and general manager. Although at the beginning the salary was small and the position was insignificant, like many other brainy, energetic young men who came to this city in the day of small

things and have since left their impress upon its magnificent development, he did not wait for a specially brilliant opening. However, he showed conspicuously the traits of character that have made his life successful. He performed all the duties that devolved upon him, however humble and however small the recompense might be, conscientiously and industriously and his worth brought him recognition in promotion until he was occupying a position of large responsibility when he resigned to take charge of the builders hardware department for the Richards & Conover Hardware Company. A year later he resigned to engage in business on his own account as the associate of J. Otis Huff. They organized the firm of Huff & Stevenson and five years later Mr. Stevenson purchased his partner's interest in the business, since which time he has been sole proprietor. The enterprise proved a success from the beginning and today Mr. Stevenson has one of the most handsome and modern men's outfitting establishments in Kansas City. Watchful of opportunities pointing to success and for the enlargement of the scope of his activities, on the 14th of September, 1907, he organized the Atlas Investment Company, of which he was made president. This company deals in city real-estate and in western lands and is one of the active and extensive dealers in realty, having secured a large clientage that makes the business very profitable.

On the 18th of October, 1905, occurred the marriage of Mr. Stevenson and Miss Junia Jones, a daughter of L. M. Jones, president of the Jones Dry Goods Company. Unto this marriage has been born one son, Lawrence Ewing, whose natal day was August 5, 1906.

Mr. Stevenson is a republican in politics and has attained high rank in Masonry, belonging to Temple Lodge, No. 299, A. F. & A. M., Orient Chapter, R. A. M., the Consistory of the Scottish Rite and Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church and he also belongs to the Kansas City Athletic Club, of which he served for two years, in 1904 and 1905, as a director. He is likewise a member of the Knife & Fork Club of Kansas City and is a member of the Merchants & Manufacturers Association. His is a notable career of one who has worked his way upward from an obscure position in early boyhood to a place of prominence in the commercial world, his name being now an honored one on business paper, while to him is accorded the respect and admiration which is ever due to those who gain distinction through honorable methods.

VICTOR W. FLOWERREE.

In business life, where opportunities are limitless and where there is always room at the top, Victor W. Flowerree has made continuous advancement and is now president and treasurer of the Urban Construction Company.

His life record began in Vicksburg, Mississippi, and in 1888 he became a resident of Kansas City, immediately following his graduation from the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia. On his arrival here he entered the employ of the old Metropolitan Grand Avenue Cable Street Rail-



V. W. FLOWERREE.

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way Company, with which he continued for eleven years, being advanced from one position to a higher one until, serving as office boy at the beginning, he eventually became chief secretary to the president, having charge of the Independence electric line and acting also as manager of Fairmount and Troost park.

On resigning his position in connection with the street railway company in 1899, he turned his attention to the general contracting business, and in 1903 established the Urban Construction Company, general contractors. The company was reorganized in 1904 with Victor W. Flowerree as president and treasurer and E. F. Wilcox as secretary. They do a general contracting business, and many substantial structures are accredited to them. They built the Humboldt school, the Greenwood school, the D. A. Moore transfer building, a number of flat buildings, the hospital and laboratory of the state of Kansas at Rosedale and the Holmes buildings on Grand avenue. Thus various important contracts have been awarded them, and in their execution they have displayed excellent business ability, keen discernment and unfaltering enterprise. When Mr. Flowerree first became connected with the Urban Construction Company its business was at a low ebb, but under his management it has grown to be one of the most prosperous firms of the kind in the city. He deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, as at the outset of his career he had no assistance, placing his dependence, however, upon the safe and substantial qualities of energy, determination and fidelity.

Mr. Flowerree is a member of the Kansas City Club, of which he is serving as treasurer, and also a member of the Country Club. His acquaintance is now a wide one and his popularity is based upon his geniality, cordiality and deference for the opinion of others.

SIMEON BROOKS ARMOUR.

The life record of Simeon Brooks Armour constitutes a most important chapter in the annals of the west, but while Kansas City acknowledges her great indebtedness to him for efforts which promoted its material advancement, it was, nevertheless, his personal qualities that made him one of the most honored, respected and beloved residents of the city. While his business career gained him classification with the foremost American financiers and business men, those who met him in the daily walks of life recognized in him the humanitarian spirit which draws the individual closely to his fellowmen, winning for him the warm friendship and genuine admiration that the mere accumulation of wealth can never bring. He left upon the community the impress of a generous spirit, kindly purpose and an honorable name, for while he attained wealth his path was never strewn with the wreck of other men's fortunes, nor was there a single esoteric phase in his career.

Mr. Armour was born in Stockbridge, New York, February 1, 1828, and his life record covered the intervening years to the 29th of March,

1899, when he passed away in his Kansas City home. James Armour, the founder of the family in America, was a Scotch-Irish immigrant who, born on the Emerald isle, came to the United States about the middle of the eighteenth century. He was the father of eight children, the sixth of whom was John Armour, a native of Connecticut, born in 1765. The fourth of the nine children of John Armour was Danforth Armour, whose birth occurred in 1799. He was a school teacher of Connecticut, and in 1825 married Miss Julia Brooks, who also engaged in teaching. An atmosphere of intellectual culture and interest therefore pervaded the home in which Simeon B. Armour spent his boyhood days. He was the eldest in a family of six sons and two daughters, and his early environment was that of the farm, whereon lessons of thrift and industry, as exemplified in a New England ancestry, were taught him. The principles thus inculcated in his early life bore rich fruit in later years. He grew to appreciate the value of character and to place those things which make up life's contacts and experiences in their proportionate relations. Acquiring a common-school education, he supplemented it by study in the seminary at Cazenovia, New York, and at the age of twenty-two years began business on his own account, taking the initial step in a career that was marked by consecutive successes, whereby he gained rank among the foremost business men of the entire country. In early manhood he was a partner in a woolen mill at Stockbridge, New York, for several years, and at a later date, in connection with others, became the owner of the plant, which they converted into a distillery. The new interest occupied his attention for five years, after which he sold out and resumed the occupation of the farm. The great west attracted him, however, for he believed he saw in its business conditions the opportunities for advancement and prosperity. Accordingly, in the fall of 1870 he removed to Kansas City and here entered into the packing business with his brother, Philip D. Armour, of Chicago. The history of this enterprise forms one of the most important chapters in the business annals of America. It was marked by a constant expansion and development of the business until the name of Armour is to the packing interests of the United States what the name of Rothschild has been to the financial world of Europe. S. B. Armour became manager of the interests at Kansas City, conducted under the name of the Armour Packing Company, and as the result of his clear perception of business possibilities, his wonderful administrative direction and executive force and his power to assimilate, to control and to shape into unity varied and even seemingly diverse interests, made the plant of which he was the head the second largest enterprise of this character in the world, exceeded only by the great Armour plant in Chicago. Arriving in 1870, it was in 1871 that the first building of the present plant was erected. Facilities were constantly increased to meet the growing demands of the business, and Kansas City became the stock market for the entire western country. What it has been in the material development of Kansas City cannot be overestimated. As the business grew, Mr. Armour drew around him men of keen sagacity and excellent business capacity, until the personnel of the business represented great strength and indomitable enterprise. It brought into the city and kept

in circulation millions of dollars, and aside from his packing interests Mr. Armour extended his efforts into various fields, wherein the city was a large indirect beneficiary. Following the organization of the Armour Brothers Banking Company, he served as its vice president for eleven years. The institution was succeeded in 1888 by the Midland National Bank, of which Mr. Armour was elected president. He was also one of the organizers and the vice president of the Interstate National Bank, located in the Exchange Building at the Kansas City stockyards and was a director in the New England Safe Deposit & Trust Company. His name was on the directorate of various other important enterprises, including the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the Kansas City Stockyards Company, and the Union Stockyards Company, of Denver, Colorado. His counsel was always received with attention and interest, the wisdom and the correctness of his views being indicated by the success which he achieved in his own remarkable career. Intricate business problems were of easy solution to him, and unrelated forces were unified into a harmonious whole in the upbuilding of gigantic financial and commercial interests.

In 1856 Mr. Armour was married to Miss Margaret E. Clock, of Vernon, New York. They were members of the Presbyterian church but, free from the denominational bias, Mr. Armour assisted every worthy movement and institution, giving most generously when days seemed darkest in the history of the enterprise which needed assistance. His philanthropic and charitable efforts were prompted by a deep and sincere interest in his fellowmen and their welfare. With him justice was always accompanied by the higher attribute of mercy. His heart responded in sympathetic readiness to every tale of sorrow or distress or every story of need, and not only through his life time but also at his death, through the terms of his will, did many public institutions of merit profit by his liberality. Soon after his demise a beautiful memorial was prepared by the members of the Kansas City board of park commissioners, of which he had long been a faithful and enthusiastic member. This memorial contained resolutions expressive of appreciation of his high character and of the enthusiasm, deep interest, strict integrity and devotion to duty which characterized his efforts in behalf of the city of his adoption. Honored and respected by all, there was no man in Kansas City who occupied a more enviable position in financial and commercial circles, and yet in the city of his residence, where he was best known, it was his personal attributes that drew to him the deepest friendship and respect of those with whom he was daily brought in contact. Few men have so fully realized the responsibilities of wealth or entered with such genuine interest into the work of discharging their obligations to their fellowmen.

Mrs. Armour still retains her residence in Kansas City and is well known here for her labors in philanthropic lines in support of charitable and benevolent institutions and also through a private charity which indicates the deepest personal interest. She is the president of the Woman's Christian Association, now having under its charge the management of the Children's Home, of which Mr. Armour was a patron to the extent of fifty

thousand dollars. She has, too, the utmost appreciation for the social amenities of life and her hospitality constitutes one of the most attractive features in the cultured society circles of Kansas City.

HENRY S. BURGIN.

Henry S. Burgin, president of the American Land & Security Company of Kansas City, is a man whose business integrity has been unquestioned. All days in his career have not been equally bright but he possessed the strong purpose and firm determination that win successes through honorable means. He now conducts a large business in city real estate and farm lands and also derives a good income from several farm properties which he owns. A native of Lee county, Virginia, he was born March 31, 1845. His paternal ancestors came originally from the north of England, where a city bears the family name. They were among the early settlers of this country and the family has been represented in every war in which American interests have been involved. William Eli, a fraternal ancestor was a soldier of the Revolution. Rev. S. W. Burgin, the father, was a minister and educator, who removed with his family to Harrison county, Missouri, on leaving Virginia in November, 1853. At his new location he bought and entered several thousand acres of land. He was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and during his residence in Harrison county up to the time of his death, which occurred about twenty-five years ago, he preached continuously in local churches, always without remuneration, giving his services as a freewill offering to the cause. He was a man of high mental culture and superior education, broad in his views and philanthropic in his purposes. The many good deeds of his life, combined with his marked ability, gained him the highest respect and admiration of all with whom he came in contact. He was also a poet and author of much more than local note and was one of the expert astronomers of the country. His wife, Mrs. B. J. (Woodward) Burgin, is also now deceased.

Henry S. Burgin was the youngest of three sons who inherited large farms in Harrison county at the death of their father. The second brother, Colonel J. S. H. Burgin, enlisted for service in the Civil war, under Captain Pierce, and was in the battle of Liberty Landing. He did conspicuous service in the battles of Corinth, and Pea Ridge and continued with the army throughout the war, closing with the battle of Champion Hill before Vicksburg. Other members of the family were participants in that civil strife on the Union side. The eldest brother, Dr. F. N. Burgin, was a prominent physician and minister, who practiced medicine for several years at Loraine, a small town adjoining the farm of Henry S. Burgin, and named after the French province. Dr. Burgin died about eight years ago.

Through the medium of the district schools of Virginia Henry S. Burgin acquired his early education, attending for two or three months each year during the winter season and walking four miles to the schoolhouse. Bet-

ter educational opportunities came to him later, however, for at the age of seventeen he entered the Gallatin Academy at Gallatin, Missouri, where he studied almost night and day, with a firm determination to acquire a good education. After three sessions there spent he entered Edinburgh College and was graduated three years later with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1870 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by his alma mater. Following his graduation he returned home to conduct his farm of three hundred and twenty acres, which was well stocked with shorthorns, hogs and sheep. While thus connected with agricultural interests, in 1869 he established a high school at Gentryville, Missouri, which he conducted for two sessions, and in 1874 he was elected president of the high school at Eagleville, Harrison county, Missouri. In 1880 he was chosen president of the schools at Lineville, Iowa, where he taught for two terms and was then offered the school for five years but resigned and returned home, as his farming and stock-raising interests needed his attention. During his absence they had been in charge of a foreman but the personal supervision of Mr. Burgin was required and he resumed the active management of his agricultural interests. In 1883, after urgent solicitation by many interested, he established a high school at Loraine, adjoining his farm. In the same year he organized the Ridgeway District Fair at Ridgeway, Missouri, the district comprising nine counties in Missouri and Iowa, and was elected president of the organization. Mr. Burgin then visited the county seats and the fair associations of the country, soliciting the sale of fair stock and cooperation in the way of attractions and live stock. In 1883 he visited the Kansas City fair and was successful in getting dealers of fine stock to visit the fair which he had established. In 1886 the fair was held at Roanoke and Mr. Burgin acted as assistant superintendent of the cattle department, in which were eight hundred head of thoroughbred cattle. In 1885 he sold his farm and all appertaining thereto, with the exception of the flower of his stock, which included some of his shorthorns and fine horses.

In March, 1886, Mr. Burgin removed to Independence, Missouri, and during that year made extensive investments there for himself and others. In September, 1886, he opened a real-estate office in the Sheidley building, in Kansas City, where he has remained ever since. Following the boom of 1887, when real-estate operations were largely at a standstill, he had calls to various educational institutions but declined them all. The great depression following the boom of 1883 left him twenty thousand dollars in debt but instead of taking advantage of the bankruptcy act as most did at that time, he continued in business and by earnest, untiring effort was at last enabled to pay off his entire indebtedness. This is a chapter in his life history of which he might well be proud. He regarded it merely, however, as the just and right thing to do, and it is characteristic of Mr. Burgin that he always follows a course which he believes to be right between his fellowmen and himself. He still conducts a large business in city real estate and farm lands and from his own farms which are operated by others, he derives a good annual income. He has devoted his attention entirely to his business and is personally interested to a large extent in Kansas City real estate.

Mr. Burgin gives political support to the democracy but is broad-minded in his political views as he is upon many questions affecting public welfare. He and all of his family are members of the Central Methodist Episcopal church, south, at Eleventh and Paseo, in which they have always been active, doing much to promote its growth and extend its influence. Mr. Burgin is also helpfully interested in charitable movements to which he contributes liberally and gives hearty cooperation to many measures for the public good. In Masonry he has taken the degrees of the commandery and of the Shrine.

Mr. Burgin was married in Gentryville, Missouri, July 2, 1871, to Miss E. R. McCommon, a daughter of William McCommon, a farmer of Knoxville, Tennessee. Mrs. Burgin was reared in eastern Tennessee and is of Scotch descent. The four children of this marriage are: Eliza J., the wife of Samuel Stoll, of Independence, Missouri; Rev. S. H. C. Burgin, now pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, at Fayette, Missouri; and Willa B., the wife of E. Threlkeld, of Kansas City. One child died in infancy. The daughters finished their education at Woodland College, at Independence, Missouri, and the son at Central College, in Fayette, this state. Such in brief is the history of Henry S. Burgin, who throughout the greater part of his life has been a resident of Missouri and has left the impress of his individuality upon its educational development, its business progress and its moral advancement. His nature is by no means self-centered but reaches out in sympathetic interest to many movements for the world's good, his humanitarianism finding many tangible proofs in his relations with his fellowmen.

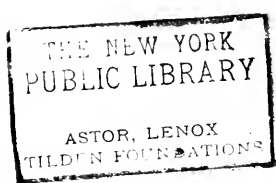
CHARLES H. BOOB.

Charles H. Boob, as treasurer of the Kansas City Sash & Door Company, needs no introduction to the readers of this volume, for in this connection he is well known in industrial circles. He has lived in this city since 1880, and for two years before was a resident of Kansas, having come to the west from Union county, Pennsylvania, where his birth occurred in 1856. His parents were Joseph and Mary (Sierer) Boob, both of whom were natives of the Keystone state. The father was a contractor there and died in 1877.

Charles H. Boob acquired his education in the public schools of his native county and in his youth worked with his father, and upon the latter's death took up the business, which he carried on until his removal to the west. As stated, he made his way to Kansas in 1878 and two years later came to Kansas City, where he entered the employ of the Lovejoy Planing Mill Company, with which he was connected for about eighteen years, gradually working his way upward and gaining an excellent knowledge of the business in principle and detail. In 1902 he became one of the firm of the Kansas City Sash & Door Company, of which he is treasurer. He has charge of the contracting and estimating department and gives the business his entire attention, with the result that his labors contribute in substantial degree to the prosperity of the house. He has erected two homes here, one where he



C. H. BOOB.



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now lives at 2714 Olive street. For a number of years he was also engaged in the contracting business here, but now confines his attention to the business of the firm of which he is secretary.

Mr. Boob was married in Pennsylvania in 1883 to Miss Addie F. Wilson, a native of that state, and they now have a daughter, Florence, the wife of A. L. Bailey, of this city. Mr. Boob belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Modern Woodmen camp. During his residence in Kansas City he has commanded uniform confidence and trust by reason of an honorable business career and by his close attention to his interests, whereby he has gained a gratifying measure of success.

HUGH C. WARD.

Hugh C. Ward, an attorney of pronounced ability in the department of corporation law, was born at Westport, Missouri, March 10, 1863, his parents being Seth E. Ward and Mary Frances (McCarty) Ward, nee Harris. Reared on his father's farm his early education, acquired in a private school at Westport, was supplemented by study in William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri, and in Harvard University, where he completed his more distinctively literary education by graduation with the class of 1886, the degree of Bachelor of Arts being then conferred upon him. To prepare for the legal profession he entered the St. Louis Law School and was graduated in 1889, locating the following year at Kansas City, where he was admitted to the bar and began practice. His success came soon because his equipment was unusually good. With the realization of the fact that the profession is open to talent and that eminence and success cannot be obtained except by indomitable energy, perseverance, fairness and strong mentality, Mr. Ward has brought these qualities into active play in his professional career and is now recognized as one of the ablest practitioners of corporation law in Kansas City. In 1894 he was appointed receiver for John J. Mastin & Company on the dissolution of that partnership and later was appointed one of the trustees of the Metropolitan National Bank. He is now local attorney for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway and general attorney for the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway, now in construction, and also attorney for the National Bank of Commerce, Commerce Trust Company and the Kansas City Home Telephone Company. He was selected for the chairmanship of the judiciary committee of the Kansas City court of appeals and is senior member of the law firm of Ward & Hadley, in which connection he is legal representative for many of the leading corporations of the city. The firm has a very large clientage and of a distinctively representative and important character.

Aside from his profession Mr. Ward is known in business circles as a director of the National Bank of Commerce, Commerce Trust Company, of the Kansas City Railway & Light Company and of the Kansas City Home Telephone Company. He has exercised wide-felt influence in democratic circles and in 1892 was elected to the state legislature, where he did much important

work in connection with constructive measures. He was vice chairman of the judiciary committee, vice chairman of the committee on municipal corporations and a member of the committee on constitutional amendments—three of the most important committees of the house. In 1898 he was appointed police commissioner by Governor Stephens and he is not without some military experience, for under the organization of the Missouri National Guard he was placed on the staff of Governor Stephens as commissary general.

On the 26th of October, 1898, Mr. Ward was married to Miss Vassie James, a graduate of Vassar College and the daughter of J. Crawford James, a well known business man of Kansas City. They have three sons and one daughter, Hugh C., Jr., James C., Frances and John Harris. Mr. Ward is identified with various fraternal and social organizations. He belongs to the Elks lodge, to the Kansas City Country Club and the Harvard Club of the Southwest. He is also connected with the Society of Colonial Wars, deriving his eligibility through lineal descent from Seth Ward, one time member of the Virginia house of burgesses. In professional lines he is connected with the American Bar Association and the Missouri State Bar Association and he co-operates in municipal progress and improvement through his membership in the Commercial club. Mr. Ward is also president of the Mid-Day Club of Kansas City.

FRANKLIN D. CRABBS.

Franklin D. Crabbs, president and treasurer of the Union Bank Note Company of Kansas City, was born near Dayton, Ohio, in 1859, son of Benjamin F. and Louisa Folkerth Crabbs, both of whom were natives of Ohio, the former, however, of Maryland parentage and the latter a branch of an old New Jersey family.

Franklin D. Crabbs was reared to farm life, his time being divided between the work of the fields and the acquirement of an education in the public schools and high school of Dayton. As a young man he became bookkeeper for the United Brethren Publishing Company of that city, but thinking to enjoy better business opportunities in the west, he came to Kansas City in 1882 and organized the Union Bank Note Company, of which he became president. It is the first establishment of the kind west of the Mississippi, and the plant contained the first steam lithographic press. It was capitalized for \$35,000, and in the beginning only lithographic work was done and about fifteen people were employed, but the business has steadily increased in volume and importance. The plant is now thoroughly modern in every detail, has twenty-five engraving and printing presses of various kinds, while employment is given to one hundred and fifty people. The business occupies a new building just erected by the company for this purpose, and the product includes bank and mercantile stationery, engraved securities, steel plate work and high grade letterpress printing. The capital stock has recently been increased to \$100,000 and there is a surplus of \$50,000.

By dint of hard work and indomitable will power and the firm determination to win, Mr. Crabbs has built up his company until it stands at the head of the lithographing and printing industry of the middle west. He has done more than any other person to accelerate the growth and improve the quality of printing used in this community. Mr. Crabbs, however, has not confined his attention to one line. He is a man of fertility and resource and of wide business capacity. He was the president and the dominating spirit of the Kansas City commission, which built and maintained the Casino building at the St. Louis World's Fair, conceded by everyone to be the greatest and best advertisement ever achieved for Kansas City. He has taken an active part in the civic organizations of the city: been director of the Commercial Club, president of the Manufacturers & Merchants Association, director of the Priests of Pallas Association and a member of the recent Freeholders Association, assisted in drafting the new charter for Kansas City, which was adopted at our last city election. Mr. Crabbs stands high in Masonic circles and had the special honor of being crowned a thirty-third degree Scottish Rite Mason. In his political views he is a stalwart republican on national issues, but locally is an independent voter. He is active in all movements for the city's good, very popular in business circles, and is a successful business man, awakening the admiration and respect of his contemporaries.

Mr. Crabbs married Elizabeth Theodosia Barr, a daughter of Colonel A. J. Barr of Richmond, Missouri, a Civil war veteran. Mrs. Crabbs was educated at Christian College, Columbia, Missouri. By this marriage there is one son.

T. PERCY BRYAN.

T. Percy Bryan, of Kansas City, is of English descent in the paternal line and of Welsh and German extraction in the maternal line. His father, Thomas R. Bryan, is secretary and treasurer of the Board of Church Extension of the American Christian Missionary Society. A native of Missouri, he is now living near Independence, with offices in Kansas City. He married Eleanor R. Jones, a native of Illinois, whose ancestors came from Hesse Cassel, Germany. Both are still living and five of their six children also survive. A brother of our subject, J. J. Bryan, is a banker of Golden, Colorado, and served in the state legislature during its last session.

T. Percy Bryan, the fourth in order of birth, is a native of Dexter, Kansas, born March 24, 1873. He came to Kansas City when twelve years of age and continued his education, begun in the Winfield schools, by study in the ward schools and in the Central high school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1893. He then entered the coal business as bookkeeper for the Western Coal & Mining Company, with which he continued until 1897, when he resigned to accept the position of cashier with the Kansas & Texas Coal Company. In 1902 he resigned and engaged in the coal jobbing business, in May, 1904, with George C. Gray, who established the Gray-Bryan Coal Company, of which he has since been secretary-treasurer and is now

actively engaged in the management of the business, which is conducted in both wholesale and retail lines and which under his direction has reached a considerable volume. In addition to the main office at No. 204 West Ninth street, they have two yard offices. The business has continually grown from the start and the firm ranks today among the leading houses in this line in the city. The business methods pursued are such as will bear closest investigation and scrutiny and throughout his association with trade interests Mr. Bryan has based his business principles and actions upon the rules which govern strict and unswerving integrity and activity.

On the 11th of October, 1898, in Rico, Colorado, was celebrated the marriage of T. Percy Bryan and Miss Anna Kinnear, a daughter of G. D. Kinnear, now retired, of South Orange, New Jersey. Mrs. Bryan is a graduate of the Central high school at Kansas City and by her marriage has become the mother of one son, Parke Kinnear Bryan, who was born in 1899. The parents are members of the Independence Boulevard Christian church and Mrs. Bryan takes a helpful interest in various church activities. He is a member of the Railroad Club and the Kansas City Athletic Club. A republican in politics where state and national issues are involved, Mr. Bryan votes independently at local elections. His time is largely concentrated upon his business interests and his home life, and those who have met him in social relations find him a man of cordial address, unostentatious in manner and of kindly, friendly spirit.

ALBERT HESLIP.

Albert Heslip, filling the position of county marshal, was born in Coshoc-ton county, Ohio, June 7, 1853. His father, Captain J. V. Heslip, was also a native of the Buckeye state and served as a soldier of the Civil war, commanding a company as its captain. He married a Miss Miskemens, who was of French descent and belonged to a family that was early established in Ohio. Her death occurred in 1852, but it was not until 1888 that Captain Heslip passed away.

Albert Heslip acquired his education in the public schools of Ohio and Kansas City, where he arrived in 1869, when a youth of sixteen years. He was attracted to this locality by the fact that he had an uncle living on a farm in this vicinity and, becoming identified with general agricultural pursuits, Albert Heslip continued to engage in farming until called to public office by his election as county marshal. In that position he discharged his duties with such promptness and fidelity that he was reelected for a second term and is now filling the position but still lives on his farm at Seventy-fifth and Summit streets.

In 1884 occurred the marriage of Mr. Heslip and Miss Emma J. Washer, the sister of Charles W. Washer. Mrs. Heslip was born in Kansas City in 1861, at the corner of Tenth and Main streets, which was then a residence

district. They have one child who is attending the Culver Military Academy at Lake Maxineuckie, Indiana.

Mr. Heslip is well known in fraternal circles, belonging to the Elks Lodge and the Royal Arcanum. His parents were faithful members of the Methodist church. His political support is given to the republican party, which finds in him a stalwart champion and one ever loyal to its interests.

CHARLES E. FAETH.

Charles E. Faeth, who in 1902 established the Faeth Iron Company, which entered upon a successful existence, enjoying a rapid but steady growth from the beginning until the company is today in control of the largest exclusive heavy hardware business west of the Mississippi river, belongs to that class of representative business men who base their success upon well defined plans carefully executed, combined with a thorough understanding of the possibilities and exigencies of the trade. Mr. Faeth has always resided west of the Mississippi and possesses the spirit of energy which has been the dominant factor in the rapid upbuilding of this section of the country. He was born at Fort Madison, Iowa, July 28, 1865. His father, Conrad Faeth, was a manufacturer of agricultural implements and in 1902 came to Kansas City, where he lived retired. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Miss Mary Reid, died June 20, 1908. Mr. Faeth was of German descent, his parents coming from the fatherland, while the mother was of Scotch lineage.

In the public schools of Fort Madison, Charles E. Faeth acquired his education, after which he entered the heavy hardware business as traveling salesman for the St. Joseph Iron Company at St. Joseph, Missouri. He continued there for five years, after which he engaged in the retail hardware business at Goodland, Kansas, for three years. He next went to Sioux City, Iowa, where he opened a wholesale heavy hardware business, continuing at that place for eleven years, after which he came to Kansas City in 1902 and established the Faeth Iron Company, of which he has since been president and manager. He brought to the establishment and conduct of the new enterprise broad experience and a clear outlook and from a small beginning the business has increased with gratifying rapidity until it has become the largest exclusive heavy hardware business west of the Mississippi. Employment is furnished to over one hundred people in the various departments and the house also has a large corps of salesmen, covering all the southwestern states.

On the 21st of June, 1887, Mr. Faeth was married, in Bloomfield, Iowa, to M. Lillian Plank, a daughter of John Plank of that place, and they have two children, Elva and Gilbert, aged respectively eighteen and fourteen years. Mr. Faeth has been a director of the Commercial Club and belongs to the Evanston Golf Club. He is a member of several Masonic bodies, including Oriental Commandery, K. T., and Ararat Temple of the Mystic

Shrine. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, while his religious faith is that of the Congregational church. Genial and cordial in disposition, he has regard for that close comradeship which results in lasting friendships. In manner he is entirely free from ostentation and display and yet has won notable success, showing the possession of superior business qualifications.

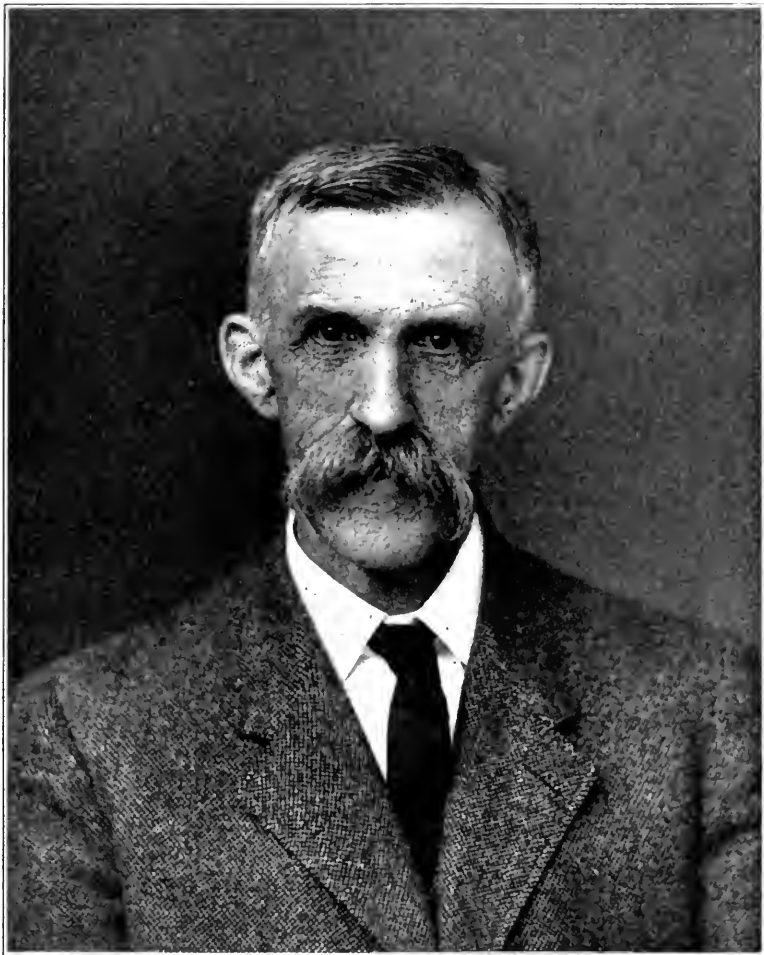
ROBERT JEFFERSON DUNN.

It is a common saying in Kansas City that Robert J. Dunn succeeds in everything he undertakes, and he is today controlling important business interests, from which he annually derives substantial benefit. He was born in Lenawee county, Michigan, December 25, 1838, his parents being Thomas Jefferson and Delia (Morris) Dunn, both of whom were natives of the state of New York.

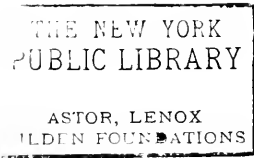
The father was born in Ontario county in 1808, and when a boy went to Michigan, living near Detroit until his marriage, when he removed to what was at that time a wilderness in Lenawee county, where he resided until his death, which occurred June 24, 1838. He was married December 8th, 1831, to Miss Delia Morris, of Wayne county, Michigan, who was born in Yates county, New York, May 30, 1804. She went to Michigan in 1829, and lived with her widowed mother until her marriage to Mr. Dunn. Her father was Lewis Morris, a native of New Jersey. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Dunn were born four children: Sabra, who was born December 23, 1832, and died September 6th, 1846; John Wesley and Charles Wesley, twins, born November 24, 1834, and Robert J. Of the twins, John Wesley died July 31, 1847, while Charles Wesley now resides in the state of Washington. Thomas J. Dunn followed the occupation of farming, but died at the comparatively early age of forty years. His wife, however, survived to the very advanced age of ninety-two years and was again married, her second husband being Nelson Smith.

Robert J. Dunn was reared under the parental roof and acquired a public-school education. After reaching man's estate he gave his attention to general farming and stock-raising, with which he had become thoroughly familiar in the assistance that he rendered in carrying on the home farm. He was peculiarly adapted to the stock business and this became his principal industry. He was seldom, if ever, at fault in placing a correct valuation upon a farm animal and dealt extensively in live stock, in fact, becoming one of the heaviest stock-raisers and feeders of Michigan. As he prospered in his undertakings he increased his business and in course of time acquired eight or nine farms in that state, all of which were well stocked, and from his pastures he made extensive shipments to market.

In 1880 he purchased extensive ranching interests in Kansas, where he also became a heavy cattle feeder. He was thus prominently associated with the cattle interests until 1895, when he sold out and for a number of years



R. J. DUNN.



thereafter dealt largely in timber lands in the south. This also proved a profitable investment, and by his judicious purchases and sales he acquired a fortune. He still retains extensive holdings in the south, but at the present time is investing his money in Kansas City property, being today the owner of much valuable realty here. He is a valuable addition to business circles, making his home here since 1905, while his operations in business constitute an element in the prosperity and growth of the city. Strong in his ability to plan and perform, keen in his insight and with ready understanding of a business situation, he is seldom, if ever, at error in his judgments, and has passed from one successful undertaking to another, making continuous progress toward the high position which he today occupies in financial circles.

Mr. Dunn was married in 1864 to Miss Amelia Randolph, who was born in Madison, Lenawee county, Michigan, December 29, 1839, and died in Weston, Michigan, February 11, 1894. They were the parents of two children, but both died in infancy. On the 27th of February, 1904, Mr. Dunn wedded Elizabeth Irwin, who was born in Fulton county, Ohio, near Metamora, November 30, 1865, a daughter of Thomas and Maranda (Snyder) Irwin. By Mr. Dunn's second marriage there is one child, Fred Dunn, who was born February 8, 1905.

In his political views Mr. Dunn is a stalwart republican, and while always an active worker in his party and a champion of its principles, he has ever avoided political preferment. In early manhood he consented at various times to serve in local offices in his home county in Michigan, but he has always preferred that his efforts for his party should be in the line of influence rather than office holding. While eminently successful in his business career, he has been liberal with his means toward the support of church and charitable interests and of many benevolences having for their object the amelioration of hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. His record is such a one as the American public holds in highest honor and admiration—a successful accomplishment of the self-made man, who in the face of difficulties and competitions wins notable victories in the business world in accordance with methods which possess not an esoteric phase.

JAMES J. SWOFFORD.

James J. Swofford was born August 25, 1852, in Franklin county, Illinois, his parents being James and Matilda Jane (Dixon) Swofford. One of his ancestors, James Swofford, was a commanding officer in the British navy but resigned in 1715, when still a young man, and joined the Pretender's forces. At the battle of Sheriff Muyr they were defeated and Swofford, with others of the company, fled from England to escape imprisonment or death. He was next heard of in 1728 when he came to America, settling in Randolph County, North Carolina. Not long afterward he was chosen to lead a party of settlers against the Tuscarora Indians, whom they defeated, and upon their return Captain Swofford was congratulated by Sir William Erskine, com-

mander of the British forces, who recognized him. Realizing that his identity had been discovered Captain Swofford offered to accompany Sir William as a prisoner but the latter declined and promised to intercede for him with the government. This was done and King George I soon granted him pardon and gave him permission to locate three leagues of land along the Deep river. He afterward married and settled down to the life of a planter. One of his sons, William Swofford, served for seven years as a valiant defender of the American cause in the Continental army and his son James served during the last year of the war under General Greene. In 1825 Samuel Swofford, the grandfather of James J. Swofford, of this review, emigrated westward to Illinois and his son James, born in 1819, became the father of James J. Swofford.

In Benton, Illinois, the town of his nativity, the last named pursued his education. He was only eight years of age when his father died and when a youth of thirteen he was obliged to provide for the support of his mother and two younger brothers. For two years he worked at farm labor and was afterward employed as a clerk in a general store for four years. He then removed to Shawneetown, Illinois, where he again engaged in clerking. During this period he carefully saved his earnings above what was absolutely necessary for the actual necessities of life and in 1878 his capital justified his embarkation in business on his own account. In that year he opened a store and has since been connected with mercantile interests. For ten years he conducted a retail establishment of his own in Shawneetown, Illinois, and then came to Kansas City, where since 1887 he has continually made his home. With his brothers he purchased the plant of the William B. Grimes Dry Goods Company and organized the present firm of the Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company.

It was in 1891 that the dry goods firm became known as the Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company. The firm then occupied a small building on Delaware street but the business grew rapidly and in the course of ten years three changes were necessary: First to a larger building on Wyandotte street; and then a few years later doubling the size of the floor space by the acquisition of the adjoining building; and later, in the year 1900, the erection of the big white building at the corner of Broadway, Eighth and May streets. This was the pioneer house in the district which has now become the wholesale center of Kansas City. For twenty years Mr. Swofford was president of this company and it was due to his energy and perseverance that the business was built up to mammoth proportions. In 1908 he and his brothers, B. L. Swofford and Robert T. Swofford with whom he was associated, disposed of a large portion of their stock in the dry goods company and Mr. Swofford established the firm of J. J. Swofford & Company, with offices on the first floor of the R. A. Long building. This is a financial business, dealing in commercial securities and other properties in which Mr. Swofford is interested. In this business his son Ralph P. Swofford is associated with him.

About ten years before his removal to Kansas City he was married on the 2d of October, 1877, to Miss Fay R. Powell, daughter of William Powell, of

Shawneetown, Illinois. They now have three children: Ralph P., who was married in 1904 to Miss Jewell Wood, daughter of Benjamin F. Wood of Kansas City; Helen, now Mrs. David L. White; and James J., Jr., at present a student in Central high school in Kansas City.

During the years of his business activity Mr. Swofford has been interested in a number of movements for the advancement of Kansas City. In 1899 he was chairman of a ways and means committee selected to bring the democratic convention to Kansas City in 1900 and in this he was successful. He has always been a staunch member of the democratic party. In 1901 he was appointed president of the park board and held this office for four years. He has been an active member of the Commercial Club and has served as a director in that body and has also served two terms as president of the Manufacturers' & Merchants' Association. He has been a director of the National Bank of Commerce for fifteen years and was one of the committee which succeeded in reorganizing that bank in 1908. He is a director in the Young Men's Christian Association and an official member of the Central Presbyterian church; belongs to Kansas City Lodge, No. 220, A. F. & A. M.; Kansas City ple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

CAPTAIN CHARLES WILLIAM SASS.

Captain Charles William Sass, chief inspector of engineers for the Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company, is classed with the enterprising young business men who are rapidly forging their way to the front in industrial, commercial and professional circles. A native of Chicago, he was born July 29, 1880, but in his boyhood days accompanied his parents on their removal to Cleveland, Ohio. His father, Frederick Sass, was a native of Germany, and in 1878 came to the United States, first settling in Chicago. He was a farmer by occupation, but after his removal to Cleveland, Ohio, engaged in teaming. He is still a resident of that city. He married Miss Caroline Reutner, a native of Germany, and unto them were born five children: Charles William, Frederick, Sophia, Minnie and Robert.

Following the removal of the family to Cleveland, Captain Sass attended the public schools to the age of seventeen years, when he became an apprentice to the telephone business with the Cleveland Telephone Company. There he worked his way steadily upward through the various grades of the business until he became assistant general city foreman. He continued with that company until 1904, when he removed to Kansas City as general foreman of the cable department of the Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company. His capability led to his promotion to the position of chief inspector of engineers the following year—1905—and he has since continued in this position, his long experience with the telephone company well qualifying him for the responsibility that devolves upon him in this connection.

Mr. Sass was married in Kansas City, on the 28th of June, 1906, to Miss Dot E. Willson, a daughter of Charles Robert Willson, who is now filling a position in the city treasurer's office. The young couple have gained many warm friends here, and their own home is justly celebrated for its cordial hospitality.

Captain Sass is a member of the Independence Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the Royal League—associations which indicate much of the character of his interests and life's purposes. He has served as captain of Company E of the Third Infantry of the Missouri National Guard since July 17, 1907, being promoted from the rank of first lieutenant. While in Cleveland he had served as a non-commissioned officer. He takes deep interest in military affairs, is an excellent disciplinarian, and his thorough understanding of military tactics has enabled him to bring his company up to a high standard.

SESCO STEWART, D. V. S.

Dr. Sesco Stewart, a practitioner of veterinary medicine and surgery in Kansas City, was born at Weston, Ontario, Canada, March 23, 1855. He supplemented his early education by study in Mayville Academy, at Mayville, New York, and subsequently entered the medical department of the Wooster University at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1875. He was graduated therefrom in 1878 with the degree of M. D. and located for the practice of medicine in Oakland, Iowa, where he remained until 1885. He was then graduated from the veterinary department of the Iowa State College at Ames, with the degree of D. V. M. and took up veterinary practice at Atlantic, Iowa, where he continued from 1885 until the fall of 1888. In that year he removed to Council Bluffs, where he resided until 1891, when he entered the government service as veterinary inspector at South Omaha. In 1892 he removed to Kansas City, where he continued in the same position until 1901. His work in this line was the microscopic inspection of pork for export. He resigned his position, however, in 1901, to give his entire time and attention to the Kansas City Veterinary College, in which he had been interested for several years. He had become an instructor in this institution in 1893 and upon its reorganization in 1906 he became dean of the faculty and secretary and treasurer of the college corporation. He is also a member of the firm of Moore, Stewart & Brown, practicing veterinarians.

The doctor was president and subsequently secretary of the Iowa State Veterinary Medical Association from 1887 to 1892, was secretary of the American Veterinary Medical Association from 1895 until 1903 and was then elected president. He has twice been president of the Missouri Valley Veterinary Medical Association and has been identified with various minor organizations.

On the 25th of December, 1879, Dr. Stewart was married at Oakland, Iowa, to Miss Emma B. Beebe, of Corry, Pennsylvania, and they now have

two children: Belle, a teacher in domestic science department of the Kansas City manual training high school; and Rossa R., who is attending the University of Kansas. The family attend the Linwood Presbyterian church and Dr. Stewart gives his political support to the republican party, although he is not active as a worker in its ranks. His entire attention is given to his work in educational lines and to his practice, in both of which he has gained distinction and has done much to raise the standard of perfection among the followers of the science of veterinary surgery.

DAVID A. MORR.

David A. Morr is president and general manager of the D. A. Morr Transfer & Storage Company, in which connection he is conducting one of the most extensive business enterprises of this character in Kansas City. He was born in Ashland, Ohio, January 13, 1866. His father, Phillip C. Morr, was then a contractor but is now with the Diamond Rubber Company at Akron, Ohio. He married Samantha Brandt and both are of German lineage.

The public schools of Ashland, Ohio, afforded D. A. Morr his educational opportunities and in 1888 he came to the west as a young man of twenty-two years, attracted by the business advantages offered in a comparatively new but rapidly growing section of the country. Settling in Kansas City in November, 1889, he was here employed at various occupations until 1891, when he severed his connections with business interests as an employe by resigning his position in the shipping department of the Robert Keith Furniture Company. In March of that year he began business on his own account under the firm style of the D. A. Morr Transfer Company and in May, 1904, incorporated, adding at the same time a storage business, while the present firm name of D. A. Morr Transfer & Storage Company was assumed. He at first occupied a building at No. 1328-30 Grand avenue, which was remodeled for the use of the business but that building was destroyed by fire August 2, 1905, at which time the company erected their present fireproof warehouse at No. 2114-20 Central street, which was completed in October, 1906. This new building is six stories and basement in height, while its dimensions are one hundred by one hundred and forty-five feet. It is the largest fireproof warehouse in the city and the main offices are located there. Their uptown office and stables occupy a large building, one hundred by one hundred and thirty feet, extending from No. 100 to No. 106 West Fourteenth street. They make a special feature of piano and furniture moving, packing and storing and are well equipped for this line of work, while in addition to this they do a general teaming business, utilizing forty-five wagons and employing eighty people. This extensive business has been built up from a small beginning, for when Mr. Morr established his teaming enterprise he had but one wagon, which he drove himself. The company also owns two large vans and employ five skilled

packers, who are unsurpassed in their line anywhere. They are employed to pack goods for shipment all over America and frequently to foreign countries. The company likewise does a forwarding and distributing business of about one thousand cars annually and does a great deal of shipping of household goods to coast points, in which they combine the orders in car lots, saving much for their patrons. Theirs is both a state and United States bonded warehouse and is equipped with automatic sprinkler system throughout, and they employ a government storekeeper to look after bonded goods.

On the 2d of October, 1893, Mr. Morr was married to Miss Zephy M. Kinmonth, a daughter of John C. Kinmonth, of Kansas City. Unto them has been born one child, Iva Marie, who, fourteen years of age, is very fond of music, in which she is a well advanced pupil for her years.

Mr. Morr is a lover of outdoor sports and also of music and finds his chief source of recreation in those lines. His political allegiance is given to the republican party where national issues are involved but he casts an independent local ballot, regarding only the capability of the candidate in regard to the faithful performance of the duties of the position. He is identified with various societies for the promotion of business interests, being a valued member of the Manufacturers & Merchants Association, the Kansas City Team Owners' Organization, the Kansas City Warehouse Men's Association, the American Warehouse Men's Association, the New York Furniture Warehouse Men's Association, the Illinois Furniture Warehouse Men's Association of Chicago, while of the Team Owners' Association and the Kansas City Warehouse Men's Association he is the president. Externally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen. His gradual but constant advancement indicates the force of his character and his strong purpose. His prosperity is well deserved, as in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flags.

MILTON M. RANKIN.

A rapidly increasing business in house furnishing goods and stoves is the visible proof of the enterprise, capable management and energy of Milton M. Rankin. A native of Kansas, he was born in Oswego, January 1, 1868. His father, Charles Rankin, was a farmer and a native of Tennessee. He died January 10, 1873, while his wife, Mrs. Susan (Yandle) Rankin, passed away February 15, 1870.

Thus left an orphan at the age of four and a half years, Milton M. Rankin was reared by his father's brother, James Rankin, then living near Maryville, Tennessee. He acquired his education in the public schools and afterward went to Wichita, Kansas, where he pursued a course in a business college. He then returned to Tennessee and accepted a position as shipping clerk with the Harriman Tack Company at Harriman, Tennessee, continuing there for a few months. He came to Kansas City December 28, 1892, and



M. M. RANKIN.

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

worked for the Rhodes, Haverly Furniture Company as collector for five years and six months. In June, 1898, he organized the Western Furniture & Stove Company and established business at No. 513 East Twelfth street but the trade soon outgrew his quarters there and on the 1st of September, 1903, the company removed into their new building at No. 1322 Grand avenue, which was erected for their use by Walton H. Holmes. Mr. Rankin began business with a capital of five hundred dollars which he had saved from his earnings. He is today a man of affluence with a large and profitable business, carrying a full line of house furnishing goods and stoves, which he sells to the retail trade. He has also invested to some extent in Kansas City real-estate and his success is attributable entirely to his own labors, which have ever been guided by sound judgment and keen discrimination.

On the 19th of December, 1901, Mr. Rankin was married to Miss Nena Shore, a daughter of Columbus Shore, now deceased, of Sumner county, Kansas. He belongs to the Business Men's League and votes with the republican party. He is liberal to all public and charitable movements, recently making a gift of two hundred dollars toward the new Young Men's Christian Association building, while to other commendable interests he has been equally generous. In his business he holds to a high standard of commercial ethics, is extremely conscientious and has never been known to overreach another in a transaction. His time is largely devoted to his commercial interests and his home and he does not seek to figure in any public light, being content to do the duties which each day brings forth.

ISSIE J. RINGOLSKY.

Issie J. Ringolsky, a practitioner at the Kansas City bar, was born September 24, 1864, in Leavenworth, Kansas, a son of Joseph and Rachel Ringolsky. In 1849, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, the father made his way to the Pacific coast and spent several months in the mines. He has resided in Leavenworth since 1853 and although long connected with its mercantile interests is now living retired.

Reared in the city of his nativity, Issie J. Ringolsky passed through successive grades in the public schools until he was graduated from the high school with the class of 1882. He is an alumnus of the University of Michigan, completing a course in the law department in 1884 and in the department of political science two years later. He then came to Kansas City, where he opened an office and has since been engaged in active practice. The bent of his active mind makes him take a lively pleasure in the study of the science of government. He has continued in the general practice of law with a constantly growing clientage that is indicative of his success and standing at the bar.

On the 18th of December, 1889, Mr. Ringolsky was married to Miss Josie Loewen, a daughter of David Loewen of St. Louis. She died October

24, 1896, after having been an invalid for five years, leaving an only child, Sidney L., now fifteen years of age.

Mr. Ringolsky gives his political allegiance to the democracy. He is a member of the largest temple of Kansas City, a life member of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, and is also identified with the Knights of Pythias, while during his college days he became a member of the Phi Delta Phi.

HOWARD McCUTCHEON.

From the position of office boy Howard McCutcheon has gradually worked his way upward until he is now president of the C. A. Brockett Cement Company, his promotions coming to him in merited recognition of his ability, trustworthiness and unfaltering industry. He was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1864. His father, Robert G. McCutcheon, died in that city in 1868 after having served for many years as assistant to the pension commissioner in Pittsburg. His mother, whose maiden name was Hettie Mackey, was a sister of the late Robert Mackey of Pennsylvania. In November, 1871, she married Charles A. Brockett in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and died in Kansas City, January 6, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Brockett were active members of Grace Episcopal church. In May, 1873, Mr. Brockett came to Kansas City with his family and established The Kansas City Frear Stone & Pipe Manufacturing Company, with which the late Colonel Kersey Coates, D. M. Jarboe and M. Dively were associated as stockholders and directors.

In June, 1880, at the age of sixteen years, Howard McCutcheon entered upon his business career with The Kansas City Frear Stone & Pipe Manufacturing Company, the name of which was changed to that of C. A. Brockett Cement Company in April, 1888. During his twenty-eight years' service with this company he has held the positions of secretary, treasurer, vice president, and is now president of the company, having been elected to this position in January, 1908, to succeed C. A. Brockett, who died in November, 1907. His associate officers are, R. M. Brockett, vice president and treasurer; and P. R. Jordan, secretary. The company's office has been for many years and is now located at 121 West Eighth street. The volume of business transacted by the company is very extensive, this being one of the leading productive industries of Kansas City—a factor in its commercial prosperity. He is also interested in, and is president of The Kansas City & Fort Scott Cement Company, which operates a cement manufacturing plant at Fort Scott, Kansas.

Mr. McCutcheon has, for a number of years, been associated with and an active member of the Commercial Club, having recently served on its board of directors. He has also served on the board of directors for Convention Hall and is now, and has been for several years, a director of the Kansas City Provident Association.

On the 11th of August, 1886, Mr. McCutcheon was married to Miss Julia H. Goss, a daughter of the late Captain Henry Goss, who served throughout the Civil war with the Fourteenth New York Infantry and died in Kansas City in January, 1902. His wife also passed away here and both were valued and active members in the First Church of Christ, Scientist. Their daughter, Mrs. McCutcheon, was educated in the public schools of Kansas City and is a lady of culture and refinement, presiding with gracious hospitality over her pleasant home at No. 419 East Forty-seventh street. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and both Mr. and Mrs. McCutcheon hold membership in the First Church of Christ, Scientist. From 1883 until 1891 he was a member of the celebrated Craig Rifles, a military organization composed of the best citizens of Kansas City. Both he and his wife are people of broad humanitarian spirit and of benevolent purpose and have contributed in no minor degree to the moral development of the city. Mr. McCutcheon arrived here in the spring of 1873, at which time the population was only about thirty-five thousand. He has lived to see the city develop until its inhabitants now number over three hundred thousand and his labors have been very effective in promoting the moral and financial interests here. During the flood of 1903 he was a most energetic worker on the relief committee and for three weeks, putting aside all business and personal considerations, he devoted his entire time to the work of caring for the sufferers, his wife also rendering valuable assistance at that time. Their friends are many and they occupy a prominent social position where true worth and intelligence are received as the passports into good society.

THOMAS H. MORLEDGE.

Thomas H. Morledge, proprietor of the Morledge Fish & Oyster Company, was born at Louisville, Kentucky, January 27, 1845. His father, Joseph Morledge, was born in London, England, and as a young man came to America in 1837, settling in Cincinnati, Ohio. He subsequently removed to Louisville, Kentucky, and after long identification with business interests as a dry goods merchant retired in the latter city. He married Elizabeth Vincent, also a native of London, their marriage being celebrated ere they sailed for the new world. The death of the father occurred forty-five years ago.

Thomas H. Morledge is the youngest and the only survivor in a family of four sons and two daughters. He spent his boyhood in Louisville, where he acquired his education as a public-school student and at the age of eighteen he engaged in the teaming business, while later he was in the retail coal trade. In 1879 he sold out in Louisville and came to Kansas City, where he engaged in the wholesale and retail fish and oyster business at the old city market under the firm style that is still in use. The city at that time contained a population of only forty-three thousand and the hotels

had served no fish except cat and buffalo fish, which were caught in the streams of the vicinity, although they gave to the latter a variety of names. Mr. Morledge immediately began receiving large shipments of all kinds of fish and oysters from the east and reshipping throughout the entire western country, sending four large express-wagon loads of fish each day to western points. In 1892 he established an up-town retail store and cafe, in which he serves fish and oysters exclusively, receiving his stock direct from the catchers daily. This is the only exclusive fish and oyster house in the country. His first location was at Ninth and Walnut streets in the old Bank of Commerce building, and when that structure was demolished in 1896 he removed to No. 808 Walnut street, where he has three floors. The cafe is open only from September 1st to May 1st and in addition to this he conducts a wholesale business as well. The lower floor at his present location is devoted to the interests of the wholesale trade, while the other two floors are large, airy, well furnished and handsomely decorated dining rooms, each having separate kitchens and insuring the best of service. He caters to the very best class of trade and receives his patronage from the leading residents of Kansas City.

On the 10th of February, 1870, in Louisville, Kentucky, Mr. Morledge was married to Miss Sarah McConville, of that place. They have two children: Mrs. A. L. O. Schuler, whose husband, recently deceased, conducted the largest abstract and title office in the city; and Mrs. W. R. Hurst, of Savannah, Missouri.

Mr. Morledge was reared in the faith of the Episcopal church, of which he is a communicant. The demands of his business leave him little time for cooperation in public affairs, for his interests are of such a nature as require constant attention. He displayed keen foresight in recognizing the possibilities for trade in his line in Kansas City and in the conduct of his business has established and maintains an enterprise which the residents of the city would be loath to lose.

EDGAR BARLOW GILES.

Edgar Barlow Giles, familiar in the business life of Kansas City as president of the Columbia Securities Company, is perhaps better posted upon Kansas City, its business conditions and its possibilities, together with the resources of the surrounding country, than any other resident today making his home in Jackson county. There is a legitimate interest manifest on the part of the public to know something of the history of successful men and the methods which they have followed. There are obvious lessons in the life record of Edgar B. Giles, which if taken as an example cannot fail to lead onward and upward. By steady progress through consecutive steps he has advanced to a distinguished position in financial circles in Kansas City and is not unknown among moneyed men of the country.

A native of Madison, Wisconsin, Mr. Giles was born March 8, 1858, the only child of Sylvester Giles, who was a native of Boston and a man of large means, who spent the greater part of his life in traveling throughout the United States in the supervision of his extensive business interests. He made his home, however, in the south. He was an investor and had large financial, commercial and real-estate interests in many parts of the country. He died during the period of the Civil war while away from his family, who did not learn of his death until seven years later. His interests were so scattered and his family knew so little of his business affairs that they were unable to establish a claim to the majority of his investments. He came to Kansas City on one of his trips in the early '50s and, making the acquaintance of a Mr. Lawrence, bought the entire Lawrence addition, which now comprises some of the most valuable business property in Kansas City. A tomb has been erected to his memory in New Orleans but the place of his interment is unknown. He belonged to a large family, some of whom espoused the cause of the north and others of the south in the Civil war. One of his brothers was a captain in the northern army, while another is Hon. H. H. Giles, of Madison, Wisconsin, a well known figure in state and national legislation. A sister, Hattie Giles, was the founder of the Spellman Seminary at Atlanta, Georgia, a school for negro girls, to which she has devoted her life and fortune and which she still controls. It has an attendance of about one thousand pupils.

The mother of Edgar B. Giles was Mrs. Elizabeth (Barlow) Giles, a native of New York and a daughter of Abner Barlow, a pioneer Congregational minister, who with a brother-in-law passed through Chicago from Vermont in 1832 and built a home on unsurveyed government land between Chicago and Milwaukee near the present site of Kenosha, Wisconsin. They were the first white men to build homes outside the protection of the fort. The great-grandfather Barlow, who joined them later, was the first white man buried in what is still a cemetery, a few miles west of Kenosha. He was the youngest enlisted soldier among the "Green Mountain boys" in the Revolutionary war and was a very intimate friend of George Washington, his picture being hung beside that of the father of his country at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. The Barlows are of an old English family, three brothers of whom came to America in the early part of the eighteenth century. In the maternal line the ancestry of Mrs. Sylvester Giles is traced to the Strunk family, Holland Dutch pioneers of the Jamestown settlement. Mrs. Giles still survives and is living in Chicago at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

When six years of age Edgar Barlow Giles was sent to a boarding school at Janesville, Wisconsin, and his time was largely spent in boarding schools to the age of sixteen years, when he entered the Illinois University at Lake Forest. He afterward attended a preparatory school at Geneva Lake, Wisconsin, intending to prepare for a legal education, but while spending a vacation period in Chicago he secured a position as private secretary to L. Z. Leiter of the firm of Leiter, Field & Company, predecessors of Marshall Field & Company. He held that position for several years or until obliged

to go to California for the benefit of his health. From that time until 1888 he traveled much and devoted the greater part of his time to making and superintending investments. In the year mentioned he again established his home in Chicago, where he engaged in the real-estate and brokerage business, in which he continued until 1903. He then came to Kansas City to look after some investments and was so attracted by the possibilities of the place that he took up his abode here in the summer of 1904 and for two years devoted his time entirely to his invested interests and to the further placing of his funds in property and profitable business concerns.

On the 1st of January, 1907, Mr. Giles organized the Columbia Securities Company, dealing in commercial paper and bonds. It is the first house in Kansas City devoted to the handling of commercial paper. The enterprise, keen discernment and business spirit of Mr. Giles insures the success of the new undertaking. He is also largely interested in oil and in real estate in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and Minnesota. He likewise owns and controls considerable business property in Kansas City. Whatever he undertakes he carries forward to successful completion and his judgment is seldom, if ever, at fault in determining the value of a business opportunity or proposition.

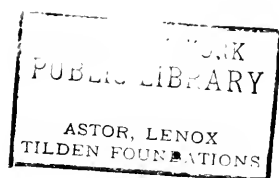
Mr. Giles was married to Miss Sarah L. Johnston, of Chicago, and they have one daughter, Grace Elizabeth, now the wife of H. H. Lotz, of Butte, Montana. Mr. Giles belongs to the Kansas City Club, the Kansas City Athletic Club and the Mercantile Club of St. Louis. He is a man of forceful personality, who impresses all with his alert and enterprising spirit. He is not, however, of a nervous temperament but possesses a well balanced mind and keen discernment and undisturbed poise. His success is due in large measure to his thorough understanding and mastery of every proposition which has claimed his attention. Although one of the recent acquisitions to the ranks of Kansas City business men he has thoroughly informed himself concerning its possibilities and the breadth of his study, investigation and knowledge was indicated by an article which he wrote and which was published in the *Mid-Continent* of May, 1907. In that he gave a concise but most interesting account of the conditions existing in Kansas City and its tributary country and in so doing showed upon what he based his faith for investment here. Clear headed and cool in an emergency, he makes no false steps but advances along the line where mature judgment and discrimination lead the way.

REV. JAMES PHELAN.

Rev. James Phelan, pastor of St. John's Catholic church, has done effective work here since taking charge of the parish in 1882. This church was dedicated in June, 1882, by the Rt. Rev. John J. Hogan, and the first services were held on the 25th of December of that year, at which time the membership did not exceed fifty. Seven years later the membership had been



REV. JAMES PHELAN.



increased one-third and the continuous growth of the church has made it a most flourishing congregation, recognized as a power in the community. Today the membership is about fifteen hundred and five parishes have been made from the territory that St. John's originally covered. Some of the first parishioners were Dr. J. W. Fitzpatrick, the late Peter H. Turnan, R. H. Keith, George H. Jones, Hugh J. McGowan, Patrick O'Rourke and John J. and William Manning, all well known residents of this city.

Father Phelan was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1848. He was educated at St. Krennan College at Kilkenny, and at St. Patrick's College in Carlow, Ireland, and was ordained in 1872, by the Rev. Bishop Walsh, bishop of Kildare. According to arrangements Father Phelan was assigned to the St. Louis diocese and on coming to America made his way direct to Kansas City, which was then a part of the St. Louis diocese. In this city he was made assistant to the Rev. Bernard Donnelly. Later he acted as assistant to the Rev. P. F. O'Reilly, of the Immaculate Conception church of St. Louis. His first pastorate was to the united congregation of Warrensburg, Missouri, where he remained for eleven years, and then came to Kansas City, organizing the present congregation of St. John's with six families. His work has been far-reaching in its scope and the growth of Catholicism in this city has largely been promoted by his untiring and zealous efforts. He is regarded as one of the prominent representatives of the Catholic clergy here and through his efforts the temporal and spiritual welfare of his parishioners have been greatly promoted.

GEORGE W. TOURTELLOT.

George W. Tourtellot, whose history records consecutive progress from a humble clerical position to that of general superintendency of the great Armour packing plant at Kansas City, is now living retired in the enjoyment of a rest which he has truly earned and richly merits. He was born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, May 12, 1846. His parents were Paris and Mary A. (Williams) Tourtellot, both of whom spent their last days in Worcester county. The father was a brick manufacturer, who also operated a sawmill and owned valuable farm lands. He conducted his business enterprises in the village of Sutton, where he made his home and was widely recognized as one of the most active and public spirited men of his district, who, though controlling important industrial concerns, was never so busy that he could not lend his aid and influence to measures instituted for the public good. He was an ardent republican in politics and a factor in his party's councils. He served in his home community in the office of selectman, justice of the peace and others and when called to his final rest at the age of seventy-two years the community felt that it was deprived of one of its most valued residents.

George W. Tourtellot acquired his education in the public schools and at Dudley Academy at Dudley, Massachusetts, while making his home under

the parental roof. Following the outbreak of hostilities between the north and south he enlisted in July, 1862, as a member of Company C, Fifty-first Massachusetts Regiment, for a nine months' term. On the expiration of that period he reenlisted as one of the boys in blue of Company H, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry, for three years and served until the close of the war, being present at the surrender of General Lee. His military record is that of his regiment, which was noted for loyalty and bravery upon many a hotly contested battlefield. He was mustered out in August, 1865, returning home with a most creditable record as a brave and patriotic soldier.

Coming to the middle west in 1866, Mr. Tourtellot settled first in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the commission business until 1871. That year witnessed his arrival in Kansas City, whether he came to accept a position as a clerk in the offices of the Armour packing house. Gradually he worked his way upward step by step until in 1885 he was made general superintendent of the plant, in which important position he continued until July, 1906. He then retired from active life, for the substantial benefits gained from his previous labor are sufficient to enable him from now on to enjoy all of life's comforts and some of its luxuries.

In 1872 Mr. Tourtellot was married to Miss Mary L. Morse, of Guilford, Kansas, and unto them were born two children: George W. J., who is now in the real-estate business in Kansas City; and Dallas Morse, who is with Burnham, Hanna and Munger, dry goods merchants of Kansas City. Following his retirement in 1906 Mr. Tourtellot and his wife made a trip abroad, visiting all of the European countries and other points of historic, scenic and modern interest. He belongs to Thomas Post, G. A. R., and is a stalwart republican who, called to public office, represented the fourth ward on the board of aldermen in the '80s. He is a member of the Westminster Congregational church and is one of its trustees. He also belongs to the Kansas City board of trade and is one of the city's most prominent, honored and worthy residents. His fidelity has ever been one of his salient characteristics—manifest on the field of battle, in his long service with the Armour Company, in his citizenship and in fact in all of his relations with his fellowmen.

COLONEL DANIEL BURNS DYER.

Colonel Daniel Burns Dyer, while preeminently a man of affairs, the extent and importance of his operations in business lines constituting a factor in the upbuilding and substantial advancement of various localities, is not unknown in scientific fields nor in government official circles. While his have been "massive deeds and great" in one sense, on the other hand his accomplishment but represents the fit utilization of the innate talent which is his.

Born in Joliet, Illinois, March 21, 1849, he is descended from ancestors who have traced their relationship direct to Roger Williams, who was ban-

ished from Massachusetts to Rhode Island. Authentic records also establish the fact that their maternal ancestor, Mary Dyer, the Quaker, was hanged as a witch on Boston Common by order of the general court of Massachusetts at that period of unexplainable illusion which cost the lives of so many of the colony's worthy citizens. The Dyers came from England early in the seventeenth century, settling in Vermont, where some members of the family still reside. His grandfather was Major Daniel Dyer, who fought under General Stark and heard him make the memorable speech before the battle of Bennington that he'd win in that battle or Molly Stark would be a widow.

His father, George Randolph Dyer, was born in Clarendon, Vermont, June 3, 1813, and arriving in Illinois in the early '30s, settled in Will county. He was a man of great force of character and of strong convictions on the subject of slavery. He lived on the main line of the underground railway, and he personally conducted numerous "trains" up through the state to points on the lake, whence the runaway slaves were dispatched to Canada. He was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln and Owen Lovejoy, and when the democrats became the minority party in his county he was elected sheriff. He was one of the first to enlist for service in the Civil war and was quartermaster at Pilot Knob while the battle waged there. In 1841 he was married in Elgin, Illinois, to Miss Elizabeth Howe Kimball, and they became the parents of four daughters and two sons. The elder son, George Dallas Dyer was seventeen years of age at the outbreak of the Civil war and enlisted. He was elected captain of Company C, Twenty-ninth Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, and served until the siege of Vicksburg, when he contracted disease in the swamps that resulted in his death.

Colonel Daniel Burns Dyer, the other son of the family, supplemented his early education by study in the Illinois State Normal School. In 1862, leaving his father's farm on which he was reared, he joined his father and only brother, who were then in the Union army, and though but thirteen years of age at the time, he served until the close of the war in southeastern Missouri and Arkansas. He was captured during the war by General Sterling Price's army and held a prisoner for two weeks before making his escape.

Following the close of hostilities between the north and the south, Colonel Dyer started for Kansas and the Indian Territory, where he engaged in general merchandising, banking and trading with the Indians. He was also United States Indian agent in the southwest. In all of his business affairs he has displayed keen discernment, with a quick recognition of opportunity. He has always formed his plans readily, is determined in their execution and has ever recognized the fact, which too few people seem to understand, that when one avenue of effort seems closed there are others which are open and which may lead to the desired result. Colonel Dyer continued in the southwest until 1885, when he removed to Kansas City and here became a prominent factor in financial circles, engaging in the banking business and in real-estate dealing. With remarkable prescience he recognized what the future had in store for this growing western city, made judicious investments in real-estate and so handled his property interests in pur-

chase and sale as to win a most gratifying financial return. For a considerable period he figured as one of the most prominent real-estate dealers of Kansas City.

While Colonel Dyer is well known because of his successful and extensive business operations, his efforts have been by no means confined to commercial and financial undertakings, for in many other lines he has labored wherein the public has been a direct beneficiary. For a period of fifteen years he was occupied in civilizing the Indians and teaching them self-support. He had charge of the famous Lava Bed Modoc tribe, as well as eight other tribes at the same time, and later was given charge of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. When Oklahoma was opened Colonel Dyer was chosen the first mayor of Guthrie and took an active part in shaping the policy of the city during its formative period. During his connection with Indian affairs and with matters in Oklahoma he had many most interesting and thrilling experiences.

In 1889 Colonel Dyer removed to Augusta, Georgia, and placed on foot a movement which has resulted in the transformation of that city's appearance. He there constructed the first trolley line in the south operated by water power and, extending his efforts into various fields of activity, in addition to being president of the Augusta Railway & Electric Company, he was president of the Georgia Railroad Land & Colonization Company, the Dyer Investment Company, the Gas Light Company of Augusta and the Augusta Chronicle, the south's oldest newspaper, established in 1785. With superior business ability he possesses great public spirit and a love of the beautiful and to these qualities of his nature Augusta is indebted for Lake View park and Monte Sano park. Colonel Dyer still maintains a winter home in the vicinity of Augusta, in which connection a local paper said, "Chateau Le Vert, Colonel Dyer's private residence in Summerville, is one of the show places of the country. There he entertains with princely hospitality and with always a hearty welcome to all his friends." This home was formerly the residence of Madame Octavia Walton Le Vert, granddaughter of George Walton, the first governor of Georgia and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Everything connected with this brilliant woman is carefully and highly prized by Colonel Dyer, who in her honor named his famous home Chateau Le Vert. This house of twenty-seven rooms is furnished entirely with antique furniture—one of the best known collections in the United States. Interested also in military affairs, Colonel Dyer has for many years been an officer in the Georgia State Militia.

His membership relations also extend to the Society of Colonial Wars and Sons of the American Revolution, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion, and anything which pertains to the welfare of the soldier or bears upon our military history is of interest to him. In fraternal lines he is connected with the Odd Fellows and with the Masons. He has attained the Knight Templar degree in the commandery and is also a noble of the Mystic Shrine.

At a recent date Colonel Dyer has returned to Kansas City, for which he has always had an especial fondness. In various ways he has manifested

his interest in the city, one of the most tangible evidences being his gift of fifteen thousand objects to the city for a museum. For more than thirty years he has been a collector of Indian curios, which were exhibited and awarded medals and diplomas at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago and also at Atlanta and Augusta. This is by far the finest collection of Indian relics in the country and while it is almost impossible to place a money value on these, it is estimated that the collection is worth not less than two hundred thousand dollars. It also contains curios from Africa, Philippine Islands, Mexico and other countries. An article of rare value is an Indian garment which is strung with fifteen hundred elk teeth, which are quoted on the market at from two to five dollars each. Since his return to Kansas City Colonel Dyer has here erected one of the most palatial residences of the entire Mississippi valley. Its woodwork and decorative features have come almost entirely from the Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893 and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held in St. Louis in 1904, and the interior from the Victoria house, which was all made in England at the suggestion of Queen Victoria and made a part of the building at Chicago by the royal commission for Great Britain. While other parts of the building came from the Alaska building, the Indian Territory building and the Louisiana state building. It stands on a tract of forty acres of land on the Independence road north of Beaumont station and occupies a slightly bluff commanding a view for many miles. The Corinthian columns which support the portico, which is two stories high, extend across the entire front and both sides of the building. The ground plan of the house measures one hundred and twelve by sixty-nine feet and it is three full stories in height. The woodwork in the first story is nearly all from the Victoria house. The feature of the music room is a handsomely carved organ case taken from the New York state building at the St. Louis fair. The modeled plaster ceiling in the parlor and hall are copied from ceilings in Plas Mawr at Conway, North Wales, built about 1550 by the Wynns of Gwydir, and known in England as Queen Elizabeth's palace. The staircase from the Victoria house is of English walnut, the carving wrought by hand, and the ceiling, the stairway and main landing are copied from one still existing at Haddon hall in Derbyshire. In the living room is a fireplace taken from Victoria house and built of terra cotta. Above the fireplace is a deep frieze and upon it is carved in old English lettering the following inscription:

"Babble not o'ermuch, my friend,
If thou wouldst be called wyse.
To speak or prate or use much talk
Engenders many lyes."

The house contains many beautiful works of art as displayed in its bric-a-brac, fancy chandeliers, heavy bronze lamps designed by Tiffany for the veranda, urns and statuary for the terraces and lawn. In an analyzation of the life of Colonel Dyer it would seem almost difficult to designate his predominant characteristic. When one sees him considering a business proposition he seems an alert man whose entire thought and purposes are

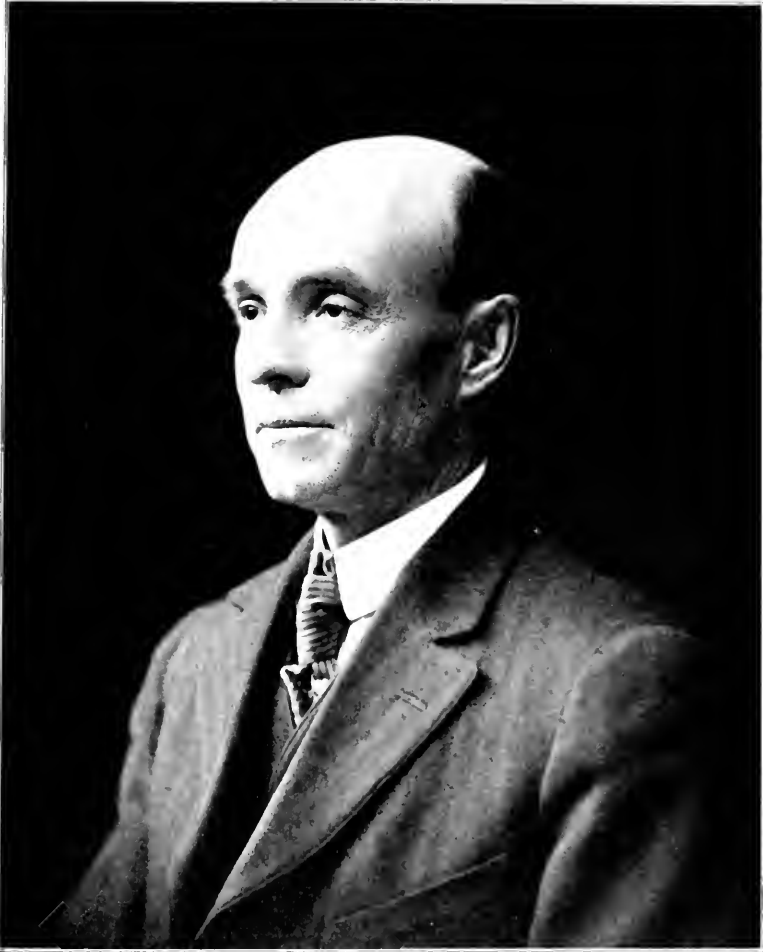
concentrated upon business problems; to converse with him concerning the curios and the antique furniture that he has collected, one would imagine that his entire life had been devoted to that task; if one discuss with him the Indian question it would almost seem that his time had been given exclusively to the study of this great governmental problem; meeting him socially one finds him a most genial, hospitable host, whose one aim seems to be the comfort of his guests. Summing up all these things, one comes to know Colonel Dyer as a most broad-minded man of wide interests, who is never too busy to be cordial nor never too cordial to be busy.

GEORGE H. EDWARDS.

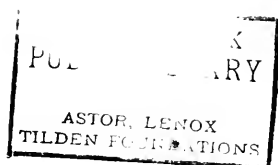
George H. Edwards, president of the Edwards & Sloane Jewelry Company of Kansas City, was born in St. Louis in 1860. His education was acquired at the Princeton high school and the Illinois State Normal University, of which his father, Hon. Richard Edwards, (later state superintendent of schools of Illinois) was president. Our subject was thus equipped by liberal education for life's practical and responsible duties. Throughout the period of his connection with business interests he has been associated with the jewelry trade. For ten years he traveled for eastern jewelry houses, becoming thoroughly acquainted with the manufactured product and with the business public. Desirous of engaging in business on his own account, he located in Kansas City in 1889, where he associated himself with S. D. Mills in the jewelry manufacturing business under the firm style of the S. D. Mills Jewelry Company. On the death of Mr. Mills, in 1890, the business was acquired by Mr. Edwards and Mr. Sloane and the name was changed to the Edwards & Sloane Jewelry Company, since which time the business has been developed from an exclusive manufacturing business to a manufacturing and jobbing enterprise. For nineteen years he has continued in this line, his business continually developing with the growth of the west until the output is now extensive, the sales having long since reached a very profitable figure. Mr. Edwards is also connected with other interests and is one of the directors of the Security National Bank of Kansas City.

Mr. Edwards is not unknown in connection with the public affairs of the city and in fact is one of the influential members of the republican party. In 1906 he was elected on that ticket a member of the upper house of the city council. In this connection he exercises his official prerogatives in support of practical and progressive public movements looking to the welfare and improvement of the city at the present time and in the future. While Mr. Edwards is a republican in national politics, he does not allow his party feelings to interfere in the conduct of the city's business, voting for any measure which will redound to the city's welfare.

In 1889 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Edwards and Miss Belle Dix, of Lawrence, Kansas, a daughter of one of the pioneers of that state, who was killed in the Lawrence raid in 1850. Her mother was afterward married to



GEORGE H. EDWARDS.



W. J. Flintom, one of the proprietors of the Lawrence Gazette. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have been born six children: George H., Jr., aged sixteen, attending Central high school; Lucille, aged fourteen, who is a student at Westport high school; Dix, aged eleven, and Bessie, aged nine, both attending the Irving school; Gertrude, aged five; and Grace, aged three.

Mr. Edwards belongs to the Commercial Club, the Evanston Golf Club and is an eighteenth degree Mason, affiliating with the Albert Pike Lodge. He is first vice president of the National Association of Wholesale Jewelers, which association is made up of the leading wholesale jewelers of the United States.

JUDGE JAMES E. GOODRICH.

In affairs of state as taken aside from the extraordinary conditions of warfare, there are demanded men whose mental ken is as wide and whose generalship is as effective as that which insures successful maneuvering of armed forces by the skilled commander on the field of battle. The nation's welfare and prosperity may be said to hinge as heavily upon individual discrimination and executive ability in one case as the other. It requires a master mind to marshal and organize the forces for political purposes and produce the best results by concerted effort. Such a leader is found in Judge James E. Goodrich, who may well be called one of the commanders of the republican army of Missouri. He is also well known as an able lawyer, practicing successfully at the Kansas City bar, with a clientage which also extends to other districts. Recently he has been elevated to the bench, being now a judge of division No. 5 of the sixth judicial district.

Judge Goodrich was born at Cameron, Clinton county, this state, September 20, 1871. His father, Nathan S. Goodrich, now a retired merchant, is a native of Ohio and served in the Fortieth Ohio Infantry in the Civil war. In 1867 he came to Missouri and located at Cameron. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Annie Fleming Frame, was born in Paisley, Scotland, and was brought to America when four years of age. Both parents are still living at Cameron. The father was of English lineage and a direct descendant of Paul Goodrich, who, coming from England prior to the Revolutionary war, settled in Massachusetts. The great-grandfather of James E. Goodrich in the maternal line was Major Isaac Bonser, of Revolutionary war fame.

James E. Goodrich, having completed the high-school course at Cameron by graduation with the class of 1888, on which occasion he won valedictorian honors, afterward entered the University of Missouri at Columbia and was graduated A. B. in 1892, cum laude. He prepared for his professional career as a student in the law department of the university, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Law degree.

Returning home, Mr. Goodrich opened an office in Cameron and after two months' practice there was elected cashier of the First National Bank of that city, a position which he filled for two years. He then again joined

professional ranks, practicing with Judge Thomas E. Turney, a prominent pioneer lawyer of Cameron. Mr. Goodrich served for five years as city attorney and became a recognized political leader, active in shaping the policy of the party. In 1898 he was a republican candidate for congress and in 1900 was a delegate to the republican national convention. In 1901 he dissolved partnership with Judge Turney and practiced alone until his elevation to the bench. In the fall of 1901 he came to Kansas City, where he conducted a large practice, retaining at the same time an extensive clientage in his home county and the three adjoining counties. For four years he has been a member of the republican central state committee. In November, 1907, he was elected judge of division No. 5 of the sixth judicial district and is making a most creditable record on the bench, his career as a judge being in harmony with his course as a lawyer and citizen, distinguished by a masterful grasp of every point presented for solution and by uniform loyalty to the public interests.

On the 13th of June, 1894, Judge Goodrich was married to Miss Harper Riggins, a daughter of Dr. George W. Riggins, a confederate colonel and a pioneer physician of Missouri. The daughter was born in Louisiana but in her infancy was taken by her parents to Columbia, this state. The Goodrich residence is at No. 3733 Gilham road, in one of the finest residence districts of the city and the property is owned by the present occupant. Judge Goodrich is prominent in fraternal and social circles, holding membership with the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Sigma Nu and Phi Delta Phi, two college fraternities. He is likewise connected with the University Club, the Country Club and the Evanston Golf Club. He is an enthusiast in regard to manly, outdoor sports and athletics and is particularly proficient as a golfer. He belongs to the Central Presbyterian church and is interested in all charitable and benevolent work, his earnest endorsement therein being manifest in many tangible ways.

ORMOND T. WOFFORD.

Ormond T. Wofford, serving since May, 1901, as a lieutenant of the police force of Kansas City, in which connection he has rendered signal aid in maintaining order and in quelling lawlessness, was born in Cartersville, Georgia, February 13, 1866, but from the age of eleven years has made his home in Kansas City, whither he came with his parents, Judge and Mrs. Wofford, of whom mention is made on another page of this volume. The family arrived in 1877 and Ormond T. Wofford continued his education in the Woodland school and in Spalding's Commercial College. From an early age, however, he has been dependent upon his own resources for a livelihood. When a youth of thirteen he began working for Joseph Houser in a baking powder factory, where he remained for one year. Later he was with Bradstreet's Commercial Agency and for a few years was a carrier on

the Kansas City Star. He likewise spent six years in the employ of William A. Wilson, proprietor of a tea and coffee store, and in these various changes made progress in the business world, winning promotions through his efficiency and general usefulness in the places where he was employed.

After spending a short time in Omaha, Nebraska, Mr. Wofford, twenty-four years ago, was appointed a patrolman on the Kansas City police force. In 1895 he was promoted to sergeant and in May, 1901, was appointed lieutenant. He is located at police station No. 6, and in connection with the service has given general satisfaction, having ever been unfaltering in his allegiance to the best interests of the office.

In 1890 Mr. Wofford was married to Miss Carrie Hayden, of Kearney, Missouri. They attend the Presbyterian church and have many friends in the city.

WILLIAM LOUIS ROCK.

William Louis Rock, president of the William L. Rock Flower Company, is today at the head of a business which is the second largest west of Chicago. He has developed this from a small beginning to extensive proportions and is the leading florist of Kansas City. His birth occurred at New Philadelphia, Ohio, on the 17th of February, 1855. His father, Joseph Edward Rock, a merchant tailor, died when his son William was but twelve years of age. In 1856 he came from England to America, starting in company with his father, who had, however, died during the voyage. In this country Joseph Edward Rock was married to Elizabeth Fox, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and of German parentage. At the time of the Civil war he espoused the Union cause and served from 1862 until the close of hostilities with the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

William Louis Rock was educated in the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, to which city the mother removed soon after the father's death with her family of four children, of whom William L. was the eldest. He completed the high school course at the age of sixteen and then entered business life under the direction of his uncle, J. M. Gasser, the leading florist of Cleveland, serving a five years' apprenticeship with him. In 1886 he came to Kansas City and accepted the position of bookkeeper with the Western Electric Construction Company, serving in that capacity for three years. He was then made chief clerk for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, with whom he continued for four years, when he returned to Cleveland to finish his education and training as a florist, having the object in view of returning to Kansas City and engaging in that line of business here. He remained in Cleveland for three years and during two years of that time worked for practically his board alone. In 1897 he again came to Kansas City and opened a small flower stand in the confectionery store of James Morton's Sons at No. 1024 Main street. In two years he outgrew those quarters and removed to his present location at No. 1116 Walnut street, where he has built up a large retail business. In 1901 he incorporated as

the William L. Rock Flower Company. From a small beginning with practically no capital his business has grown to be the second largest west of Chicago. At Sixty-third street and Troost avenue he has large greenhouses with one hundred thousand square feet of glass and twenty-five acres devoted exclusively to the growing of high grade cut flowers. He employs twenty-eight people and does a business which returns one hundred thousand dollars per year. Mr. Rock has devoted his entire time and energies to building up of his trade, confining his work exclusively to the production of the highest grades of cut flowers, which are grown at extra cost but bring the top price on the market. The beauty and perfection of the flowers which he produces indicate his rare skill in production and his thorough knowledge of the business, his training having been particularly thorough and comprehensive, while continually he has added to his knowledge and ability through study and experience.

On the 14th of June, 1893, occurred the marriage of William L. Rock and Miss Lucy Collier, a daughter of John M. Collier, a cattle man of Platte county, Missouri. They have one son, Lawrence Collier, now eight years of age. They hold membership in the Calvary Baptist church and in politics Mr. Rock is independent. He is, however, identified with various societies and social organizations. He belongs to the Employers' Association of Kansas City, to the National Society of American Florists, the National Carnation Society and the National Rose Society. He is also a member of the Lake View Shooting Club and the Rich Hill Shooting Club—associations which indicate much of the nature of his pastimes. He is further identified with the National Union, the Commercial Club, the Kansas City Athletic Club and the Elm Ridge Club. He is very public spirited and liberal in his contributions to charities. His success is the result of an orderly progression, a thorough understanding of the work he has undertaken and a close adherence to the highest standard of commercial ethics. Indeed his career has ever been such as to warrant the trust and confidence of the business world, for he has even conducted all transactions on the strictest principles of honor and integrity. His devotion to the public good is unquestioned and arises from a sincere interest in the welfare of his fellowmen.

R. HARRY JONES.

R. Harry Jones, partner and manager of the Ginocchio-Jones Fruit Company, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, February 18, 1863. His father, Robert H. Jones, was a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, and just prior to the Civil war removed to St. Louis. On the paternal side he was connected with a southern family and in the maternal line with a northern family, being a representative of the same ancestry from which sprang Oliver Wendell Holmes, his second name, "Holmes," perpetuating the family name. His early life was spent as a steamboat clerk and also as confidential clerk for David Gibson, of Cincinnati, who owned and operated a line of packet boats between

that city and New Orleans. Following his removal to St. Louis he became a grain commission merchant and following his retirement, on account of ill health, he came to Kansas City in 1890 and died here two years later on the 12th of October, 1902. He had for only a few months survived his wife, who passed away in St. Louis, June 4, 1902. She bore the maiden name of Mary Jane Wardlow, was a native of New York city and of Scotch and North Ireland ancestry, her parents coming from near Belfast. Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Jones had three sons: Charles W., who is secretary of the Fuller-Warren Company, stove founders of Milwaukee; R. Harry, of this review; and Frank W. Jones, who is engaged in the woodenware business at St. Louis. A sister, Mrs. Lois J. Shepherd, is the widow of the late William Shepherd of St. Louis, now a teacher in the public schools of Pueblo, Colorado, while for two terms she has held the position of county superintendent of schools here.

R. Harry Jones spent his boyhood in his native city, where he attended the public schools, while later he learned the machinist's trade as an apprentice in the Fulton Iron Works, which he entered at the age of eighteen. He was thus employed for a year and a half, when he engaged with the firm of Shepherd & Ginocchio, wholesale fruit dealers of St. Louis, of which his brother-in-law was senior partner. When because of failing health Mr. Shepherd went to Pueblo shortly afterward, Mr. Jones accompanied him and remained there for a year and a half. He then returned to St. Louis to enter the employ of Ginocchio Brothers, successors of the previous firm, and continued with them for a year and a half when, attracted by the business outlook of Kansas City, he decided to remove here, thinking that he would have better advantages.

Mr. Jones arrived in May, 1885, and entered the employ of Kesting & Smith, wholesale fruit dealers, at No. 519 Walnut street. When a year and a half later the old firm of Ginocchio Brothers & Company desired to establish a branch house in Kansas City, they bought out Kesting & Smith and placed Mr. Jones in charge as manager. He has conducted the business ever since, covering a period of twenty-two years and has been a partner in the enterprise since its establishment. In 1899 the firm was incorporated as the Ginocchio-Jones Fruit Company. This firm has an unbroken commercial career dating back to 1850 and throughout the intervening years has sustained an unassailable reputation for business integrity and enterprise. The trade has continued to increase from the start and the Kansas City house now ranks among the representative establishments of this character in the west. The company are connected with the National League of Commission Merchants of the United States, the Western Fruit Jobbers Association and the International Apple Shippers Association. They have always been foremost in every public enterprise for the benefit of Kansas City and liberal contributors to the same, giving generously toward Convention Hall and other public projects and especially active in transportation and steamboat work, Mr. Jones serving as a member of the Kansas City Transportation Bureau since it was established.

In Kansas City, on the 7th of May, 1902, occurred the marriage of R. Harry Jones and Miss Mattie May Barnes, a daughter of the late Horace E.

Barnes, a former business man of Kansas City. Mrs. Jones was a native of Independence, Missouri, but from early girlhood has resided here. Mr. Jones belongs to the Commercial Club, to the Knife & Fork Club and to the Independence Boulevard Christian church, in which he is serving on the official board. Throughout almost his entire life he has been connected with the fruit business, is thoroughly familiar with every point bearing upon the trade and was instrumental in establishing in Kansas City an enterprise which is now regarded as a valuable asset in its commercial circles.

JAMES H. SLOVER.

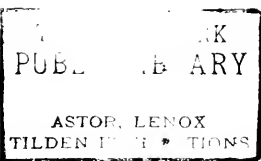
James H. Slover, judge of division No. 6 of the circuit court, is one of the able lawyers of western Missouri and one who has ever been a faithful minister in the temple of justice. In practice, while his devotion to his clients' interests was proverbial, he never forgot that he owed a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law, and since his elevation to the bench his course has been characterized by all that is exemplary in the jurist who stands as the conservator of human rights, privileges and liberties.

Judge Slover is of Holland lineage, the family name having originated in the land of the dikes. The first representative of the family in the new world was his great-great-grandfather, who came from Holland and established his home in the Mohawk valley in New York not far from Schenectady. Through many generations the homestead passed from father to son, each rearing a family there and then passing on from the scene of action. It was the birthplace of the great-grandfather, the grandfather and the father of Judge Slover, and all remained there until called to their final rest. The men of this family have been of a strong, brave and intensely patriotic strain, and the great-grandfather was a stalwart champion of the colonial cause in the Revolutionary war, serving as a soldier on the field of battle, and the grandfather took up arms in defense of his country in the war of 1812.

John J. Slover, his son and the father of Judge Slover removed from the old homestead shortly after his marriage to Christina S. Potter and settled at Towanda, Pennsylvania, where on the 31st of December, 1838, occurred the birth of their son, James H. Slover. At the usual age the boy became a pupil in the public schools of Towanda, and later he studied in Chicago, following the removal of his parents to that city in 1848. The family did not remain in Chicago for very long, however, but in 1852 arrived in St. Louis, Missouri. Twelve years were passed in that city, and on the 3d of March, 1864, James H. Slover removed to Independence, Missouri, where he has since made his home. About the same time he took up the study of law, preparing for the profession as a student in the Union College of Law in Chicago, where, taking the regular course, he was graduated in June, 1866. In the following September he successfully passed the exam-



JUDGE J. H. SLOVER.



ination that admitted him to the bar, and in November he was appointed justice of the peace.

Judge Slover has always regarded the year 1866 as a most eventful one in his life, for in addition to the events above mentioned he was married in that year to Miss Mary A. Howe, who was born in Independence and was a daughter of William Howe, one of the early merchants of the city, who carried on trade with the Mexicans and Indians of the great southwest, his death occurring in Independence in 1849. The mother of Mrs. Slover came from Bardstown, Kentucky, at the age of fourteen years with her uncle, Colonel Davey, a noted Mexican trader of his day, who settled at Independence in 1836. Mrs. Howe has since resided there. The marriage of Judge Slover and his wife has been blessed with one child, Mary Howe Slover.

Continuing in the practice of his profession, both before the courts and in the trial of cases as justice of the peace, Mr. Slover displayed considerable ability, which was augmented as the years passed through his experience and continued study. When he retired from the office of justice at the end of four years he was enjoying an extensive clientage. In his practice before the courts he showed a thorough knowledge of the questions involved, together with marked ability in marshaling the evidence so as to present his cause in the strongest possible light.

He has always been a staunch friend of education, and at various times has acted as a member and treasurer of the school board of Independence. In 1868 he was elected mayor of the town, and served until 1870. He is a pronounced democrat, and is one of the leaders of the party in western Missouri, where he has remained for many years, doing effective work for the organization. He was a member and chairman of the Jackson county democratic committee for many years, and while in that position was recognized as one of the most active opponents of the "Drake convention." On account of his earnest and intelligent opposition to that instrument he was one of three persons selected by Jackson county to organize the opposition to this measure by the creation of lodges belonging to a state society. On a platform calling for the removal of all disabilities growing out of the Civil war, B. Gratz Brown was elected governor in 1870, and this resulted in the calling of the convention in 1875, which repealed the Drake constitution and drafted the present constitution. From 1875 until 1885 Judge Slover's time was given to his practice as a member of the firm of Cummingo & Slover, and later of Philips, Cummingo & Slover, a combination of three of the strongest lawyers in the state. During the year last named Judge Slover was appointed judge of division No. 2 of the circuit court of Jackson county. In 1886 he was nominated as his own successor without opposition and was elected. In 1892 he was again nominated and elected by a large majority.

While Judge Slover has achieved high rank as a practitioner, he is above and beyond all a judge. It may be truly said that he possesses in a high degree the judicial temperament. First of all it is his earnest wish in every case to do exactly what he thinks is right between man and man. He is not possessed of the idea that he knows all the law, and is always a patient and attentive listener to the argument of counsel. In a trial of a cause he

keeps his mind in a state of equipoise until the entire evidence has been heard, and has little patience with refutements and technicalities. He is a firm believer in the doctrine that courts are established to administer justice, and everything is subordinated to that end. On the bench he talks but little, has no ironclad rules, often inconveniences himself to accommodate lawyers and litigants, and as a result there is no friction in his court, and it is rarely that an acrimonious word is spoken. To this unusual personal fitness for judicial work he has brought a thorough study of the law, and is especially familiar with the statutes and decisions of his own state. It is needless to say that such qualifications make Judge Slover most popular with the legal profession. He has bravely, conscientiously and efficiently discharged every duty that has devolved upon him, and has earned the love and esteem of his family and friends, and the confidence and gratitude of his fellow citizens. Such men live as benefactors and, dying, leave behind them cherished memories.

GEORGE J. WEBER.

George J. Weber, president and founder of the Weber Gas Engine Company was born at Boonville, Missouri, in 1849 and was a son of Stephen Weber, a native of Bahnhof, Bavaria, Germany, who came to America in 1830, settling at Jacksonville, Illinois. He was a manufacturer of farm implements and it is said made the first steel point plow ever used in Missouri. His wife was Julia Sommart Weber, a native of Germany, who was educated in Munich and became the wife of Stephen Weber at Boonville, Missouri. He died in Boonville in 1855, while his wife passed away in Kansas City, February 26, 1907.

George J. Weber acquired his education at Kemper College and throughout the greater part of his business career has been connected with the important productive industry of which he is now manager.

He was married in 1869, in Boonville, Missouri, to Miss Louise M. Vollrath, a native of that place and a daughter of Nicholas Vollrath, a manufacturer of stoneware and owner of a flouring mill. Mrs. Weber is a member of the Lutheran church and in politics George J. Weber is a republican. He belongs to the National Union, to the Metropolitan Club, to the Commercial Club and the Manufacturers Association. He is considered one of Kansas City's most liberal and enterprising business men and owes his success to his intense and well directed labors, his efforts having ever been discerningly directed along well defined lines of business activity. While controlling an important productive industry he yet finds time and opportunity to further public interests and withholds his cooperation from movement for the general good.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. George Weber have been born the following named: Robert G. Weber, born at Boonville, Missouri, was there educated and pursued a business course in Spalding's Commercial College of Kansas City.

He is now treasurer and secretary of the Weber Gas Engine Company and a young man of marked business enterprise. Fraternally he is well known as an Elk and also as a thirty-second degree Mason, while of the Commercial Club and the Manufacturers Club he is a popular member. He wedded Dora Kiefer of Platte City, Missouri, and since her death has married Josephine Rose of this city, whose parents now reside at Atchison, Kansas. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Weber are: George, who died in infancy; Sarah and Junior George, all born in Kansas City.

Fannie, the second child of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Weber, died in infancy. Edwin N. Weber, the next member, is a native of Boonville, Missouri, was educated in the public schools of Kansas City and is employed by the Weber Gas Engine Company. Henry C. Weber, born at Boonville and educated in the Kansas City schools, served an apprenticeship with the Weber Gas Engine Company, later was superintendent of one of the departments and afterward traveled for the firm but his life's labors were ended in death January 21, 1907. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Commercial Club and an officer of the Manufacturers Club at the time of his death. Lloyd H. Weber, born at Boonville, mastered the branches of learning taught in the Kansas City schools and was afterward for a time a draftsman for the Weber Gas Engine Company, while he is now superintendent of the company's factory. He, too, is a Mason and a member of the Metropolitan Club. Cora Louise Weber, born in Boonville, is a graduate of the Kansas City schools.

FRANK F. BROWN, D. V. S.

Dr. Frank F. Brown, practicing as a member of the firm of Moore, Stewart & Brown, and interested in the Kansas City Veterinary College as vice president and member of the faculty, was born at Morton, Tazewell county, Illinois, April 19, 1862. His father, Amos Brown, was a farmer and carpenter and died when his son Frank was but eight years of age. He is still survived by his widow, who in her maidenhood was Sarah I. Lackland and who is now a resident of Wilcox, Nebraska. The paternal ancestry lived in Vermont, in which state Amos Brown was born, removing to Illinois in his childhood days. His wife's people were from Tennessee, although she was a native of Sangamon county, Illinois, her older sister being the first white child born there.

Dr. Brown pursued a common-school education in the state of his nativity and afterward entered Campbell University at Holton, Kansas, in 1887, pursuing a two years' course. At the same time he taught penmanship for two years and had charge of the business department for one year. His university course completed, he next entered the Chicago Veterinary College, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1892, with the degree of D. V. S. In the meantime he had removed to Otoe county, Nebraska, in 1877, and following his graduation he returned to that state, settling in

Kearney county, where he remained until 1900. There he engaged in practice until his removal to Kansas City in 1900, at which time he became a member of the firm of Moore, Stewart & Brown, veterinarians, and also became interested in the Kansas City Veterinary College, of which he has since been vice president and an instructor in therapeutics, diagnosis and various other branches. This is today the largest veterinary college in America, having an enrollment of almost five hundred. Dr. Brown belongs to the American Veterinary Association, to the Missouri Valley Veterinary Medical Association and is secretary of the Missouri State Veterinary Medical Association.

On the 30th of November, 1892, occurred the marriage of Dr. Brown and Miss Mallie A. Neff, a daughter of H. C. Neff, a farmer of Brown county, Kansas. The wedding, which was celebrated at Hiawatha, Kansas, has been blessed with one son, Francis H., who was born February 2, 1900. They occupy an attractive home which Dr. Brown owns at No. 3232 Garfield avenue. In his political views he is a republican, but not active in party work. He belongs to the Linwood Boulevard Methodist Episcopal church, and is a gentleman of genial, social nature, who easily wins friends and has the happy faculty of retaining their warm regard.

MICHAEL J. KENNEDY.

Michael J. Kennedy, a lieutenant of the police force of Kansas City at station No. 7, was born in Lawrence, Kansas, June 9, 1865, but when only a month old his parents removed to Kansas City, where the years of his minority were largely passed in the acquirement of an education as a student in the public schools and in Palmer's Academy at Kansas City, Kansas, under the direction of Professor O. C. Palmer.

He is a son of Thomas Kennedy, who was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1828. His parents were farming people and in his father's home Thomas Kennedy spent the days of his boyhood and youth, acquiring a good education. When twenty years of age he crossed the Atlantic to America, arriving in this country a poor young man in 1848. Previous to his emigration he had participated in the Limerick riots of that year. He landed at New Orleans, accompanied by his sister Kate. They were forced to leave the Crescent City on account of the yellow fever but not before he had contracted the disease. They finally reached Springfield, Illinois, and a year later Mr. Kennedy sent for his father, Phillip Kennedy, who landed at New Orleans, but while on board a steamer coming up the Mississippi river he was taken ill with yellow fever and died. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Margaret Morrissey, died when her son Thomas was ten years of age. Following his arrival at Springfield, Illinois, Thomas Kennedy worked as a gardener for the nursery firm of Greenleaf, Doyle & Ridgely, the last named being the father of the present national comptroller of currency. Later Mr. Kennedy turned his attention to railroad construction in the employ of the Rock Island Company,

laying track through Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. A part of the time he was with the Missouri Pacific and with the Union Pacific Railroad companies. On the 15th of August, 1864, at Kansas City, he was married by Father Donnelly to Miss Margaret Bradish, who was born in County Clare, near Kilrush, Ireland, April 14, 1845. In that country the family name was spelled Bradshaw. At the age of eight years she accompanied her parents, Thomas and Ellen (Haugh) Bradish, to America, landing at Quebec. From that place the family made their way to Hillsboro, Ohio, where they resided for a time, afterward removing to Wyandotte, Kansas, where Mr. Bradish engaged in railroad construction work, in steamboating and in other work. While on a trip on the river the boat sank. He escaped, but the thorough drenching which he got resulted in a cold and other complications which terminated his life, his death occurring in Wyandotte.

For some time after his marriage Thomas Kennedy resided in Lawrence, Kansas, and then with his wife and son, Michael J., removed to Kansas City. Here he continued railroading for fifteen years longer, after which he took up his abode upon a farm in Wellsville, Kansas, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits for twenty years, or until his life's labors were ended in death on the 15th of October, 1892. After his demise his widow returned to Kansas City and now resides at No. 315 Olive street. She is a communicant of the Catholic church, of which Mr. Kennedy was also a lifelong member, and in politics he was a stalwart democrat. In the family of this worthy couple were the following children: Michael J., of this review; Thomas J., a member of the fire department of Kansas City at No. 14 engine house; Mary, who died in infancy; Catherine, the wife of Lawrence Brophy, of Wellsville, Kansas; Margaret, at home; Philip Jerome, a police officer, who married Margaret Flynn, of Kansas City; James Anthony, who is at the headquarters of the fire department in this city; John Morrissey, an attorney at law, who was graduated from the Georgetown University in the District of Columbia and is now private secretary to Congressman Ellis; and Patrick Henry, at home.

In taking up the personal history of Michael J. Kennedy we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely known in Kansas City because of his long connection with the police service and also by reason of personal traits of character that win him warm friendships. Putting aside his textbooks at the age of sixteen, he entered the employ of S. A. Brown & Company, lumber dealers, conducting business at Ottawa, Cherryvale and Wellsville, Kansas. For three years he remained with that firm and at the age of nineteen became a brakeman on the old Frisco Railroad in Kansas. Subsequently he was with the train department of the Chicago & Alton Railway under E. J. Sanford, now president of the Union Depot Company of Kansas City, Missouri. In 1889 he was appointed to the police force under Mayor Davenport and Chief of Police Speers. He was then in his twenty-third year and has been on the force continuously since. Although young in years he is one of the oldest men in years of continuous service on the force. After ten years' service as patrolman he was promoted to sergeant and a year or two later a second promotion made him lieutenant. After seven years at headquarters

he was placed in charge of station No. 7, which is his present position. His public service has been characterized by the utmost fidelity and, standing as a conservator of law and order, he has made an unsullied reputation.

Mr. Kennedy was married in Kansas City, in the old Annunciation parish, by the Rev. W. J. Dalton, to Miss Margaret Agnes Kane, of this city, January 18, 1892. Her father, Robert W. Kane, has for thirty-seven years been in the service of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. His wife was Bridget Hanrahan prior to her marriage and was a resident of Leavenworth, Kansas. Four children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy: Geraldine Frances, born April 25, 1897; Catherine Monica, born June 10, 1901; Margaret Mary, born November 11, 1904; and Michael Joseph, March 11, 1907.

In his political views Mr. Kennedy has always been a stalwart democrat, inflexible in his support of the party. He is a member of the Lady of Good Counsel Catholic church and fraternally is connected with the Elks, the Eagles and the Woodmen of the World. Almost throughout his entire life he has been connected with police service and his present position has been attained through the "merit system."

JAMES MUIR.

James Muir is the president of the Kansas City Sash & Door Company, manufacturers of sash, doors and mantels, in which connection he is a leading representative of the industrial interests of this city, having developed the business from a small beginning to extensive proportions. He was born in Ingersoll, Canada, in 1857, and acquired his education there, although his opportunities in that direction were meager. His father, James Muir, was a native of Scotland, whence he emigrated to Canada, but he died when his son James was eight years of age. The mother bore the maiden name of Margaret Whyte, and is still living at the age of eighty-six years. In the family were seven children, of whom five still survive.

When James Muir was but nine years old he started out in life on his own account, becoming connected with the wood working business. He has since been associated with this line of industrial activity, constantly broadening the scope of his labors and increasing the extent of his business. For a time he was in Detroit, Michigan, and in 1879 came to Kansas City, where he followed the same line of business. The years brought him an experience which promoted his efficiency and usefulness and qualified him for the conduct of the extensive concern of which he is now the head.

In 1899 Mr. Muir with others organized the Kansas City Sash & Door Company for the purpose of manufacturing sash and doors. They built a factory eighty by one hundred and thirty feet on Fifteenth street, and also one on the corner of Nineteenth and Baltimore streets of the same size. They began business on a comparatively small scale and employed only ten men, but have since developed the trade until employment is now furnished to one hundred and twenty-five skilled workmen. Their plant is equipped with



JAMES MUIR.

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all the modern machinery for the manufacture of the products which they turn out. Their output includes all kinds of sash, doors and mantels. There is a large home demand, but they also ship to some extent. They make all their materials for special orders for such people as the Helmers Manufacturing Company, George L. Brown, and for the homes of W. N. Sylvester and Louis Tippey. They also furnished all of the mill stuff, such as windows, door frames, stairs and all inside trimmings, for the Westport high school—the most complete and the only fireproof school in the city. The officers of the company are: James Muir, president; Willard Davis, vice president; L. P. Davis, secretary; and C. H. Boob, treasurer. Justice is always maintained between the employers and employes and the latter know that faithful service means recognition in promotion as opportunity offers. The house, too, sustains an unassailable reputation among those to whom they make sales and their extensive business has resulted by reason of the excellence of their product and the straightforward business methods which they follow.

In his political views Mr. Muir is an earnest republican, having firm faith in the principles of the party, yet without desire for office. He holds membership in the Presbyterian church, and his name is on the membership roll of the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Throughout his entire life he has continued in one line of business activity. At the outset of his career his salary was small and the position which he occupied was insignificant, but like many other brainy, energetic young men who have left their impress upon the magnificent development of this western metropolis, he did not wait for an especially brilliant opening. Indeed, he could not wait and his natural industry would not have permitted him to do so even if his financial circumstances had been such as to make it possible. He early showed conspicuously the traits of character which have made his life successful, performing all the duties that devolved upon him, however humble or however small the recompense might be, conscientiously and industriously. His strict integrity, business conservatism and judgment have always been so universally recognized that he has enjoyed public confidence to an enviable degree and naturally this has brought him a lucrative patronage.

ALBERT EDWARD HOLMES.

Albert Edward Holmes, city treasurer of Kansas City, was born in Muscatine, Iowa, July 8, 1876. His father, Edward Everett Holmes, a native of Winsted, Connecticut, came to Kansas City in 1882 and still resides here. He is a prominent figure in financial circles as vice president and general manager of the United States & Mexican Trust Company. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Martha Hawley, was a native of Muscatine, Iowa, and died in 1895. Completing his public-school course in the Central high school of Kansas City, Albert E. Holmes afterward attended Williams College at Wil-

liamstown, Massachusetts, where he continued his studies until 1896. He then entered the farm and city mortgage and real-estate business with his father and was the first manager of the Lands and Townsite Company; of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad, and of the city real-estate department of the United States & Mexican Trust Company. He continued in that position from 1900 until 1904, when he resigned and filled the office of city treasurer. He received public endorsement of his first term in a re-election in 1906 and is therefore filling the position for the second time. He is also largely interested in Kansas City realty.

On the 15th of August, 1898, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Holmes and Miss May Jewett, a daughter of E. S. Jewett, representative of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company at Kansas City and one of the aldermen here. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes have three children: Virginia, Edward and Harry Jewett, aged respectively nine, five and four years. Mr. Holmes is a republican in politics and holds membership with the University and the Country Clubs. A resident of Kansas City through the greater part of his life, he has a large circle of friends, including many who have known him from boyhood and who recognize him as one worthy their high personal regard.

GARLAND MORDECAI JONES.

The historian Macaulay gave expression to the sentiment, "The people that take no pride in the honorable achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote generations." The ancestral history of Garland M. Jones is one in which he takes deep and commendable interest, for on the records appear many names of those who had figured prominently in public life and in the professions. His paternal grandfather, John Jones, a representative of one of the oldest families in Virginia, married Nancy Young, a daughter of Francis Young, who was a member of General Braddock's staff prior to the Revolution, while her mother was a daughter of Richard Bennett, a colonial governor of Virginia. Dr. R. W. Jones, the father of Garland M. Jones, was born in the Old Dominion and is one of the best known educators of the state. He married Bettie Sue Spratley, who, like her husband, was a native of Greenville county, Virginia, the families having been neighbors for many years. In 1876 Dr. Jones removed to Oxford, Mississippi, where he became vice chancellor and professor of chemistry in the University of Mississippi. He has long been accounted one of the best known educators of the south, known for his thoroughness and conservative methods, and is still associated with the University of Mississippi.

Garland Mordecai Jones was born in Abingdon, Virginia, June 14, 1873, and pursued his education in the Webb school of Tennessee, in the Emory & Henry College of Virginia, of which his father was then president, and in the University of Mississippi, of which his father is now vice chancellor. He completed a course in the literary department by graduation in 1893, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and a year later was graduated from the law de-

partment, having completed a two years' course in one, the degree of Bachelor of Law then being conferred upon him. During the five years spent in the university he participated in all oratorical contests, receiving first honors on each occasion, a record never equaled before or since. Following his graduation he pursued a course at the Washington Law University, where one of his instructors was John Randolph Tucker, a noted authority on constitutional law.

Mr. Jones located for practice at West Point, Mississippi, in 1894 and continued a member of the bar at that place until the spring of 1898, practicing as junior partner of the firm of Critz, Beckett & Jones. Removing to Kansas City he has practiced alone, specializing in corporation law. Among his clients are numbered the American National Bank of Kansas City, the Webb City Bank of Webb City, the Central Trust Company, and many corporations of the east. He belongs to the Kansas City Bar Association and is recognized as an able and learned lawyer, whose strong mentality, laudable ambition and honorable purpose argue well for further success and prominence in the future.

In Newman, Georgia, on November 14, 1906, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Lucile Thompson, daughter of Berryman T. Thompson, the president of the Newman Banking Company. Mr. Jones, fraternally, is connected with the Modern Woodmen, while his political allegiance is given to the democracy and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

ALBERT THOMAS KINSLEY, B. Sc., D. V. S.

Dr. Albert Thomas Kinsley, of the Kansas City Veterinary College, was born in Rowley, Buchanan county, Iowa, February 26, 1877, his parents being John and Jane (Footit) Kinsley, both of whom are still living. The father has devoted his life to general agricultural pursuits. Both he and his wife are natives of England but came to America prior to their marriage, which was celebrated in this country.

Dr. Kinsley pursued his early education in the district schools of Marshall and Logan counties, Kansas, the family removing to the former county in 1880 and to the latter in 1890 and there the parents still reside. In 1895 Dr. Kinsley entered the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, Kansas, from which he was graduated on the completion of the regular four years' course in 1899, with the Bachelor of Science degree, while in 1901 the degree of Master of Science was conferred upon him by the same school. He spent the summers of 1900 and 1901 in special post-graduate study at Chicago University, giving his attention largely to bacteriology. In 1902 he matriculated in the Kansas City Veterinary College and was graduated with the degree of D. V. S. in 1904. The determination and energy which he displayed in providing for his education was a manifestation of the elemental strength of his character. When he started in college at Manhattan, Kansas, he had a capital

of only seventeen dollars and worked his way through the different educational institutions without outside help. During the first year he worked in the Agricultural department and afterward as assistant in bacteriology and chemistry and also doing other service in college until his education was finished. Following his graduation from the veterinary college he was offered a position in the college and went to work at once as house surgeon, in which capacity he continued for six months, or until he accepted his present position as pathologist and curator of the museum. He has devoted much attention to tumors of domesticated animals and during the past summer wrote an extensive work on this subject, which is now in course of publication. He has also made widely extended investigation in rabies, having made many examinations of animals affected with this disease. He is continually broadening his knowledge by study, scientific research and personal investigation and has attained high rank in his profession. He is a contributor to many medical and veterinary journals and his writings have always been received with interest. His knowledge of the science and practice of medicine relative to human life has been of benefit to him in his practice as a veterinarian. He belongs to the American Veterinary Medical Association, the Missouri Valley Veterinary Medical Association, the Missouri State Veterinary Association, the International Congress on Tuberculosis, the Kansas City Pathological Association and is an honorary member of the Kansas State Veterinary Association.

On the 4th of September, 1901, at Burlington, Kansas, Dr. Kinsley was married to Miss Annie Louisa Smith, a daughter of G. Allison Smith, a farmer and stock raiser at Burlington. Mrs. Kinsley is also a Bachelor of Science graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College. They have one son, Albert Smith, born August 31, 1906. Dr. Kinsley fraternally is connected with the Tribe of Ben Hur and is a member of the Episcopal church. A man of strong intellectuality, he has promoted his efforts in those lines demanding keen mental discernment, and his wise judgment is indicated by the excellent work which he has done as a practitioner as well as educator.

WILLIAM Z. BOONE.

William Z. Boone, a member of the firm of Platt & Boone, real estate dealers, with offices at Tenth and Walnut streets, the most prominent business corner in Kansas City, was born January 24, 1868, near Elkton, Todd county, Kentucky. His father, H. G. Boone, a planter and native of Kentucky, is still living there, as is his mother, Mrs. Martha Boone, who, at the age of ninety-three years, is "the handsomest woman in the state and writes the prettiest hand." She has ten children, all of whom are living—certainly a notable family record. Her husband, Hickerson G. Boone, was also a native Kentuckian and a planter and died about twenty years ago. The Boone family came from England in 1735 and settled in Pennsylvania. Later a removal was made to Virginia and thence to Kentucky, the family home being established at Allensville, but as there was no water there they removed

a few miles north to the hills to obtain spring water. Hickerson Boone was a nephew of Daniel Boone, the noted pioneer explorer, who was the first to penetrate the wilderness of "the dark and bloody ground." The family has always been prominent in Baptist circles and all are members of that church. Mrs. Mattie (Coulter) Boone, mother of our subject, was a native of Kentucky and died about twenty years ago. By her marriage she became the mother of three children, the daughters being Mrs. John Williams and Mrs. Berry, both of Elkton, Kentucky.

William Z. Boone, the only son, spent his boyhood days at Elkton and pursued his education in the public schools there. At nineteen years of age he entered a grocery store as clerk, filling the position for two years, after which he came to the west, settling in Kansas City on the 1st of June, 1887. He spent about three months in seeking for work and finally secured a position at driving a laundry wagon. Later he became a salesman in a grocery store and afterward entered the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company as conductor for ten years. He left that service in 1898 to engage in the real-estate business and has since operated in this line. He was for some time associated with L. Ballentine, under the firm name of Ballentine & Boone, and while thus connected sold more large properties on Main street than any firm in Kansas City. They conducted a general real-estate business, yet handled almost exclusively business property. Recently Mr. Boone joined B. C. Platt in a partnership under the firm name of Platt & Boone, and they are most favorably located at the corner of Tenth and Walnut streets, the heart of Kansas City's business center. As opportunity for judicious investment has been presented from time to time Mr. Boone has personally become owner of considerable realty, having now several valuable pieces of business property, together with acre tracts not far from the center of the city.

On the 4th of July, 1891, Mr. Boone was married in Missouri to Miss Laura Fortune, a daughter of William Hale, of Iowa. In politics Mr. Boone is a democrat and somewhat active in the local ranks of the party. His vacation periods are spent in hunting and fishing but his time is largely devoted to the development of a business which has now reached extensive proportions and is one of the leading real-estate concerns of Kansas City.

JAMES KETNER.

James Ketner, who is now manager of the Denmore, one of the leading hotels of Kansas City, was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, February 5, 1869, and has spent his entire life in the west, possessing the spirit of enterprise and determination which has been the dominant factor in the upbuilding of this section of the country. His father, Major Ketner, removed from Leavenworth to Junction City, Kansas, during the infancy of his son James and became one of the distinguished members of the bar there and a man prominent in the public affairs of the community.

James Ketner was reared at Junction City and acquired his education in the public schools of the town, passing through consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school. Soon after the completion of his course he became connected with the banking business, going subsequently to Minneapolis, Kansas, where he continued in the same line, occupying the position of cashier in the First National Bank of that city. In January, 1894, Mr. Ketner removed to Kansas City to become the auditor of the Midland Hotel and three years later was made its secretary. He retained this position through a number of changes of management and in August, 1902, formed a partnership with Gustave Beraud and assumed the management of the hotel. In September the Baltimore Hotel Company purchased the Midland. Mr. Ketner, however, was retained by the owners to look after their interests under the lease until 1903. In recent years he has become recognized as one of the leading hotel men of the city and for several years conducted the Washington Hotel, one of the city's largest and best family hotels. He is now controlling the Densmore, a large transient house, which ranks among the best in Kansas City. Various other business interests claim his attention and have profited by his cooperation and wise counsel.

Fraternally he is a Mason and belongs to the Mystic Shrine, while with the local lodge of Elks he is also connected. He is a young man of marked enterprise and commendable ambition, who by successive stages of advancement has gained a prominent place in hotel circles in Missouri's western metropolis.

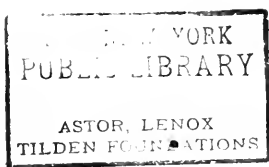
HUGH K. REA.

Hugh K. Rea, who has been very successful as a practitioner in all of the courts during his residence in Kansas City, dating from the 7th of June, 1905, was born in Carroll county, Missouri, December 20, 1870. His father, J. G. Rea, farmer by occupation but now retired, is a native of this state, still living in Carrollton. His wife, Mrs. Lucretia (Brooks) Rea, is also living in Carrollton.

Hugh K. Rea was educated in the common and high schools of Carrollton, Missouri, and began reading law in 1892 in the office of Captain William M. Eads of that place. He was admitted to the bar on the 19th of March, 1894, and began practice in his native city, where he continued alone until the 1st of March, 1901, when he formed a partnership with Virgil Conkling. About four years later, on the 7th of June, 1905, he came to Kansas City with Mr. Conkling, the partnership continuing. They have conducted a general practice and have built up a good clientage. Mr. Rea has been very successful in all of the courts. His preparation of cases is thorough and exhaustive and he presents the facts and reasoning thereon so cogently and unanswerably as to leave little, if any, doubt as to the correctness of his views or of his conclusions.



HUGH K. REA.



Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Rea was married on the 20th of June, 1894, at Carrolton, Missouri, to Miss Lucy C. Leland, a daughter of Dr. John D. Leland, now deceased, of Carrollton. They have one child, Leland Rea, now eleven years of age. The parents attend St. Paul's Episcopal church, of which Mrs. Rea is a communicant and an active worker. Mr. Rea belongs to the Elks lodge and gives his political allegiance to the democracy. He has been active in his party in a general way but the honors and emoluments of office have no attraction for him. Since 1903 he has been a member of the board of regents of Lincoln Institute at Jefferson City, Missouri, through the appointment of Governor A. M. Dockery, which came to him unexpectedly in that year. In his professional career he has a laudable ambition that is supplemented by energy and enterprise, making him one of the stronger young attorneys at the Kansas City bar.

JOHN F. DEVENEY.

John F. Deveney, one of the well known building contractors of Kansas City, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, on the 21st of June, 1831, his parents being Cornelius and Mary (Sweney) Deveney. Crossing the Atlantic to the new world, they arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, May 10, 1847, and resided in that city for about a year and a half. On the expiration of that period they removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where the father followed his trade of carpentering and building throughout his active business career. His death occurred when he had reached the remarkable age of one hundred and one years, his wife being almost more than a hundred years old at the time of her demise.

John F. Deveney completed his education by attending night school for two winters after removing to Philadelphia. In that city he also served an apprenticeship of four and a half years at the carpenter's and builder's trade under Edward McLaughlin, receiving two dollars per week during his term of indenture. When he had thoroughly mastered the trade which he determined to make his life work he left the parental roof and went to New York, thence journeyed through the west and eventually located in South America, spending five years among the Spanish speaking people in Buenos Ayres. On the 4th of March, 1861, the day Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated president, he returned home and worked at his trade and at railroad construction, being associated with his father-in-law in the latter line of activity through the states of Pennsylvania and Maryland. In the winter of 1876-7 he came west to Kansas City and with the exception of one year spent in Philadelphia he has remained here continuously since, engaged in contracting and building on an extensive and profitable scale. He has erected many of Kansas City's residences, public buildings and store buildings, and his prominence in the line of his chosen vocation is indicated by the fact that he was elected the second president of the Builders' Exchange, of which he is a member.

In 1861 Mr. Deveney was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. McGuckin, a daughter of James McGuckin, a railroad contractor of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They became the parents of twelve children, seven of whom still survive: Charles P., who is employed as bookkeeper by the Rock Island Railroad Company at Kansas City; William E., the conductor of De Veney's Orchestra of Kansas City; Frank, who is a machinist of this city; Joseph D., who is with the Kansas City Gas Light Company; Mary, the wife of Michael Nugent, a retired merchant of Kansas City; Catherine, the widow of John Kavanaugh, also of this city; and Nellie, at home.

A democrat in his political views, Mr. Deveney has been quite prominent in the local ranks of his party. In the latter '80s he was elected to the upper house of the city council and on the expiration of his first term was again elected to the office, his fellow-citizens recognizing in him a man worthy of their entire confidence and trust. He is a communicant of the Catholic church, and has long been recognized as one of the city's successful business men and prominent citizens. Although he has passed the psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten he is still an active factor in the world's work and in spirit and interests seems a man of much younger years.

BENJAMIN FRANKLYN KAUPP, D. V. S.

Dr. Benjamin Franklyn Kaupp is regarded as one of the prominent representatives of the profession of veterinary surgery, a fact which is evidenced by his election to the presidency of the State Veterinary Association, and his five years' service as secretary of the Missouri Valley Veterinary Association. He is now located in Kansas City, where he is engaged in private practice and is also an instructor in the Kansas City Veterinary College. He was born at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1874. His father, Godfrey Kaupp, is a florist of Nevada, Missouri, to which place he removed April 11, 1892. He is of German lineage, his father having come from Germany to America, where he was engaged on the construction of the first railroad in this country. Godfrey Kaupp wedded Mary Winner, a descendant of a Quaker family originally from England. A brother of our subject, George Andrew Kaupp, is in the postoffice service at Nevada, Missouri, and is also a member of the firm of Kaupp & Son, florists, owning extensive greenhouses at Nevada, which business was established by the father.

Dr. Kaupp pursued his preliminary education in the public schools of Odessa, Missouri, and the Nevada (Mo.) high school, after which he spent one year as a student in Odessa College. He prepared for his profession in the Kansas City Veterinary College, from which he was graduated in 1895. He then located for practice at Nevada, Missouri, where he remained until February 10, 1896, at which time he accepted the position of veterinary instructor in the bureau of animal industry of the United States department of agriculture, which position he held until September 15, 1904. In the meantime he had been teaching evening classes at the Kansas City Veterinary College and

resigning his position in the department of agriculture he gave all of his time to teaching, his special subjects being parasitology, feeds and feeding, and also has charge of the anatomical laboratory and holds the position of house surgeon. Until two years ago he also taught physiology and is the author of a text book, *Animal Parasites and Parasitic Diseases*. In 1902 he was elected first vice president of the Kansas City Veterinary College, which office he still holds and in the session of 1906-7 he was general manager of athletics. That the consensus of public opinion accords him prominence in the profession is indicated by the fact that in 1899 he was elected secretary of the State Veterinary Association and held the office for four years, and in 1903 he was elected its president for the ensuing year. He was also elected in 1903 to the position of secretary of the Missouri Valley Veterinary Association, in which capacity he is now serving for the sixth year. This association includes all the states of the Missouri valley, and he is likewise a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

In his fraternal relations Dr. Kaupp is a Mason and has attained the Knight Templar degree. He has also been an Odd Fellow for thirteen years and is a member of the Modern Woodmen and the Foresters. He votes with the republican party but is not active in its ranks. Pleasantly situated in his home life, he was married in Montrose, Missouri, May 5, 1897, to Miss Mattie Mayes, a daughter of J. M. Mayes, now a rancher of Texas, after whom the town of Mayesburg, Missouri, was named. He came to this state from Tennessee at an early day and located on the present site of Mayesburg, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising until a few years ago. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Kaupp has been born one child, Madolin, now eight years of age. A lover of travel, Dr. Kaupp and his family have made several trips, in which they have covered the greater part of America. He owns a beautiful home at No. 3712 Michigan avenue, which he erected in 1901, and he is also interested in real estate in Kansas City and elsewhere, having made judicious investments in property which returns to him a good income.

WALLACE GOOD.

Wallace Good is a stockman, extensively connected with a business which has been an important source of revenue to the great west. He was born in Caldwell county, Texas, in 1867, and was educated in the common schools. His father, Captain William J. Good, was also a native of the Lone Star State, where his birth occurred about sixty-five years ago. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Mary R. Redding, was also born in Texas. The grandfather, Isham Good, was one of the pioneer residents of Texas. The family was extensively engaged in ranching and in the stock business in Texas, W. J. Good continuing in active connection with those business interests until his death, which occurred about six years ago.

Wallace Good has been connected with this line of business throughout his entire life. He heard it discussed in his early childhood, and as his years

and strength increased he rendered assistance in carrying on the ranching interests of the family in Texas. Gradually he embarked in operations of his own as a stockman and is now the owner of a very extensive ranch of three hundred thousand acres in Bailey county, Texas, on which he has erected substantial ranch buildings, also put up windmills and various necessary outbuildings for convenience in carrying on his business. He has also fenced and cross-fenced it, so that the ranch is well divided and the cattle can be taken care of in pastures of convenient size. There are about twenty thousand head of cattle on this place, which are marketed in Kansas City. The ranch is located just south of the Capital Syndicate pasture of Texas. In his stock-raising interests Mr. Good is associated with Mr. Van Natta, of Lafayette, Indiana, and he gives his personal supervision to the business. The cattle are shipped to the Kansas City market, where they are sold for feeders and the cows to the packing houses. Having been connected with cattle interests throughout his entire life, Mr. Good is largely considered authority upon the subject and is one of the most prominent stockmen of the west.

In 1886, in Texas, occurred the marriage of Mr. Good and Miss Fannie Glascock, who was born in that state. They now have two children, Elbert and Wallace, and in order to give his sons the advantages of the excellent public school system here, Mr. Good removed to Kansas City with his family in 1901. He also thus has opportunity to superintend his business interests at this point and makes frequent trips to Texas to personally supervise his extensive ranching interests in that state.

LEO E. KOEHLER.

Leo E. Koehler, city assessor, was born in Kansas City, Missouri, February 8, 1873. He acquired his education in the public schools and in Spalding's Business College and his initial step into business life was made as an employe of the Government Bonded Warehouse Company. A year later he became storekeeper of the bonded warehouse for the government, which position he capably filled until January, 1895, when he was succeeded by a democrat.

In that year Leo E. Koehler associated himself with his brother Louis, under the firm name of Koehler Brothers, for survey work and continued in that business until 1903, when he engaged as clerk at the Century Hotel. Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise he has figured more or less prominently in republican circles and in the spring of 1903 he was elected city auditor, holding the office for one term. He was renominated but was defeated with the remainder of the ticket. He was then appointed by Mayor Beardsley as inspector of weights and measures, which position he held until the 15th of April, 1907, when he was appointed to his present position as city assessor. His father, Oscar Koehler, was elected city engineer of Kansas City in 1868, while his brother, Oscar Koehler, is the present county surveyor.

On the 30th of November, 1898, Leo E. Kochler was married to Miss Frances Fischer, a native of Des Moines, Iowa. They now have two living children: Leona, five and a half years of age, and an infant son. Mr. Kochler belongs to the Mutual Benefit Association. He has been in politics for a number of years and has taken an active interest in the work of the republican party, manifesting in his service a devotion to the public good that is unquestioned and which arises from his sincere interest in the welfare of the city.

FRANCIS J. MOSS.

Success after all is but a relative term. The man who through parental resources is able to have the benefits of college training and of pecuniary influence at the outset of his career, does not merit nor receive the honor and respect which are uniformly accorded the man who has carved out his own fortune and who throughout the entire process has adhered to principles of high and honorable manhood, recognizing his obligations to his fellowmen while improving the opportunities that are open to the ambitious, the energetic and the far-seeing. Such is the history of Francis J. Moss, of Kansas City, president and general manager of the American Sash & Door Company and also an officer in several subsidiary companies.

Mr. Moss was born March 20, 1863, upon a farm near Portage, Wisconsin. His advantages in youth were those which most boys enjoy. His father, Thomas Moss, was of English parentage and, loyal to the Union cause in the Civil war, he joined the Eighth Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, with which he served for eight months, when he became ill and returned home. He died nine days later and his children inherited from him an honored name but no patrimony.

Francis J. Moss was a pupil in the public schools at Moundville, Wisconsin, and later pursued a commercial course in Iowa City, Iowa. He entered the business field at the age of sixteen years in the employ of his eldest brother, a dealer in picture frames at Hudson, Wisconsin. He was thus employed for two years when, feeling that his outlook was a narrow one and desiring to see something of the world, he accepted a position as traveling salesman for Douglas, Thompson & Company of Chicago. It was in this way that he earned the money that enabled him to pursue his commercial course. Realizing the value of such a training, he entered a college at Iowa City and on putting aside his text-books he accepted a position with the Huttig Brothers Manufacturing Company of Muscatine, Iowa, where he spent seven years in the office and as traveling salesman. His constantly expanding powers, his thorough mastery of every task entrusted to him and his laudable ambition were the features that prompted him in 1893 to incorporate the Huttig-Moss Manufacturing Company of St. Joseph, Missouri. From the beginning the new enterprise proved successful. His experience in the office and as a traveling salesman with the parent house had brought to him a comprehensive knowledge of the business, so that he was well equipped to carry on a successful trade when

he started out on his own account. The field of his activities had constantly enlarged and in 1905 he incorporated the American Sash & Door Company of Kansas City, of which he is the president and general manager. This company is a consolidation of and includes the plants and all holdings of the Huttig-Moss Manufacturing Company of St. Joseph, Missouri, and the Roach & Kienzle Sash & Door Company of Kansas City. Mr. Moss is also vice president and manager of the Huttig-Moss Lumber Company, a corporation having large cypress lumber holdings in Louisiana and dealing in timber lands, the Huttigs of Muscatine, Iowa, being his associates in this enterprise.

In 1896 occurred the marriage of Mr. Moss and Miss Grace Flint, of St. Joseph, Missouri, and they have a daughter, Frances. Socially, he was a member of the Commercial, the Country and the Noonday Clubs. A contemporary biographer has said: "While Mr. Moss' life in the business community of Kansas City has been of short duration, he has already gained the admiration of his associates and the air of good nature and kindness which endows him seems to have permeated through every department of his company." To see Mr. Moss one must instinctively recognize his strong characteristics. One need but to be with him for only a few moments to know that he is just, to know that he is kindly, to know that he is energetic and ambitious. He bears few, if any, of the marks and scars of the battles of business life, but through all the contacts and experiences that come with the competition and in the development of an extensive industrial concern he has held firm to those principles which make for honorable manhood, for loyal, progressive citizenship and for ideal relations in friendship and in the home life.

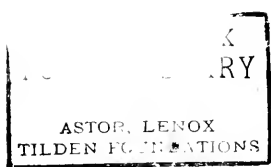
FRED B. GLOVER.

Fred B. Glover is conducting a real-estate business in Kansas City and has also operated to some extent as a speculative builder, whereby he has aided in transforming unsightly vacancies into attractive residence districts and thus improved and benefited the city. A native of Ohio, he was born in St. Clairsville, Belmont county, on the 1st of November, 1860, and acquired his education in the country schools while spending his boyhood days in the home of his father, M. J. W. Glover, who was a prominent and influential attorney at St. Clairsville until his later years, when he established his home upon a farm in Belmont county. The mother bore the maiden name of Margaret Askew and unto them were born five children, three of whom are yet living.

In 1879, when a young man of nineteen years, Fred B. Glover arrived in Kansas City and engaged in clerking for the Askew Saddlery Company, dealers in saddlery and hardware. He was thus in business for about four years, when the De Camp Le Voy Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, established a branch house in Kansas City and he entered their employ as a traveling salesman, remaining upon the road for two years. About that time the Bank of Commerce took over a soap factory on account and Mr. Glover



FRED B. GLOVER



represented that house as a traveling salesman until 1886, when he left the road and joined his brother, W. A. Glover, in the establishment of a partnership for the conduct of a real-estate business. Two years later the business relation was dissolved and since that time Mr. Glover has been alone in the conduct of a real-estate office. He has been the medium of many realty transfers of importance and has handled much valuable property. As a speculative builder about three years ago he erected twenty-eight houses in Kansas City for sale and is now engaged in looking after his property interests. Many of these he has disposed of at a good profit and in real-estate circles there are few who have more intimate knowledge of property interests or more correctly appraise the value of realty here. Mr. Glover has also been active in the organization and conduct of the River Bend Ranch & Cattle Company, of which he is now the secretary. This company owns four townships in Yuma county, Colorado, upon which are found two thousand head of cattle. This is an important business enterprise, conducted along modern lines of agricultural progress. The company has built up an excellent ranch, setting out timber and adding all modern accessories and conveniences necessary to the conduct of a business of this character.

Mr. Glover was married in 1889, at Marshall, Missouri, to Miss Effie Hall, a daughter of Mathew Walton Hall, an old-time physician of Marshall, Missouri. They have two children: Lester Askew, sixteen years of age; and Margaret Agnes, fourteen years of age.

In the prosecution of his business there has been manifest one of the sterling traits of Mr. Glover's character—his desire to carry forward to the highest perfection attainable anything that he undertakes. Not content with mediocrity in any line, he has given deep thought to his real-estate operations and by careful utilization of his opportunities and his inherent powers has gained place with those whose efforts are the basis of their honorable success.

JOHN GARRETT PARK.

John Garrett Park, whose name has figured in connection with the legal and political history of Kansas City and the state, was born on a farm in Jefferson county, Iowa, October 29, 1869. His parents, Stephen A. and Sarah E. (Latta) Park, are now residents of Lyman county, South Dakota. His great-great-grandfather in the paternal line was John Park, who came from the north of Ireland and settled in Pennsylvania a short time prior to the Revolutionary war, in which he and his son John served as members of the patriot army, one of them holding the rank of lieutenant. John Park, the grandfather, leaving the ancestral home in Pennsylvania, removed westward to Iowa in 1835 and was a member of the territorial legislature ere the admission of the state to the Union. Stephen A. Park was born on a farm in Jefferson county, Iowa, the same farm upon which the birth of his son John G. occurred, the natal year of the former being 1844. Stephen A. Park served in the Union navy during the Civil war as warrant officer with the rank of master's mate,

and was with Admiral Porter in the Red river expedition. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged and returned home, after which he was married in 1866. John Garrett Park is the third in a family of five children, of whom three are living, the two eldest having died in infancy. The sister is the wife of Rev. John Harvey Lee, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church at Germantown, Pennsylvania, while the brother, Stephen Alan Park, is a student in the University of Kansas.

John G. Park spent his boyhood days on farms in Jefferson and Washington counties, Iowa, and attended the country schools. In 1881 and 1882, however, he was a student in Brown county, Kansas, and from 1882 until 1886 in Burlington, Iowa, where he was graduated from the high school. In June of that year his family removed to Kansas City, where he engaged in clerical work until 1891, when he became a student in the law department of the University of Michigan and was graduated in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He then returned to Kansas City and in the following fall was admitted to the Kansas City bar. He entered the law office of Judge J. McD. Trimble and Charles A. Braley, there remaining until 1899, when he formed a partnership with Frank F. Rozzelle and Frank P. Walsh, a relation which continued until 1901. In that year Mr. Park began practicing alone, specializing in corporation and negligence law. He has conducted many important litigated causes and his name has figured prominently in court records. In September, 1904, he was nominated for judge of the circuit court by the republican county convention and in November was elected to that office by a plurality of seven hundred and nineteen votes, succeeding Judge James Gibson. His legal learning, his analytical mind, his ready understanding of the points presented in argument are factors in his commendable record as a jurist. He is, moreover, a man of well rounded character, of finely balanced intellect and of strong mental attainments.

Judge Park has been an active factor in the political work of his district, becoming well known in the campaigns of 1902 and 1904, while as a delegate he has attended nearly all of the city, county and state republican conventions before going on the bench. He was a delegate to the state judiciary conventions of 1904 and 1906 and was chosen both temporary and permanent chairman of the latter. Among the many beneficial acts of his administration was that of procuring a consolidation of the dockets of the circuit court of Kansas City and the establishment of a plan for the assignment of causes for trial by one judge—a reform which has greatly expedited the handling of business, proving an economy of time and money. His highest ambition in politics and public life is for the prompt, impartial and efficient administration of justice.

On the 6th of September, 1905, Judge Park was married to Miss Kate, daughter of the Hon. A. H. McVey, of Des Moines, Iowa, a prominent political leader of that state, and at the time of her marriage one of the district judges of Iowa. Mrs. Park won the Bachelor of Arts degree from the Women's College, of Baltimore, and the Master of Arts degree in the University of Minnesota. Her brother, Frank L. McVey, now chairman of the state tax commission of Minnesota, was formerly professor of economics and sociology in the

university of that state. Another brother, Rev. William P. McVey, D. D., is president of Hedding College, of Abingdon, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Park are members of the Independence Avenue Methodist Episcopal church and Judge Park is serving on its official board. His home is at No. 218 Olive street, where he has resided since 1893. His attention has mainly been given to his profession and his devotion to his clients' interests has been proverbial. Although he wears his honors with becoming modesty, the public recognizes him as one who holds a creditable place, as an industrious lawyer and able judge, and who possesses the qualities of a strong mentality and invincible courage and a most determined individuality, which have rendered him a natural leader of men and a director of opinion.

TRUMAN R. WHELOCK.

Truman R. Wheelock, vice president and treasurer of the Wheelock-Stine Investment Company, was born in Douglas county, Illinois, May 29, 1872. His father, Virgil Wheelock, a farmer by occupation and a native of Pennsylvania, lived for some time in Illinois and in 1879 removed to Labette county, Kansas, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits. Sometime afterward he took up his abode in Kansas City, Kansas, where his death occurred in 1907. His wife, who still resides there, bore the maiden name of Savilla Gomel and is a native of Ohio. While her father, John Gomel, came from Germany to this country.

Truman R. Wheelock mastered the elementary branches of learning in the Labette county public schools and afterward attended the State Normal School at Fort Scott, Kansas, from which he was graduated in 1890. He afterward engaged in teaching school in Labette county for six years and in 1896 located in Kansas City, Kansas, where he engaged in general contracting for four years. Since that time he has devoted his energies to speculative building, purchasing land and thereon building houses for sale. Eight years ago he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he continued alone in business until October, 1907, when with N. T. Stine and others he organized and incorporated the Wheelock-Stine Investment Company, of which he is vice president and treasurer. The special feature of their business is the building of modern homes for sale on easy payments. They have thus placed homes within the reach of many who could not otherwise become property holders and the public is therefore largely a direct beneficiary, while from the conduct of their business the stockholders themselves receive gratifying, substantial benefits. Mr. Wheelock is today the owner of considerable real estate in Kansas City, including a fine residence at No. 4213 Forest avenue, which he erected four years ago.

On the 5th of May, 1898, Mr. Wheelock was married to Miss Emma R. Custead, of Erie, Pennsylvania. In politics he is an active republican without desire, however, for office. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and his life is characterized by high and honorable principles. In manner

he is rather modest and retiring, seeking not to figure in any public life outside of the strict path of his business interests. In the field of speculative building, however, he has made for himself a creditable name and at the same time has done as well a good work for the people of the middle classes.

DANIEL S. PIPES.

Daniel S. Pipes, president of the Pipes-Reed Book Company, was born in Adams county, Mississippi, September 15, 1853. His father, Robert Pipes, also a native of Mississippi, was of an old French Huguenot family. He became a successful cotton planter and owned a large tract of land of about eight thousand acres. He belonged to the Adams Troops, a cavalry company of the Confederate Army during the Civil war, and died in 1878. His wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Pipes, nee Smith, was of English lineage and a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Farrar) Smith. The mother belonged to an old Virginia family and was a direct descendant of Thomas King, who was one of Lieutenant Ogden's party of thirteen families to whom King George III granted nineteen thousand acres of land fifteen miles south of Natchez, Mississippi. The town of Kingston was named in his honor.

Daniel S. Pipes spent his boyhood on a cotton plantation and at the age of eighteen years entered the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, being graduated therefrom with the class of 1875. He was a classmate of Thomas Nelson Page, the noted author, and while attending college he assisted on the college magazine. Following his graduation he went to St. Louis, where he made his home from 1878 until 1892 and then came to Kansas City. In the following year he entered the employ of Callaghan & Company of Chicago, one of the oldest book houses of the United States, as traveling salesman, and continued to represent the firm until his removal to Kansas City, in which capacity he visited nearly every town of ten thousand inhabitants or more in the United States. He has often driven from Georgetown, Colorado, to Leadville, Colorado, and from Pierre City, Missouri, to Fort Smith, Arkansas, and to other points. He also traveled extensively in foreign countries and has visited almost every important place on the globe either on business or pleasure.

On coming to Kansas City in 1892 Mr. Pipes established his present business under the name of the Bowen-Merrill company, under which it remained until 1900, when the present name of the Pipes-Reed Book Company was assumed, with Mr. Pipes as president. This firm handles an exclusive line of general law books and publications, a number of them being of their own publication. They have supplied the needs of the legal fraternity throughout the entire southwest and they procure for their patrons any law publication issued in this or any other country. They also take publishing contracts and have brought from the press several valuable legal works. Mr. Pipes is often called upon to make the entire selection for private and public law libraries. He established the State Library at Guthrie, Okla-

homa, also the Kansas University Library at Lawrence, the Searritt Library at Kansas City, the Library of the Court of Appeals at Kansas City, the German Bank Building at St. Joseph and the fine private library of B. P. Waggener of Atchison, one of the finest libraries in the west. He helped collect the library of Yale College, including the laws of all the states and territories, and has furnished many of the works in the Library of Congress. His labors in this direction have furnished contributions to a large number of the public and private libraries of the United States.

Throughout the entire period of his business career, covering thirty years, Mr. Pipes has devoted his life to the book business and has collected rare volumes from all parts of the world. He is probably one of the best versed men on legal literature in the world, having comprehensive knowledge of the law of every country and every age. He possesses a large, private library containing many rare and valuable volumes which he has picked up in his travels, some of them being almost priceless. He is also recognized as an author of superior ability, his writings embracing several works.

On the 10th of June, 1887, Mr. Pipes was married in Chicago to Miss Josephine Wallace, of that city, and a native of Belfast, Ireland. They have one daughter, Elizabeth, who at the age of seventeen is attending Central high school. Mr. Pipes is a lover of outdoor sports and athletics, was very active in those lines in his younger days and is still active in golf, tennis and billiards. He belongs to the Delta Tau Delta, a college fraternity, and to the Kansas City Athletic Club. His entire life work has been one of broadening influence and constantly expanding mental activity, and as a connoisseur on rare volumes, he is known both in this country and abroad, while his well developed mental powers make him a valued associate of many distinguished men of the country.

FREDERICK H. WOOD.

Frederick H. Wood, assistant attorney for the Kansas City Southern Railway Company, was born in Lebanon, Maine, January 2, 1877, but the greater part of his life has been passed in the west. His literary education was acquired in the University of Kansas, where he completed his collegiate course by graduation as a member of the class of 1897, the degree of Bachelor of Arts being then conferred upon him. He prepared for a professional career as a student in the law department of the same school and won the degree of LL. B. on graduation with the class of 1899.

The same year Mr. Wood was admitted to the bar and opened an office in Kansas City, where he has since remained, being now a member of the firm of Piatt, Lea & Wood. On the 1st of February, 1905, he was appointed to his present position as assistant attorney for the Kansas City Southern Railway Company, having charge with S. W. Moore, the general solicitor, of the law department of the road. His private practice, too, is constantly growing in volume and importance and he has demonstrated his ability to cope

with many intricate legal problems, demanding in their solution a broad knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and remarkable accuracy in applying to the points at issue the law applicable thereto. For more than a year he was assistant professor of law in the University of Kansas and is a member of the Kansas City Bar Association.

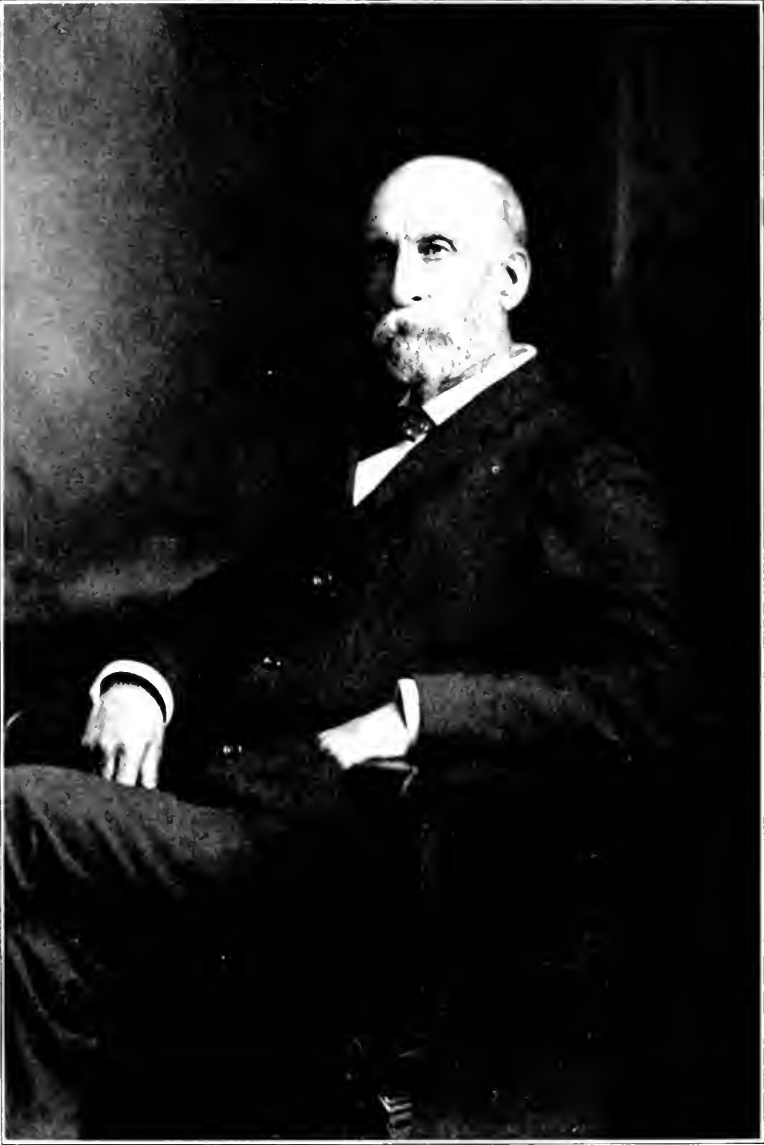
In more specifically social relations Frederick H. Wood is known as a member of the University Club, of the Country Club and the Knife and Fork Club, and good fellowship and congeniality render him popular with many friends.

HON. JOHN W. WOFFORD.

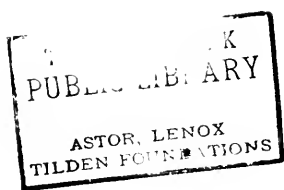
The life record of Hon. John W. Wofford was ended February 25, 1907. For years he had been numbered among the leading residents of Kansas City, and he left the ineffaceable imprint of his individuality upon the profession with which he was connected. In this city he engaged in the practice of law from 1877 to 1892, when he was appointed by Governor Francis to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Henry P. White. For almost fifteen years he presided over this court, and throughout this period his opinions were models of judicial soundness, and won for him high encomiums from the bar and from the general public.

Judge Wofford was of Scotch-Irish descent and was born in Banks county, Georgia, August 14, 1833, his parents being William Benton and Rachel (Dill) Wofford, who were natives of the south. Early generations of the Wofford family resided in Maryland, whence two of three brothers, William and Nathaniel, removed some years preceding the American Revolution. Nathaniel settled in South Carolina, where his son Benjamin founded the well known Wofford College, at Spartanburg in that state, which is a leading educational institution of that portion of the country; and William Wofford, great-grandfather of Judge Wofford, settled in Virginia, where he became prominent as a lawyer and served in the houses of burgesses. In the Revolutionary war he was colonel of a cavalry regiment under Marion. At the close of the war, William Wofford removed to North Carolina, and there his youngest son, Nathaniel, married Lydia, the daughter of a hated Tory, Samuel Hopper. Upon this marriage, strongly opposed by his relatives, the entire family moved to northern Georgia, where William Benton Wofford, son of Nathaniel and father of Judge Wofford, was born.

William Benton Wofford also became prominent in the south, gaining distinguished honors in public life. He served in the Mexican war; was major general of the Georgia State militia; a member of the general assembly; lieutenant governor of the state, and auditor of the first railroad that ran into Atlanta. His influence was far-reaching, and his labors were directly beneficial in promoting the interests of the commonwealth. Much of his time was necessarily spent in Atlanta, but the family home—his birthplace and the birthplace of all of his children—was maintained by his widow until her death in 1893. His death preceded hers some thirty-three years.



JOHN W. WOFFORD



Ten children were born to them, five of whom are yet living. The living are: Benjamin F., ex-member of the Georgia and the Arkansas legislatures, who is now engaged in farming near Hartman in the latter state; Charles, who is also identified with the agricultural interests of that locality; Mrs. Martha Jordan, of Cooksville, Texas; Mrs. James Wofford, also of Texas; and Mrs. Lydia Alexander, of Banks county, Georgia.

Judge Wofford's education was gained altogether in the country schools of Banks county. His father destined him for the medical profession, but, after a course in a medical college at Augusta, Georgia, he became disgusted and refused to pursue his studies further. Thereupon his father appointed him to a responsible official position in the treasurer's office of the railroad company with which he was still connected. Judge Wofford devoted a few years to that service, then removed to Rome, Georgia, where he became proprietor and editor of a newspaper and continued its publication until the beginning of the Civil war.

True to his loved southland, Judge Wofford entered the Confederate army as a private, enlisting with Company B, Phillips' Legion, and in April, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant of that company, by the secretary of war of the Confederate States, and given the additional duties of adjutant. He could have been captain and lieutenant colonel but refused to allow his name to be proposed, saying that he would not serve in any capacity other than he held and would resign and reenter the ranks as private rather than command a company or regiment. He was a brave soldier—brave to recklessness his comrades said of him, seemingly oblivious of personal peril. He took an active part in many of the hotly contested engagements of the war, including the battles of Sharpsburg or Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and North Anna River. He was thrice wounded: slightly, at Sharpsburg, or Antietam; dangerously, while with General Lee at North Anna River; and, after a stay in the hospital at Richmond, Virginia, returning to his duties, with an unhealed wound; and was painfully injured in a skirmish in Pennsylvania, just before the battle of Gettysburg. He was ever loyal to the cause he espoused. Being superior to the temptations of money, while studying law after the war and eking out his slender means by keeping books at night for a merchant of the town of Cartersville, though offered a judgeship by the republican party if he would abjure his politics and strongly urged thereto by a northern friend, he indignantly refused.

Just prior to his enlistment in the Confederate army, Judge Wofford was married to Miss Cornelia Trescot, of Charleston, South Carolina, a daughter of George and Amelia (Carrère) Trescot. Mrs. Wofford's father, a graduate of West Point and civil engineer by profession, was identified with the marine corps as military engineer-in-chief of the coast of South Carolina. The family home was maintained at Charleston until the bombardment of that city in 1863, by the Federals, when Mrs. Wofford's mother and two sisters, joined her in the mountains of northern Georgia.

Eleven children were born to Judge and Mrs. Wofford. The record is a remarkable one in that all are yet living: Edwin Hampton, of Chicago;

Fanny, Mrs. Frederick J. Lewis, of Philadelphia; Ormond Trescot, George, Wallace, Clarence, John W., Gordon, Amelia, Louisa Carrère; and Nena, Mrs. Larkin M. Tyler, of this city.

After the war Judge Wofford studied law in Cartersville, Georgia, was admitted to the bar and began practice. He also became prominent in political affairs and was elected to the Georgia legislature, serving in both house and senate. In 1872 he was chairman of the judiciary committee in the senate. In 1875 he resigned and in the following year was elected on the Tilden ticket as elector for the state at large.

He removed to Kansas City in 1877, where he became acquainted with Dr. Munford and for many years contributed special articles to the *Kansas City Times*, of which Dr. Munford was the owner. He was building up, however, a law practice which gradually demanded all of his time and attention, and he continued as an active representative of the bar and the bench until his death. In August, 1892, as has been said, he was appointed by Governor Francis to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Henry P. White. In November of that year he was elected to that office and reelected in 1898 and 1904. His services on the bench thus covered nearly fifteen years and were characterized by the utmost fidelity to duty. His decisions were strictly fair and impartial, being based upon the law and the equity in the case and showed a comprehensive knowledge of the legal principles. He was popular and honored by the legal fraternity, there being no member of the Kansas City bar that was not glad to call him friend. He possessed considerable literary talent; his fluency in writing contributed to the clearness and cogency of his decisions, which are recognized as models of judicial soundness.

In politics Judge Wofford was ever a stalwart democrat and was greatly interested in promoting the principles of the party. On the 28th of May, 1903, he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, with whom he had long traveled life's journey in a most happy and congenial relation. Less than four years later, after a brief illness, he, too passed away. The family residence which he built at 1012 Vine street, twenty-seven years ago, is still occupied by two daughters and three sons.

GEORGE MAXWELL.

George Maxwell, although one of the more recent arrivals in Kansas City, has become well known as a representative of real-estate and investment business here. He was born in New York, February 18, 1864, a son of James and Matilda (Levy) Maxwell, both of whom were natives of the Empire state, where the mother still resides. The father, however, passed away in 1874. The Maxwell family is of Scotch lineage, descendants of Mary Stuart, queen of Scotland. The founder of the family in America came to the new world when this country was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain. The mother's people were also a revolutionary family here.

George Maxwell was the seventh in order of birth in a family of eight children, of whom six are yet living. His boyhood days were spent in his native state and his education was acquired there in the public schools. He lost his father when ten years of age but remained with his mother through the period of his minority. At the age of twenty-one he entered the real-estate business on his own account in New York, there operating until 1898, when he removed to Chicago, where he also handled property until 1901. In that year he arrived in Kansas City, where he established himself in the real-estate and investment business, dealing in both city and country property. He buys and sells exclusively for himself and has been the owner of some excellent realty here. His investments have been carefully made and he possesses keen discrimination in determining the value of property and its possible appreciation.

Mr. Maxwell was married in New York, October 7, 1903, to Miss Elizabeth Wahl, a daughter of John Wahl, of that state. They have two children: Stuart, now in his fourth year; and George, who is in his first year. Mr. Maxwell does not seek to figure prominently in public life or interests but devotes his attention entirely to his business and his home. His political support is usually given to the democracy but aside from exercising his right of franchise he is not active in party ranks. In manner he is rather retiring but his friends recognize in him as salient characteristics those qualities which command confidence and esteem and win lasting friendships.

FRED W. RACE.

Fred W. Race, secretary and treasurer of the Whitney Lumber Company, with which he has been associated since March, 1907, is a man of well known business enterprise and reliability. Born in England, the year of his nativity was 1854 and the place of his birth in Wakefield, Yorkshire. There he pursued his education and made his home until, attracted by the broader business opportunities of the new world, he came to the United States, settling first in Marshalltown, Iowa, whence he afterward removed to Nebraska. He continued in business in the latter state until 1904, when he removed to Kansas City and became connected with mercantile lines here. He was thus associated until he entered upon his present relation as secretary and treasurer of the Whitney Lumber Company, which is one of the leading representatives of the lumber trade in Kansas City and this part of the country. The company not only owns and controls large yards here but also has branch establishments in various other places in Kansas and Oklahoma, dealing extensively in lumber and building materials.

Mr. Race was married in 1887, in Nebraska, to Miss Eliza J. Ratnour and they have one daughter, Mary LaVerne. Since 1882 Mr. Race has been a faithful exemplar of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and is also a prominent Mason, having taken the degrees of the Scottish Rite. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in the new world, for here he has found and improved excellent business opportunities, utilizing his ad-

vantages in such a way as to make consecutive progress in commercial circles. Each forward step has come as a result of careful deliberation and has brought him a broader outlook and wider view. He is regarded as one of those safe, substantial business men in whose careers there is nothing meteoric or dazzling but who, through the faithful performance of each day's duties, have made advancement, gaining the well merited reward of earnest, honorable labor.

THE BURNHAM-HANNA-MUNGER DRY GOODS COMPANY.

The Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company of Kansas City, one of the foremost commercial enterprises of the southwest, has enjoyed a period of marvelous growth during the forty-three years of its existence. The house was established by Thomas E. Tootle, T. K. Hanna and Richard Leach, under the firm name of Tootle, Hanna & Leach. The association was maintained until the death of Mr. Leach in 1872, when the name of Tootle, Hanna & Company was adopted. The death of Mr. Tootle occurred in 1886, at which time Messrs. Burnham, Munger and Stoeple of Detroit, purchased the controlling interest and reorganized the firm as the Burnham-Hanna-Munger Company, in April 1887. In 1900 the business was incorporated as the Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company and under this style its extensive trade is carried on, although Mr. Hanna died in 1906 and Mr. Burnham on the 14th of March, 1907. From the beginning the house has enjoyed a substantial growth. The real commencement of the present company was in April, 1887, at which time they occupied the building at the corner of Seventh and Wyandotte streets. The constant development of the trade made them seek enlarged quarters and after six years they moved to a building especially constructed for the purpose, at the corner of Seventh and Central streets. There the dry goods business was conducted until January 1902, when the company took possession of its new building at the corner of Eighth, Broadway and May streets. The structure, seven stories and basement, is one hundred and forty-two by two hundred and three feet, giving a total floor space of about six acres and occupied exclusively by the jobbing department of the Kansas City business. In the meantime, recognizing the advantage that would accrue from the manufacture and production of the goods which they handled, the company established various factories. Factory No. 1, which was located at No. 6 Central street, was started September 18, 1893. On the 1st of January, 1900, they established factory No. 2, at No. 308-10 West Sixth street and the two were combined in a new building erected for the purpose on the southeast corner of Eighth and May streets, opposite the wholesale house. The manufacturing department was conducted by the wholesale dry goods firm until April, 1895, when a separate firm was organized to carry on the business, formed by Mr. Burnham, Mr. Munger, Mr. Stoeple and other stockholders of the wholesale firm and incorporated as the Burnham-Munger Manufacturing Company. This new factory is about the same size as the wholesale dry goods house and in it are produced

sporting goods, pants, overalls, duck clothing, waiters' uniforms and various other articles of men's wear, shirts, ladies' shirtwaists, wrappers, etc. The factory also includes a large laundry and ironing room, with restaurant, operating room and offices. Knowing fully the demands of the trade, the company is thus enabled to supply from its wholesale house the goods produced in the factory and the business enjoys an almost phenomenal growth.

ROBERT L. WINTER

Robert L. Winter, who has probably laid out more extensive and important additions to Kansas City than any other man, has for more than a quarter of a century operated in realty here and as president of the firm of R. L. Winter & Company ranks with the foremost representatives of property sales and transfers. He was born near London, Ontario, July 3, 1857. His father, Thomas B. Winter, proprietor of a lumber business and saw-mill, was also closely associated with agricultural interests, spending most of his life on a farm. He married Martha Smith. Both were natives of England and crossed the Atlantic to the new world as young people, being married in Canada. In early life the father sailed on the lakes and often made his way into the Chicago harbor before the site of the city was marked by scarcely more than old Fort Dearborn. He came of a family largely devoted to agricultural interests in England upon the eastern coast. He was a native of Suffolk county, while his wife was born in Norfolk county. Both lived to an advanced age, Mr. Winter passing away in 1907 at the age of ninety-one years, while his wife reached the age of seventy-two.

Robert L. Winter spent his boyhood upon the home farm to the age of eighteen years and completed his education in the high school. When nineteen years of age he crossed the border into the United States, making his way to Port Huron, Michigan, where he was associated with a wholesale hardware house until 1882. In that year he came to Kansas City and began operating in real-estate in connection with his brother, George F. Winter, who had been located here since 1879. The business relationship between them continued until January, 1904, at which time George F. Winter retired and Robert L. Winter then became sole proprietor. He has now been continuously in the real-estate field in Kansas City for twenty-five years, during which time he has done an extensive business in laying out subdivisions and thus contributed in substantial measure to the material development of the city. His firm handled the Goodrich addition, the Gates addition, Winter Park, the Coleman addition, Fairmount Park, Sheidley Park, Winona, Sunset View and Waldo Park, the last named containing two hundred and fifty acres. He has also handled many other smaller subdivisions, aggregating over two thousand acres. The Goodrich addition property was handled during the years 1886 and 1887 and was syndicated by them for eight hundred thousand dollars. Of this the section now occupied by the Milwaukee freight terminal was sold and otherwise the entire

property was platted and closed out within one year's time for one million, eight hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Winter's firm, which since 1904 has been doing business under the style of R. L. Winter & Company, has always done a large and active commercial business, handling the property of a great number of non-resident estates and has been the financial representative of the New York Life Insurance Company since the erection of its building in Kansas City in 1888. He is interested to a large extent personally in realty in Kansas City, having utilized the opportunities which have come to his attention for judicious investment and has realized not a little from the purchase and sale of property individually. As the years have gone by he has conducted a most successful general real-estate and loan business, devoting his time and energies almost exclusively to this line of operation.

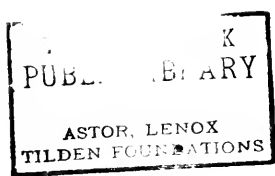
On the 20th of January, 1887, Mr. Winter was married in Kansas City, Missouri, to Miss Mary E. Cook, a daughter of Mrs. Phoebe A. Cook, formerly of Michigan. They have one son, Howard R., fourteen years of age. Mr. Winter belongs to the Commercial Club, to the Kansas City Club, the Mid-day Club and the Kansas City Athletic Club. The automobile furnishes him his chief recreation from the cares of a constantly growing business. He is interested in many movements for the welfare and upbuilding of Kansas City and has been active in promoting public measures from which the city has derived substantial benefits. His contributions to public charities have been generous yet entirely unostentatious. He is rather independent in politics, yet inclined more strongly toward republican principles. He is a man of fine personal appearance and of dignified bearing, yet always courteous and with a kindness of spirit that renders him at all times approachable. A correct valuation of an individual's position in his community cannot be obtained through any modest personal estimate of himself and his accomplishments but rather by the consensus of public opinion. Throughout Kansas City Mr. Winter is everywhere spoken of in terms of respect and admiration. His life has been one of intense activity, honorable in its purposes and far-reaching in its results. Indeed his business career has become an integral part of the history of the city, for in his realty operations the public has been an indirect beneficiary. He enjoys a most enviable reputation as a careful man of business and in his dealings is known for his prompt and honorable methods, which have won him the deserved and unbounded confidence of his fellowmen.

DELEVAN JAMES DEAN.

Delevan James Dean stands as an exponent of that progressiveness which has characterized hotel life, especially in the last quarter of a century, when art and money have attained the height of comfort, of luxuriance and of convenience in the leading hostleries of the country. He is today active in control of some of the finest hotels of the west, being president of the Baltimore Hotel Company, operating the Baltimore, of Kansas City, and



D. J. DEAN



the Connor, of Joplin, Missouri. A native of Chautauqua county, New York, he was born in the village of Sherman, February 11, 1830. His father, Jerome J. Dean, was a banker and hotel man, also a native of New York. He married Adeline N. Kipp, who was born in the Empire state, a daughter of Benjamin Kipp, one of the earliest settlers of that part of New York.

In the public schools of western New York, D. J. Dean pursued his education until he was graduated from the Sherman high school, when with his brothers, A. J. and O. K. Dean, he succeeded his father in the hotel business in his native village, conducting the Dean House, which was the leading hostelry there. D. J. Dean was thus engaged until 1887, when he sold his interest in that house and removed to Wichita, Kansas, where he opened the Carey, Wichita's leading hostelry, and also opened the Metropole at Wichita in 1889. The following year he opened the Stillwell at Pittsburg, Kansas, and in 1891 leased the Interstate Hotel at Fort Scott, Kansas. About that time he became interested in the Savoy of Kansas City and soon afterward in connection with F. P. Ewins, with whom he was associated in the Savoy, he opened the Metropole at St. Joseph, Missouri. On the 10th of May, 1899, the Baltimore having been built for them by Bernard Corrigan, on a ten years' lease they opened that house, which with its recent changes surpasses anything in the hotel line west of New York city, with the possible exception of the Auditorium Annex in Chicago, and will represent an expenditure of two million dollars. Six months after opening the Baltimore, Mr. Ewins severed his connection and Mr. Dean, with his brother, A. J., who had for some time been a partner, reorganized the business under the style of the Baltimore Hotel Company. On the 1st of September, 1902, they also assumed control of the Midland Hotel, which had been Kansas City's leading house for many years prior to opening the Baltimore. Early in 1908 they opened the Connor, a new million dollar house at Joplin, Missouri. Beside being president of the Baltimore Hotel Company, which operates the Baltimore and Midland of Kansas City and the Connor of Joplin, Missouri, D. J. Dean is also president of the Dean Realty Company, organized in 1894 for the purpose of handling their extensive real-estate holdings in Kansas City. He stands as one of the prominent representatives of hotel life in the country, striving constantly for improvement in personnel and the character of service rendered. Convenience and beauty of design and coloring are always matters of consideration in the equipment of the hotels with which he is connected and the highest art of the decorator and furnisher is employed in making the hotels conducted by the company equal to the finest hostelries of America. Mr. Dean is a director in the Commercial Trust Company and is interested in various other financial and commercial enterprises of Kansas City, being a director of the National Bank of Commerce.

On the 20th of June, 1885, in Sherman, New York, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Dean and Miss Annie L. Osburn, a daughter of George R. Osburn, of New York city. They have one son, Frank J., who at the age of twenty-one years is auditor of the Baltimore Hotel Company. In his political views Mr. Dean is a democrat and was police commissioner under

Governor Dockery and commissioner to the Fair building at St. Louis. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine, is also connected with the Elks, the Kansas City Club, the Elm Ridge Club and the Evanston Golf Club and attends the Methodist church. He possesses that dignity which is the expression of self-mastery, combined with a correct valuation of the people and circumstances that make up his life contacts and experiences; added to this is a geniality that has won for him warm and lasting friendships, while his successes have gained for him the admiration and respect of his business colleagues and associates.

WILLIAM F. HUSTON.

William F. Huston, deceased, was a well known live-stock commission merchant of Kansas City, whose identification with Jackson county dated from an early period in its development and who as the years passed became recognized as a prominent factor in business circles. He was born October 10, 1840, upon a farm in Madison county, Ohio, near South Charleston. His father, James Madison Huston, was born in Virginia and was married in that state to Miss Lucy Ragan. Soon afterward he removed to Madison county, Ohio, where he engaged in farming throughout his remaining days, his wife also passing away in that locality. They were the parents of ten children: Daniel, deceased; Georgie, who became Mrs. W. C. M. Baker and has also passed away; William F., of this review; Mrs. Laura Curtward, of London, Ohio; Susan M.; James M., deceased; Lucius, of Ohio; Scott, of St. Joseph, Missouri; and Charles and Frank, who have also passed away.

William F. Huston acquired his education in the common schools of his native place and also spent a few terms in school in Washington Courthouse, Ohio. His early experiences were those of the farm as in his boyhood days he became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. When twenty-four years of age he left home and came to Missouri, investing in a farm near Belton, this state. With characteristic energy he began to till the soil and devoted his time assiduously and successfully to general farming and stock-raising until 1888, when he removed to Kansas City and engaged in the live-stock commission business. He operated quite extensively in that line and prosperity attended his undertakings. He was also a member of the Live Stock Exchange and figured as one of the leading representatives of that line of trade in Kansas City.

On the 5th of May, 1869, Mr. Huston was married to Miss Sadie Davidson, who was born in Saline county, Missouri, October 3, 1850, a daughter of William M. and Sally (Venable) Davidson. Her father was a native of Washington, D. C., and there resided to the age of seventeen years. He was educated for the legal profession but ill health prevented him from following that calling and he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. At seventeen years of age he went to Kentucky, where he married Sally Venable and thence removed to Boone county, Missouri. Later he located upon a

farm in Saline county, this state, and there spent his remaining days, his death occurring in March, 1891, when he was seventy-five years of age, while his wife passed away March 17, 1907, at the age of eighty-eight years. They were Presbyterians in religious faith and Mr. Davidson was a democrat. He served as assessor in Saline county for six years and in many other offices. He held various positions of trust and was most faithful to every responsibility that devolved upon him. He had in charge the Dr. Sappington fund, which was left for the education of the poor. In the Davidson family were six children: Robert, who is married and lives in Saline county, Missouri; James T. and Daniel D., who are also married and reside in Saline county; William Irving, who is married and lives in the same county; Mrs. Huston; and Edward V., who is married and resides at Warsaw, Missouri.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Huston have been born six children but Stella, the first born, died at the age of ten years. The others are as follows: Archie D., born on the farm near Belton, January 18, 1872, married Clara Dix and resides in Kansas City, where he is engaged in the live-stock business. William F., born April 26, 1877, and now residing in St. Louis, married Miss Kate Lindsay and they have two children, Mastin and William. James M., who was born in Belton, October 16, 1879, and was educated in the Kansas City schools, is now engaged in the live-stock business. Homer R., born in Belton, January 14, 1883, was educated in the Kansas City schools and is a proofreader on the Journal. Fredenia, born in Belton, September 19, 1887, is now managing the household for her mother.

The death of the husband and father occurred in 1900 and was the occasion of widespread regret, not only to his immediate family but also to his many friends. He was a member of the Central Methodist Episcopal church, south and was always a loyal advocate of democratic principles. He was always loyal in support of whatever he believed to be right and his life, characterized by the strictest honor and integrity, gained for him the unqualified confidence and trust of his fellowmen. Mrs. Huston has for the past three years been so afflicted with rheumatism that she is now an invalid. In her girlhood days she spent a day and night at the old Gillis House of Kansas City, waiting for a boat to take her to Arrow Rock, Missouri, and can therefore remember the city when it was but a small town, giving little promise of its present development and advancement.

GEORGE W. FULLER.

The financial circles of Kansas City find a worthy representative in George W. Fuller, the vice president of the Fidelity Trust Company. It is a notable fact that the great majority of those who have attained success in the business life have spent their youth upon farms. Such is the history of Mr. Fuller, who was born upon a farm in Henderson county, Illinois, December 22, 1845. The ancestors of the family came originally from England on the Mayflower and settled in Massachusetts, while later representatives of the name went to

Maine. The grandfather, William Fuller, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, serving with a Massachusetts regiment. John M. Fuller, father of G. W. Fuller, a farmer in early life, afterward became a hardware and implement merchant. He was a native of Hollowell, Maine, and went to Pennsylvania in 1837 as a young man. There in Greene county he was married to Miss Malinda Morris, a daughter of Amos Morris, a brother of Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, who loaned the government large sums of money and in this way tided the country over crises in its history when otherwise unpaid soldiers would have revolted. Removing to the west, John M. Fuller located in Ohio and afterward resided in Indiana and Illinois, settling in Henderson county of the latter state in 1844. In 1853 he removed to Oquawka, the county seat, where he engaged in the hardware business until he retired a few years prior to his death, which occurred in 1873. The family numbered four sons and two daughters, of whom five are yet living. One son, A. M. Fuller, is now city passenger agent for the Rock Island Railroad Company at Topeka, Kansas. A sister is Mrs. E. R. Bartlett, whose husband is the right of way agent of the Santa Fe Railroad. Mrs. N. A. Millikin is also living in Topeka. A younger brother, C. E. Fuller, of Salt Lake, Utah, is traveling salesman for T. M. James & Company of Kansas City.

George W. Fuller, who was the fourth in order of birth in the family, spent his boyhood in Illinois and acquired his education in the public schools. At the age of seventeen he enlisted as a member of Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the war, being mustered out in 1865. He then engaged in the hardware business at Briggsville, Illinois, until 1869, which year witnessed his arrival in Kansas City. The following year he entered the employ of Deere, Mansur & Company, wholesale dealers in implements, as a traveling salesman, and represented the house upon the road until 1882. He then went into the office as manager of the business and so continued until the dissolution of the firm in 1889, at which time the John Deere Plow Company was incorporated and Mr. Fuller was elected secretary and manager. He was thus associated with the business until October, 1904, when he sold his interest. In the meantime he had been making consecutive advancement in business circles and his name had long since become recognized as an honored one on commercial paper. On the 1st of January, 1905, he was elected the second vice president of the Fidelity Trust Company and is thus representing the financial interests of the city, having been one of the original incorporators, one of the first directors and a member of the executive committee from the organization of the company. He is also a director of the Traders Bank, of which he was one of the incorporators, and is interested in various other financial and commercial enterprises which constitute an important source of annual revenue to him.

Mr. Fuller was married in 1863 to Miss Tuttle and they became the parents of three children: Mrs. John J. Green, whose husband is of the T. J. Green Company, a real-estate firm of Kansas City; Mrs. J. C. English, whose husband is cashier of the Traders Bank; and W. H. Fuller, who is a general merchant of McAlester, Oklahoma. The wife and mother died September 4, 1904, and on the 7th of August, 1907, Mr. Fuller was married to Mrs. Carrie

Farwell Voorhees, a daughter of the late W. C. Farwell, of Kansas City. Mrs. Fuller is a member of the Kansas City Musical Society, possesses a fine contralto voice, and was teacher of vocal music in the Central high school for ten years.

While Mr. Fuller has attained notable success in business he has never allowed his commercial and financial interests to monopolize his time to the exclusion of outside interests, and, indeed, has been a most prominent factor in many movements of genuine public worth. He possesses marked ability to plan and devise and to shape into a harmonious whole complex interests, and his power in this direction has made his service a valued factor in many movements of public concern. He was honored with the presidency of the Commercial Club in 1884-5, and was one of the original committee of fifteen who solicited funds and erected the first convention hall. He is also a member of the board of park commissioners. He has been a director of the Young Men's Christian Association for twenty years and is one of the trustees who hold the property. He was also one of the organizers, a member of its building committee and one of the trustees of the Independence Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. He was likewise one of the organizers and the president of the Helping Hand Institute. It seems but natural that he should be interested in such a work, for all through his life Mr. Fuller has extended a helping hand to others in business, in his social relations, in public affairs and in benevolent work. There is about him an atmosphere of kindly assistance which arises from a deep interest in his fellowmen and their welfare.

FRANK B. CHAPEZE.

Frank B. Chapeze, well known as a live-stock dealer and a member of the Traders' Exchange, came to Kansas City in the fall of 1886 and has since been connected with live-stock interests here. He was born in Nicholasville, Kentucky, February 23, 1865. His father, Benjamin Chapeze, came to Jackson county, Missouri, at an early day and engaged in freighting across the plains to Salt Lake City prior to the period of the Civil war but during the war he returned to Kentucky. At its close he once more came to Missouri and in the fall of 1867 settled at Richmond, Ray county, where he engaged in farming and in the live stock business. In 1882 he became a resident of Kansas City and now resides at Seventy-ninth street and Troost avenue. He wedded Mary Keas.

Their son, Frank B. Chapeze, was only about two years old when his father came a second time to Missouri. He was largely educated in the schools of Richmond, Ray county, but at the age of eighteen years he put aside his text-books and went to Colorado, where he was employed as a cowboy on the range for two years. He then arrived in Kansas City and has since been engaged in the live stock business, most of the time on his own account. His previous experience on the range made him an excellent judge of cattle, so that he has since been enabled to make judicious purchases and profitable

sales. As a live-stock dealer he is now doing an extensive and profitable business and he is also well known as a member of the Traders' Exchange.

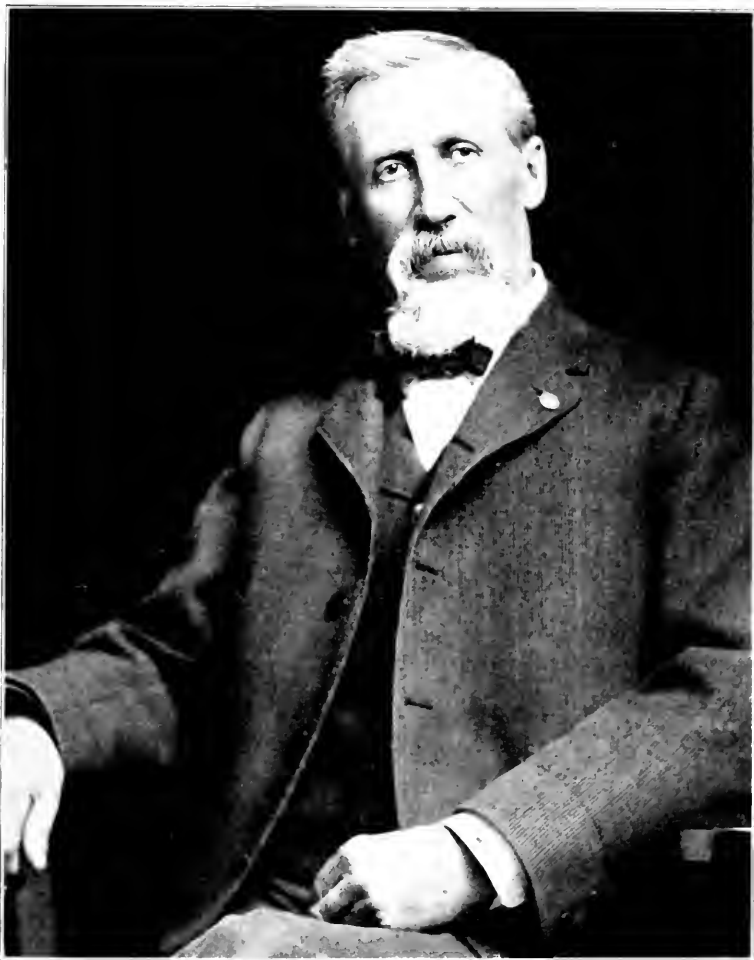
Mr. Chapeze was married in Kansas City to Mrs. Anna C. Faulke, a daughter of M. Finfrock and the widow of William H. Faulke, by whom she had one daughter, Ruth, now at home. There has been but one child born unto Mr. and Mrs. Chapeze, Imogene, now eight years of age.

In politics Mr. Chapeze is a democrat but not an office seeker. He is a typical western man, alert, enterprising and progressive. His early experience on the range, where men are rated at their true worth and not by their possessions, gave him an understanding of life such as is typical of the west and brought to him a knowledge of the fact that industry, well directed labor and sound judgment constitute the elements that win prosperity. Accordingly he is using these qualities in his efforts to work his way upward and already he has gained gratifying success in his business life.

WILLIAM F. MOLL.

William F. Moll, who since 1881 has been identified with industrial interests in Kansas City as a general contractor, is numbered among the veterans of the Civil war who, though of foreign birth, were most loyal to their adopted country in the darkest hour of her history. Mr. Moll was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, April 26, 1842. His father, Henry Moll, a farmer by occupation, came to the United States with his family in 1852, landing at New York in the early fall. There he remained until the following spring, when he removed to the state of Wisconsin, settling at Beloit. A year later he went to Richland county, that state, where he took up one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he developed and converted into a productive farm. He, too, loyally espoused the cause of the Union during the war of the rebellion, enlisting as a member of Company F, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, and while in the Red River campaign he was wounded and died in the hospital, thus laying down his life on the altar of his country. He was a Lutheran in religious faith and a man of many sterling traits of character. In his native land he wedded Martha Stoffel, who died in Germany.

William F. Moll was a lad of ten years when he accompanied his father on the emigration to the new world. His education, gained in the schools of his native country, was supplemented by study in Wisconsin and in that state he also assisted in clearing and developing the home farm until he reached the age of sixteen years, when, starting out in life on his own account, he went to Lena, Stephenson county, Illinois, where he began learning the carpenter's trade. He was thus engaged until the outbreak of the Civil war. He had watched with interest the progress of events in the south and, believing that the position taken by the Confederacy was entirely wrong, he resolved to strike a blow in defense of the Union and only a few days after Fort Sumter had been fired upon was enrolled with the boys in blue.



WILLIAM F. MOLL.

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He enlisted April 17, 1861, as a member of Company G, Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Burnside and Colonel Thomas J. Turner. He thus served until the close of the war, having re-enlisted as a veteran at Vicksburg on the 1st of January, 1864. He made a splendid record, participating in many of the most hotly contested engagements and at length was taken prisoner at Big Shanty, Georgia, after which he was sent to Andersonville, where he remained for seven months, undergoing great hardships there.

At the close of the war Mr. Moll returned to Illinois but after a short time removed to Montgomery county, Kansas, and later left Independence for Chicago. He afterward resided for a time at Indianapolis, Indiana, and in 1881 came to Kansas City, arriving in July. Here he began contracting and has since carried on business as a general contractor with a liberal patronage, many evidences of his skill and handiwork being seen in fine structures of the city. There is not an esoteric phase in his career. He lives fully up to the terms of his contract and enjoys the fullest respect of his fellow-citizens because of his commercial integrity and reliability.

Mr. Moll has been married twice. In Monroe, Illinois, on the 2d of April, 1867, he wedded Miss Rebecca Pennick, who died in Independence, Kansas, leaving a daughter, Kitty, the wife of Robert J. Deam, of Mount Vernon, New York. In Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1880, Mr. Moll was married to Miss Phoebe Cain. Mr. Moll was reared in the Lutheran faith. His fraternal relations are with the Masonic lodge and the Grand Army of the Republic, while his political support is given to the republican party. Starting out in life for himself at the age of sixteen years, he has in the course of an active business career made steady advancement by reason of his indefatigable energy and his persistency of purpose, combined with a reliability that has won for him the unqualified respect of those with whom business or social relations have brought him into close association.

PIERRE RITTENHOUSE PORTER.

Among the younger members of the Kansas City bar whose years, however, seem no detriment to their success in the law, is numbered Pierre Rittenhouse Porter, who was born in this city December 24, 1874, a son of Dr. David Rittenhouse Porter, the oldest practitioner of medicine here. At the usual age he began his education as a public-school student and later continued his studies at Hanover, Germany, in Phillips' Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts, and in Yale University, at New Haven, Connecticut, where he was graduated with the class of 1898, the degree of Bachelor of Arts being then conferred upon him. In 1899 he received the degree of Bachelor of Law from the Kansas City Law School and was admitted to the bar of Jackson county in June of the same year. He spent two years in study in the Harvard Law School and for two years was in the office of Searritt, Griffith & Jones, since which time he has been practicing alone. He has secured a good clientage,

connecting him with much important litigation, and he possesses the laudable ambition, firm purpose and energy which constitute a safe foundation upon which to build future success. He is a member of the Kansas City Bar Association, the Bar Library Association and of the Country Club, University Club and the Kansas City Athletic Club. Nature has endowed him with keen intellectual force and an analytical mind, and the development of his talents is rapidly gaining for him a place among those who are recognized as strong members of the legal fraternity.

WILLIAM CHEEK.

William Cheek, buyer for and manager of the furnishing goods department of the Smith-McCord-Townsend Dry Goods Company, of which he is a stockholder, was born on a farm in Ray county, Missouri, February 28, 1864, his parents being James Ballinger and Martha (Black) Cheek. The parents were natives of Laurel county, Kentucky, and in 1863 came to Missouri, living for several years on a farm in Ray county, while in 1870 they became residents of St. Joseph, Missouri. Both the father and mother were of English lineage, descended from ancestors who were pioneers of Kentucky, where both the Black and Ballinger families have been conspicuous for many years. Upon his removal to St. Joseph, Missouri, James B. Cheek engaged in mercantile pursuits and later became a resident of Joplin, Missouri, where he was one of the pioneers in the development of the iron and zinc industries there. Sometime afterward he returned to St. Joseph, being broken in health and obliged to retire. He died in 1894.

William Cheek was educated in the public schools of St. Joseph and has risen to his present responsible position from the humble one of a newsboy. In early youth he was also a messenger boy and later telegraph operator and became one of the first employes of the St. Joseph telephone exchange. In 1879 he entered a retail furnishing goods and hat store as clerk and left that position to accept a similar one with Tootle, Shireman & Company, wholesale dealers in clothing, hats, caps and furnishing goods. He went to that firm upon their organization in 1880 and remained with them during the five years of their existence. He next became traveling salesman for Brittain, Richardson & Company, wholesale dealers in dry goods and furnishing goods but when a year had passed ill health obliged him to go to northwestern Kansas, where he purchased an interest in two retail stores, one at Long Island and the other at Norton, Kansas. There he remained for five years with fair success, and during that period recovered his health.

On returning to St. Joseph, Missouri, Mr. Cheek again resumed his old position as special house salesman and traveling salesman for Brittain, Richardson & Company. In 1895 he came to Kansas City to accept the position of buyer and manager of the furnishing goods department in the store of Swofford Brothers, wholesale dry goods merchants. After two years he resigned to accept a similar position with the Smith-McCord-Townsend

Dry Goods Company, which he still holds, and in the interim he has become a stockholder in the company. He is thoroughly acquainted with the trade and well qualified for the responsible duties that devolve upon him in this connection.

On the 17th of January, 1888, Mr. Cheek was married to Miss Ida Ann Flory, a daughter of John Flory, at that time a prominent furniture manufacturer of Grand Rapids, Michigan. They have two children, Mae Frances and John Edwin.

Mr. Cheek from 1880 until 1883 was a member of Company C, of the Missouri National Guard, and served as corporal, quartermaster sergeant and lieutenant. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, to the Modern Woodmen of America, and has been president of the Kansas City Athletic Club, president of the Knife & Fork Club and vice president of the National Knit Goods Buyers Association. He has proved himself in all the relations of life an earnest, honest, upright man and a citizen of whom any community might well be proud.

CHARLES A. McGERVEY.

Charles A. McGervey, at the head of the McGervey Real-Estate Company, with offices in the Dwight building, was born in Xenia, Ohio, April 5, 1878. His parents were William R. and Florence A. McGervey, the former a retired banker, who at one time was a resident of Xenia but is now living in Kansas City. While spending his boyhood days under the parental roof Charles A. McGervey pursued his elementary education in the Xenia public schools and afterward attended St. Paul's school at Concord, New Hampshire, a preparatory school of the universities. He next entered Otterbein University of Ohio and, leaving college at the age of twenty years, came to Kansas City in October, 1898, to enter business life. His first work was as a reporter on the Kansas City Journal and subsequently he solicited life insurance for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, with C. C. Courtney as state manager. In connection with B. C. Platt he entered the real-estate business under the firm name of Platt & McGervey in March, 1904. The partnership was dissolved in June, 1906, since which time Mr. McGervey has conducted business under the name of the McGervey Real Estate Company with offices in the Dwight building. He has gained a good clientage and annually handles a large amount of property, negotiating many important realty transfers.

Mr. McGervey is a member of the Real Estate Exchange and is well known among the representatives of that department of business activity to which he now directs his energies. He is also a valued member of other organizations, including the Kansas City Club, the Kansas City Athletic Club and the Knife & Fork Club, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Independence Avenue Methodist church.

On the 14th of June, 1905, in Kansas City, Mr. McGervey was married to Miss Nita Inez Reeder, a daughter of D. H. Reeder, a resident of this city, and they now have one daughter, Martha, who is in her second year. Mr. and Mrs. McGervey have gained many friends during their residence here and Mr. McGervey, although a young man, has made for himself a creditable position in business circles, winning that measure of success which comes from unfaltering diligence intelligently applied.

WILLIAM P. WOOLF.

William P. Woolf, serving as alderman of Kansas City, is one of the young and enterprising residents here who is making the force of his individuality and character felt in business circles and in municipal affairs. He was born in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1875, and was educated in the Bryant and Chase schools of Kansas City, having removed here with his parents in 1885. He is a son of Adam and Ruth (Driver) Wolf, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Tennessee. The father removed from the Buckeye state to Tennessee and was appointed collector of internal revenue under President Garfield. In 1885 he removed to Kansas City and entered into the grocery business, with which he was connected for some years, but at the present writing is living retired in the enjoyment of well earned ease. Unto him and his wife have been born six children and the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death, while all are yet residents of Kansas City with the exception of a daughter who now lives in Kentucky.

As stated, William P. Woolf was a lad of ten years when he accompanied his parents to this city, where he continued his education in the public schools. He was twenty years of age when in 1895 he started in the laundry business on Grand avenue, conducting the same until 1893. In that year he sold out and was appointed assistant license inspector under Mr. Jones, serving for two terms. On the expiration of that period he resumed business as a laundryman at Seventeenth and Belleview streets, where he has built up an excellent trade, occupying the whole building, which is a structure sixty by forty-five feet and two stories in height. The business is conducted under the firm style of Woolf & Johnson, his partner being T. G. Johnson. They employ twenty-five people and, although they began operations on a small scale with four wagons, they now utilize fourteen wagons in delivery and collection in all parts of the city. The rapid increase of their business is due to merit, which has secured them a liberal patronage, and the trade is now a profitable one.

Mr. Woolf is not only well known as an enterprising business man, but has an equally creditable record as a city official. He was elected alderman from the third ward in 1906 and is still filling the office. On the council he has served on the committees on depots, gas, west traffic way and fire and is chairman of the hospital and sanitary committee. He has done excellent work in these connections and in general meetings of the council has stood

firmly in defense of what he believed would prove of greatest benefit to municipal interests. He is a recognized leader in the ranks of the republican party and has served for ten years as committeeman from the first ward and for two years from the third ward, thus contributing to the general success of his party here.

Mr. Woolf was married in Kansas City, in 1896, to Miss Lou Tennant, of Kansas. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and the Eagles and is a welcome addition to the lodge meetings of these orders. Almost his entire life has been passed in Kansas City, where he has a wide circle of acquaintances, the greater number of whom are classed with his friends.

REV. MATTHEW SIMPSON HUGHES.

Rev. Matthew Simpson Hughes, well known as a Methodist divine and recognized as one of the able representatives of the clergy, is now pastor of the Independence Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. He was born at Doddridge, Virginia, February 2, 1863, and pursued his education in the Linsley Institute and at the West Virginia University, at which time its faculty included William L. Wilson, afterward famous as the author of the Wilson bill in congress. Dr. Hughes remained a resident of the Old Dominion until he had attained the age of twenty-four years. Having determined to devote his life to the ministry, he pursued his studies toward that end and was ordained as a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1888. He did his first pastoral work in Iowa and rapidly rose to distinction as one of the able representatives of the Methodist ministry. His fame spread abroad and he was called to the Chestnut street church in Portland, the largest Protestant church in the state of Maine. He has filled other important pastorates, serving for some time in the pulpit of the Wesley church in Minneapolis, from which he was called to the Independence Avenue Methodist Episcopal church in 1898.

Dr. Hughes studied law when a young man and was offered a partnership by one of the leading attorneys of Pennsylvania. He was also city editor of a newspaper at Morganstown and also at Parkersburg, and his labors in connection with journalism gave him facility and a deep knowledge of human nature, while his understanding of the law has imparted a certain judicial, dispassionate tinge to his mind, enabling him to reason out a point with logical clearness, so that he appeals strongly to a following that bases its belief on reason and not on emotion. He is, moreover, recognized as a brilliant pulpit orator, being master of the art of rhetoric, and yet his utterances are not only fluent, for his language is used to clothe a substratum of logic and fact that never fails to impress his hearers.

At Grinnell, Iowa, in 1888, the Rev. Mr. Hughes was married to Miss Harriet F. Wheeler and they have two children, Blakely and Esther. They find their best friends among the cultured and the learned, and yet Mr. Hughes possesses that broad humanitarianism which prompts his active aid for and his unfeigned interest in all his fellowmen. Laboring earnestly and un-

tiringly in behalf of the church, he has not been denied the full harvest nor the aftermath. He is by no means a man of restricted influence, but on the contrary is one who attracts a wide following and leaves the impress of his utterances upon the lives of those who hear him.

OSCAR KOEHLER.

The name of Koehler has figured prominently in connection with official service in Kansas City for many years. As early as 1868 his father served as city engineer and his brother Leo E. Koehler has filled a number of local offices. Oscar Koehler is now county surveyor. As taken in contradistinction to the old adage that "a prophet is never without honor save in his own country," there is particular interest attaching to the career of the subject of this review, since he is a native son of the place where he has passed his entire life and so directed his ability and efforts as to gain recognition as one of the representative men of Kansas City. He was born here in 1871, is a product of its public schools and during much of his active business life has been connected with municipal service. He acted as assistant in the city engineering department for several years, and for three years was assistant county surveyor, so that he brought to the duties of his present position broad knowledge and wide experience when called to the office of county surveyor by popular suffrage in 1905. His course has justified the trust and support of his constituents, as he has proven most capable in the discharge of his duties.

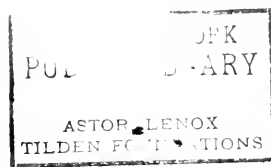
DANIEL BONTECOU.

Daniel Bontecou, consulting civil engineer of Kansas City, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, September 14, 1851, a son of W. E. and C. C. Bontecou. The family comes of Huguenot ancestry, Pierre Bontecou having settled in New York in 1684 on his emigration from France.

Daniel Bontecou acquired his early education in Boston and New York and pursued a scientific course in the College of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1871 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. His initial step in the business world was made as assistant engineer for the New York Central Railroad, the New York state canals and the department of public parks of New York city. In 1881 he came to Kansas City, where he had formed a partnership with William B. Knight under the firm style of Knight & Bontecou, civil engineers. This relation was maintained for ten years and since 1890 Mr. Bontecou has been alone in the practice of his profession. He has been accorded a liberal and representative clientage. He was chief engineer for the Kansas City Belt Railway Company from 1882 until 1886, was chief engineer of the Grand Avenue Railway Company (street railway) from 1886 until 1888, and from 1889 until 1893 was en-



OSCAR KOEHLER.



gaged on the construction of the Cable Railway System for the Capital Traction Company of Washington, D. C. He was chief engineer of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad and associated companies from 1890 until 1901, when the road was sold. In the latter year he became consulting engineer for the Metropolitan Street Railway and Lighting Company of Kansas City and so continued for a year. Since 1901 he has acted only as consulting engineer and has been associated with the United Zinc & Chemical Company, the Kansas City Portland Cement Company, the Hawkeye Portland Cement Company and various other interests.

In 1885 Mr. Bontecon was married to Miss Nathalie Holdredge, of New Bedford, Massachusetts. He belongs to the Phi Beta Kappa, the Country Club and the American Society of Civil Engineers, of which he was a director from 1896 until 1898. He has gained wide distinction as a representative of his profession, his ability classing him with those who are foremost in the ranks of civil engineers.

G. WILSE ROBINSON, M. D.

Dr. G. Wilse Robinson, who is accorded a position of distinction as one of the eminent members of the medical fraternity in Missouri and is now serving as superintendent of the Insane Hospital at Nevada, this state, is widely known as a specialist in neurology and mental diseases. His birth occurred in St. Clair county, Missouri, August 1, 1871, his parents being George W. and Cornelia (Beckwith) Robinson, the former a farmer and stock raiser.

In boyhood a student in the public schools, Dr. Robinson acquired his literary education in Appleton City Academy and in the State University of Missouri, which he entered in 1893. Subsequently he attended Beaumont Medical College, of St. Louis, and was graduated with the class of 1896, the degree of M. D. being at that time conferred upon him. Dr. Robinson immediately entered upon the active practice of his profession in Bates county, Missouri, where he remained for eighteen months, and for four years was located in Joplin, Missouri. In January, 1892, he came to Kansas City, where he practiced continuously and successfully until the 1st of July, 1907, when he accepted the superintendency of the Insane Hospital at Nevada, Missouri, to which position he was chosen by its board of managers on the 3d of May, 1907. He was professor of physiology in the University Medical College of Kansas City for a term of five years, is still a member of the faculty, and thus continues in active relation with the medical fraternity here. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the Medical Association of the Southwest, the Missouri Medical Association, the Jackson County Medical Society and the Kansas City Academy of Medicine.

On the 28th of December, 1898, Dr. Robinson was married to Miss Olive Bradley, of Bates county, Missouri, and they have two children, Wilse B. and Paul E. The family are well known socially in Kansas City, where Dr.

Robinson has also gained prominence in his profession, building up a very lucrative practice here. He has made a specialty of neurology and psychiatry, and because of this specialization he accepted the proffered position of superintendent at the Insane Hospital to enlarge his knowledge through the study of mental and nervous disorders as manifest there.

ROBERT M. RIGBY.

Robert M. Rigby, who has been the promoter of one of the leading printing establishments of Kansas City, is a native of Chicago. His father, Robert M. Rigby, Sr., was born in Liverpool, England, and in 1852 came to America. Two years later he located in Chicago, where he engaged in the machine business. He built the first iron bridges in that city, also the crib in the lake for the waterworks. He superintended the construction of the first tunnel under the river there and was thus prominently connected with many public works, which indicated the growth and development of the city. He also built the first ferry boats to convey trains from Detroit, and operated extensively in general contracting as senior member of the firm of Rigby, Russick & Smith. He owned considerable property in the early days of Chicago but the fire of 1871, after his death, caused a loss of nearly all of this. The mother of our subject was, prior to her marriage to Mr. Rigby, Miss Susanna Bronson, of Detroit, Michigan.

Robert M. Rigby, of this review, was educated in Chicago, and in 1879 came to Kansas City. Here he entered the employ of Ramsey, Millett & Hudson, as a bookbinder, continuing with that house until 1882. He then returned to Chicago but was not satisfied with his native city, believing that Kansas City had a great future before it and that it offered excellent opportunities to young men. Accordingly in 1884 he returned and established himself in a blank book business. Later he incorporated the Rigby Printing & Stationery Company, continuing at its head for ten years and developing a good business. On the expiration of that period he associated himself with John H. Ramsey of the old firm of Ramsey, Millett & Hudson. Mr. Rigby has been successful in the printing business in Kansas City for twenty-three years. His plant is located at Nos. 410-12 West Sixth street, where he employs a large force, the minimum being eighty, the maximum one hundred and ten. The business of this firm for the past year amounted to two hundred thousand dollars. It has thus gradually developed to extensive proportions and now has a very large and gratifying patronage. The company prints the Bell Telephone Directory and makes a specialty of large catalogue work. Mr. Rigby is widely recognized in business circles as a man of marked financial enterprise, keen discrimination and executive force, and moreover, having thoroughly acquainted himself with the printing business in every detail he is well qualified to direct the labors of those who serve him.

In 1880 Mr. Rigby was married to Miss Helen Curtis, of Kansas City, who was a native of Warrensburg, Missouri, and died in 1891. Lillie, their

eldest child, born in Kansas City in 1881, became the wife of Ed Cohn, of this city, and died, leaving one child, Wanda. The second daughter, Nellie, born in Kansas City, is at home. Robert Rigby, Jr., the eldest son, was born in Chicago, is married and lives in Denver. Grace, born in Kansas City, is the wife of Robert Bennett. Francis, born in Kansas City, is deceased. For his second wife Mr. Rigby chose Miss Lizzie Curry, of Kansas City, whom he wedded October 22, 1893. The children of this marriage are Glen L. and Dot, both born in Kansas City.

Mr. Rigby owns considerable income property here and has other business interests. He is a lover of fine horses and is the owner of Sunny Slope with a trotting record of 2:10 $\frac{1}{4}$ and Jannetta C., a trotting mare, and Howe Lambert, a fast road horse. All are fine specimens of the noble steed and Mr. Rigby finds great pleasure and delight in driving. He owns and occupies a beautiful home at No. 27 Janssen place, in the southeastern part of the city, and his property and his business interests are the visible evidence of a life of well directed industry and indefatigable enterprise.

D. P. GRAY.

D. P. Gray, who by earnest, persistent endeavor has attained his present enviable position in business circles, was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, February 26, 1863. In 1870 his parents removed to Jackson county, Kansas, where young Gray was educated in the public schools. He later entered Campbell University and was one of the first students to matriculate therefrom.

Early in his business career Mr. Gray engaged in the raising of fine horses and imported some of the first Percheron horses shown in Jackson county, Kansas. Later he directed his attention more largely to the raising of shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs, in connection with general farming, in which he was notably successful.

In 1890, tiring of farm life, Mr. Gray put aside agricultural pursuits and became traveling salesman for an implement house. He was on the road until 1903, when he formed a partnership with A. W. Burnet and incorporated the A. W. Burnet Law & Collection Company, of which concern he was manager for five years.

In 1906 Mr. Gray was instrumental in organizing the Winkler Manufacturing Company and is secretary and treasurer of this corporation. They are building refrigerating and ice machines on an improved method and their success has been assured from the start. The future promises a rich reward for Mr. Gray's patience and persistence in promoting this proposition. He is also connected with other large corporations and takes a prominent part in the direction of each.

By no means the least of Mr. Gray's assets, are his extensive holdings in real estate. He has made several large and judicious investments in farm and city property, and the income derived therefrom proves him to be a man of remarkable business sagacity and farsightedness.

In the summer of 1908 Mr. Gray disposed of his interest in the A. W. Burnet Law & Collection Company, and became the head of the law firm of Gray, Dietrich & Company. They conduct a general law and collection business. His time is now all devoted to the upbuilding and extension of his various enterprises and the returns from the same form a handsome dividend on the time, money and labor he has invested.

In 1894, Mr. Gray was married to Miss Lucy C. Hicks, a native of Tennessee, the result of this union being a daughter, Eula B. They have gained many warm friends during their residence in Kansas City and Mr. Gray has commanded attention in business circles as a man of resourceful ability, possessed of untiring energy, keen perceptive faculties and of strong executive force. His close application to business and his excellent management have brought to him the high degree of prosperity which he today enjoys.

STEPHEN J. HAYDE.

Stephen J. Hayde, president of the S. J. Hayde Contract Company, is a business man of enterprise and determination who has contributed in substantial measure to the architectural adornment of the city, and who during labor troubles took a stand that won for him the lasting gratitude of the unions. He was born in Keokuk, Iowa, in 1861, and was five years of age at the time of his parents' removal with their family to Edina, Missouri. Four years later he went to Kirksville, Missouri, where he continued his education in the public schools. In 1880 he came to Kansas City, where he and his father engaged in brick contracting. In 1886 he formed a partnership with his brother John, a relation that was maintained for four years, when in 1890 he sold out to his brother Mat and has since been engaged in general contracting business on his own account, operating under the name of the S. J. Hayde Contract Company. In a business capacity he has been called to various sections of the country and among the substantial structures which stand as monuments to his enterprise and ability are the Henry county, the Jasper county and the Laclede county courthouses. He also erected the Model building at Tenth and Main streets, the superstructure of the Federal building and the Keith Furniture Company building at Eleventh and Grand avenues, the Loretto Academy, Thirty-ninth and West Prospect place, the Hotel Savoy, the Peek's Dry Goods Company building and the Original Hotel Baltimore. He also erected the Lyola Hall and chapel at St. Mary's College, St. Marys, Kansas; the Nazareth Academy and Sacred Heart chapel at Concordia, Kansas. His labors have thus proven an element in the improvement of the city and by reason of his well directed energy his success has been assured. He has closely studied the labor conditions of the country and is in hearty sympathy with much of the work of the unions in their efforts to secure a fair living wage and avoid all oppression and injustice on the part of employers. During the struggle of the unions for recognition in 1886 and at a later date, he paid four dollars and a half for a nine hour day while the oth-

ers gave the same price for ten hours. His recognition resulted in a nine-hour day which later reduced the working day to eight hours. There is nothing of the overbearing taskmaster in Mr. Hayde. On the contrary he believes in fairness and justice on the part of both employer and employe and ever strives for amicable relations between them.

For four years from 1900 to 1904 when James A. Reed was mayor Mr. Hayde served as a member of the board of public works and is interested in all that promotes municipal progress and welfare. He was a director in the Kansas City Karnival Krewe for six years. He is popular in private life, keeping an "open house" for his friends, and his manner is one of congeniality and cordiality. He is quick to recognize good points in another and his life stands in exemplification of the Emersonian philosophy that "the way to win a friend is to be one."

WALTER A. HINCHMAN.

Walter A. Hinchman, vice-president of the Kemper Grain Company, was born in Winchester, Jefferson county, Kansas, on the 8th of November, 1868, his parents being Cary and Mary S. (Simmons) Hinchman, both natives of Indiana, who in early manhood and womanhood removed to Kansas, in which state they were married. The father followed agricultural pursuits in the Sunflower state until the time of his death, which occurred May 6, 1907, but the mother is still living and resides on the old homestead.

Walter A. Hinchman acquired his education in the public schools, and remained under the parental roof, assisting his father in the work of the home farm until the year 1896, when he came to Kansas City. Here he secured a minor position with the Kemper Grain Company at a salary of ten dollars per week. Under the preceptorship of this grain firm he soon became acquainted with the business in principle and detail, and after three years acquired a working interest in the concern, and two years later, in connection with D. F. Piazzek, he purchased the business from W. T. Kemper. Since 1901 the enterprise has been conducted and developed by the present management, and the success of the company is due in no small degree to the sound business judgment and executive ability of Mr. Hinchman. Entering the establishment in a humble capacity, he soon passed on to positions of executive control, subsequently bending his energies largely to organization, to constructive efforts and administrative direction. In 1899 or 1900 he secured a seat on the board of trade, is now serving for the second term as a member of the board of directors, and is one of the leading members of that body.

On the 3d of December, 1902, Mr. Hinchman was united in marriage to Miss Grace Sanger, of Chicago, Illinois, a cousin of Mrs. George M. Pullman. To this union has been born one child, Walter Sanger, whose natal day was April 10, 1904. In his political views Mr. Hinchman is a republican but without desire for public office, preferring to give his undivided

attention to his business affairs. He is a member of the Elm Ridge Club and a man whose genial, kindly nature and cordial disposition has gained him a large circle of friends. He is now erecting a modern and commodious dwelling at the corner of Thirty-sixth and Locust streets. He possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution, and his close application to business and his excellent management have brought to him the high degree of prosperity which is today his, making him one of the well known and representative business men of Kansas City. It is true that he became interested in a business already established, but in controlling and enlarging such an enterprise many a man of less resolute purpose would have failed, and he has demonstrated the truth of the saying that success is not the result of genius, but the outcome of clear judgment and experience.

PHILIP SHELLEY BROWN.

Philip Shelley Brown is the oldest resident attorney of Kansas City and the senior member of the firm of Brown, Harding & Brown, which has had continuous existence for about twenty years. While he has gained distinction and success in his profession, he has also been connected with various other lines which have contributed to the public welfare as well as the promotion of individual interests. Throughout his entire life he has been actuated by high ideals and worthy purposes and has won the respect which the world instinctively pays to the man whose prominence is none the less the result of an irreproachable life than of well developed powers and talents.

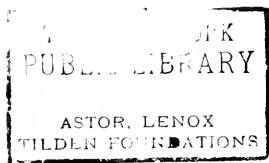
Starting on life's journey October 14, 1833, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, he has now passed the seventy-fifth milestone. His father, Henry Brown, also a native of the Keystone state, was a farmer by occupation and died when his son Philip was but fifteen months old. His mother, Mrs. Salome Brown, was a daughter of Abraham Shelley, a prominent land proprietor of western Pennsylvania.

P. S. Brown of this review was born on a farm acquired by his paternal great-grandfather from the provincial council of the colony of Pennsylvania and the patent of which was attested by Benjamin Franklin, then secretary of the council. The paternal ancestors removed to the Keystone state from Maryland and were at one time large land owners on the site of the present city of Baltimore and vicinity. The progenitor of the family in America came from England. The Shelley family is of Holland lineage and representatives of the name engaged extensively in farming on the Schuylkill river, where upper Philadelphia is now situated, as early as 1700.

In the district schools of what was then Blair county, Pennsylvania, Philip S. Brown acquired his education and completed his studies in the Hollidaysburg Academy at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania. The district in which he spent his boyhood was known as the old Shooting Box. From early age he was dependent upon his own resources and provided the means that



PHILIP S. BROWN, SR.



enabled him to pursue his academic course, which he completed by graduation in 1853. The reports which reached him concerning the west so interested and attracted him that in 1855 he left the Keystone state and removed to Davenport, Iowa. There he entered the office of John Wilkinson Thompson, afterward mayor of the city for several terms, and under his direction pursued the study of law until admitted to the bar in 1856.

The winter of 1857 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Brown in Kansas City, where he at once entered upon practice and he is today the oldest resident attorney here in years of continuous connection with the courts. He is now the senior member of the law firm of Brown, Harding & Brown. During his many years of practice he has always enjoyed an extensive patronage and for many years the firm of Brown & Case, of which he was then senior partner, had the most lucrative practice of the city. About twenty years ago the present firm was formed. It has a liberal and important clientage, yet Mr. Brown has not confined his attention alone to the law, for in other ways he has been associated with the city's development and improvement and, in fact, at the present time devotes his attention almost entirely to the care of his real-estate interests. In the '60s he was a director and the attorney for the Kansas City, Galveston & Lake Superior Railroad, now a part of the main line of the Burlington system. He has always considered Kansas City real-estate as the best investment that he could make and as his financial resources have increased he has purchased property from time to time and has made extensive improvements thereon, thus contributing in substantial measure to the upbuilding and adornment of the city.

In matters pertaining to public improvement Mr. Brown has always been an interested and helpful factor. He was one of the founders and incorporators of the Kansas City Law Library Association and served as its president and treasurer for ten years. He was a member of the city council in 1865-6 and in that capacity drew up the papers and negotiated the right-of-way contract for the entrance into Kansas City of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. For this entrance the corporation paid to the city twenty-five thousand dollars—a then unheard of practice. This sum was then donated as a bonus by the city council to the builders of the Hannibal bridge, the first railroad bridge across the Missouri and one of the largest factors in the city's development. It was the one achievement which outrivalled St. Joseph and Leavenworth and made Kansas City a railroad center.

On the 3d of November, 1858, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Julia Ann Shaffer, a daughter of William and Katherine (Hileman) Shaffer, of Williamsburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Brown was born in Shaffersville, which town was named in honor of her grandfather. In her girlhood days she was a schoolmate of Mr. Brown and after his removal to the west he returned to Pennsylvania for his bride, whom he brought by boat to Kansas City from St. Louis, the latter city being at that time the western terminus of the railroads. When the first Presbyterian church was organized in Kansas City in 1859, they were among the founders and first members and Mr. Brown is today the oldest elder of the church. Further mention of Mrs. Brown is made in the following article: Unto them

were born six children: Julia, the wife of Edward B. Shillito; Lulu, the wife of Joseph Curd; Mrs. Sarah B. Epperson; William H., the junior member of the firm of Brown, Harding & Brown; Philip S., Jr.; and Dr. Ralph J. Brown. All of the children are residents of Kansas City.

While Mr. Brown has won success in business and in the practice of law, he has always been in hearty sympathy with the sentiment expressed by Lincoln: "There is something better than making a living—making a life;" and throughout his entire career he has consciously and unconsciously, through his habits and mode of living, developed a character which commands the highest respect and confidence. His is indeed an honored name. Never known to take advantage of the necessities of another in a business transaction, he has on the contrary made it a point to assist his fellowmen, especially those less fortunate, to speak a word of hope and encouragement and when financial assistance is needed to extend a helping hand.

MRS. JULIA A. BROWN.

While the news of the death of Mrs. Julia A. Brown brought deep sorrow to the entire community in which she had lived so long and labored so earnestly and effectively for the uplifting of mankind, her good works have not ceased their fruition in the lives of those with whom she came in contact; and her memory is sacredly cherished by those who knew her, remaining as a blessed benediction to her family, her friends and close associates.

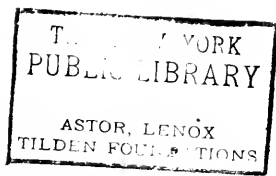
She was born at Shaffersville, Pennsylvania, May 10, 1835, a daughter of William and Katherine (Hileman) Shaffer, and a representative of two of the oldest pioneer families of western Pennsylvania, dating their residence there from about 1740. Mrs. Brown spent her girlhood days under the parental roof in an atmosphere of Christian living and when but twelve years of age united with the Lutheran church, with which she was connected until her marriage, when she joined the Presbyterian church. Her early educational advantages were supplemented by a course of study in the Academia Seminary in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, the year of her graduation being 1857. For a year thereafter she engaged in teaching school and then took up the nobler, broader work of making a home for her husband and the children who came to them.

On the 3d of November, 1858, she gave her hand in marriage in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to Philip Shelley Brown and entered upon what proved an ideal married relation. They came almost immediately to Kansas City, where for a half century they traveled life's journey as man and wife, witnessing the wonderful growth and development of this city as it emerged from villagehood to take on all the evidences of a modern and progressive civilization.

While Mrs. Brown was interested in all that pertained to the city's growth, she was particularly active in the work of the church and her influence was exerted in behalf of character building and in the adoption of



MRS. JULIA A. BROWN.



religious principles which should serve as a guide and standard in life. She united with the First Presbyterian church on the 10th of May, 1859, about a year after it was organized. At that time the little congregation of slight numerical strength met in a storeroom, but as the years passed the adherents of the Presbyterian faith in this city grew to be more than five thousand, occupying about fifteen houses of worship. The example of Mrs. Brown was followed about a year later by her husband, and at the time of her death they were the oldest members in the church service.

For nearly twenty years Mrs. Brown was a teacher in the primary department of the Sunday school, and under adverse or favoring circumstances she was alike faithful, doing her utmost to drop into fertile little minds the seeds of truth which should in due time produce a harvest of righteousness, integrity and kindly actions. For a number of years she taught the little ones on the pulpit platform of the old church, and when it became too small to accommodate them she labored zealously and untiringly until a primary room was built as an addition to the church. As the years advanced she never faltered in her devotion to the church and its work and up to the last met regularly with the ladies of the Aid Society, of which she was an officer for many years. She was always found in her accustomed place in the house of worship twice each Sunday, but her religion was not a matter of Sunday observance but a matter of daily living. It was manifest in her generous spirit, her kindly charity of thought and action and her earnest efforts to aid those with whom she came in contact.

Mrs. Brown was one of the founders and incorporators of the Women's Christian Association and the Gillis Orphans' Home which grew out of it, and which is the largest charitable institution for the care of children in this city. For over thirty years she was active in its conduct and took upon herself the duty of buying all the supplies for the home, personally superintending this work. It was through her efforts that the First Presbyterian church became interested in Park College and at length agreed to maintain a room there. She possessed unusual intellect and a most retentive memory even in her old age.

In October, 1868, Mr. and Mrs. Brown removed to a twelve-acre farm at the northeast corner of twelfth street and Tracy avenue. This is now the geographical center of the city. There, after purchasing the property, Mr. Brown had erected a large residence, which was for many years the pride of that section. Mrs. Brown adorned the place by setting out many shade trees and laid out numerous flower gardens, the beauty of which proved a most attractive feature. The old homestead still occupies the greater part of the original tract upon which it was built, although there is no undeveloped property around it, but, on the contrary, there stand in its immediate vicinity business houses and residences, giving every indication of the city's growth. It was at this home that Mrs. Brown reared her family, and while much interested in church and charitable work, she never neglected the duties of her own household or the careful rearing of her children. She was one of the charter members of the Mother's Union of Kansas City, and continued active in its work until her death. She regarded as the greatest duty of woman-

kind the care of her own children, and the sons and daughters who called her mother now "rise up and call her blessed." She passed away January 6, 1908, in the seventy-third year of her age. Some one has said, "Not the good that comes to us but the good that comes to the world through us is the measure of our success;" and judged in this way the life of Mrs. Brown was a most successful one, for the world is better for her having lived.

ELIHU W. HAYES.

Elihu W. Hayes, who was born in Lebanon, Maine, in 1857, came to Kansas City in 1882, after a year's residence in Chicago. He has since been closely associated with its building interests and substantial improvement, nor have his efforts been an unimportant factor in promoting municipal interests in other lines. Here he engaged in the real-estate and building business in association with his brother, Fred M. Hayes, who is now deceased, the firm of Hayes Brothers being identified with the business affairs of the city for fifteen years. Mr. Hayes was a young man of twenty-four years at the time of his arrival. He believed that the outlook was a propitious one and that the city had a great future before it and, wisely identifying his interests with it, he has since devoted his time and energies to the purchase and sale of improved and unimproved property. As a speculative builder he is particularly well known, and through his efforts in this direction has transformed many unsightly vacancies into finely improved residence property. He was one of the Hayes Brothers who platted what is known as the Hayes Brothers Boulevard addition on East Fifteenth street. He has erected many dwellings of brick, stone and veneer, equipping them with modern accessories and conveniences, giving especial attention to architectural harmony and adornment, as well as to interior decoration and convenience. He always does his own building, hiring his men by the day and giving personal supervision to the work. This makes him a very busy man, constantly called from one portion of the city to another in the direction of his building operations and his real-estate sales. He builds from thirty to forty houses a year, ranging in price from three to six thousand dollars, and all are modern in every respect.

In December, 1882, Mr. Hayes was married to Miss Anna E. Jones, of Lebanon, Maine, a native of that state. They have three children: Bessie C., Victor E. and Mabel A. Mr. Hayes gives his political support to the democratic party and fraternally is a York Rite Mason, and has also attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is a member of the Master Builders Exchange and his interest in Kansas City and her welfare arises not only from a personal interest, but also from a public-spirited desire to see the city expand and develop along substantial lines leading to its future greatness.

Mr. Hayes has been called to some local offices, having served as a member of the city council in 1884 and for four years as county revenue collector.

In June, 1908, he was made chairman of the public utilities commission of Kansas City, and that responsible position he is now filling in a most able and satisfactory manner. The general assembly of the state of Missouri passed the enabling act giving all the cities, towns and villages power to regulate charges of public utilities owned by firms or corporations, and the power to appoint a commission to investigate such utilities. The city council of Kansas City then passed an ordinance creating the public utility commission, which is composed of seven members appointed by the mayor, not more than three from any one political party and one member to be selected from the ranks of organized labor. The term of office is two years. This commission has the power to fix the rates to be charged for any public utility such as telephone or telegram lines, gas, steam or electricity for lighting and also street car fares, etc. The public have long felt the need of such a department of city government, and in the selection of Mr. Hayes for the important position of chairman the mayor of Kansas City has made a wise choice, as his extensive business interests have well qualified him for such an office.

JOSEPH SUTTER.

Joseph Sutter is now living retired at No. 1404 Oak street, deriving his income partially from property interests. He was born in Switzerland, January 10, 1837, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Miller) Sutter, both of whom died in the land of the Alps. The father was a veterinary surgeon.

In the schools of his home town Joseph Sutter pursued his education to the age of twelve years and then started out in business life, learning the butcher's trade, which he followed in his native country until twenty-four years of age. It was in 1861 that he bade adieu to friends and native land and sailed for the United States, for the reports which he had heard concerning America and its opportunities led him to the belief that he might more rapidly gain financial advancement here. He landed in New York from the steamship *Edinburgh*, which had made the voyage in fourteen days, and from the eastern metropolis he proceeded to Rochester, New York, where he worked at his trade for about two years. On the expiration of that period he came to St. Louis and joined the First Missouri Cavalry under General Davidson, remaining in his command for two years.

Mr. Sutter rendered faithful aid to his adopted country during the Civil war, and after the close of hostilities returned to St. Louis, but almost immediately afterward came to Kansas City, where he embarked in business on his own account, conducting a meat market at Fifteenth and Grand avenue. He afterward removed to Seventeenth and Grand avenue, and for some time carried on business there.

In September, 1867, Mr. Sutter was united in marriage to Miss Mina Kisker, and they began their domestic life in an old frame house which stood on the site of their present home. Following his marriage Mr. Sutter turned his attention to the dairy business, and for a long period was actively and

successfully engaged in that line, but retired about 1900 with a handsome competence which he had gained through his persistent, earnest and self-sacrificing labor. It was about that time he built his present home, and he also has two other houses in the city, from which he derives a substantial income.

Mrs. Sutter was born in Prussia, July 1, 1840, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Kisker. She came to the United States in 1865, landing in New York and for a brief period was a resident of St. Louis, after which she came to Kansas City, where she has since lived. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Sutter have been born a daughter and son: Mina, who after being left a widow became the wife of Henry Boust, of Kansas City; and Otto J., a plumber engaged in business on Fifteenth and Grand avenue. He is also married.

Mr. Sutter gives his political allegiance to the republican party, having voted for its men and measures since he became an American citizen, yet he has never sought nor desired office. Both he and his wife are members of the German Lutheran church, and are a most estimable couple, enjoying the high regard and warm friendship of all with whom they have come in contact. They have displayed in their lives so many excellent traits of character, have been so kindly and considerate in their relations with their fellow-men, that all who know them entertain for them the warmest esteem.

W. A. McMILLEN.

W. A. McMillen, manager of the Inez, one of the leading hotels of Kansas City, was born in Scott county, Kentucky, in 1846, and his preliminary education was supplemented by study in the state university at Lexington, Kentucky. He spent twenty years upon the road as a traveling salesman, and twenty-one years ago turned his attention to the hotel business, with which he has been connected continuously and successfully to the present time. He became proprietor of a hotel at Eldorado Springs, and afterward removed to Joplin, Missouri, where he continued in the same line of business until his removal to Ogden, Utah, where he was proprietor of the Reed Hotel for a time and later of the Henrietta Hotel. He continued at Ogden until 1897, when he came to Kansas City and took charge of the Carleton Hotel, which he conducted for a year until the Densmore was completed, when he became its proprietor. There he remained for a year, after which he became manager of the Inez when it was opened, and here he has remained continuously since. He has conducted it along successful lines, it being one of the high class hotels of the city and a prosperous business is now being carried on. It contains sixty-five rooms and an excellent cafe is conducted in connection therewith. It was built by J. P. Batchlor, of Kansas City, and leased to J. G. Langar, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and is arranged in single apartments or en suite. It is supplied throughout with electric lights and telephones and its equipments are thoroughly modern and up to date in every particular.

Mr. McMillen was married in Kentucky, in 1865, to Miss Lula R. Steele, who was born in that state. They have become the parents of two sons and two daughters: G. S., who is now living in Arkansas; Opal, who died in 1895; Mary, the wife of G. F. Royland, of Chicago; and Robert F., also living in Chicago.

Mr. McMillen is well known in fraternal circles, being a Master Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias and also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He likewise belongs to the Kansas and to the Missouri hotel men's associations and was one of the committee on hotel accommodations when the convention was held here for the presidential nomination. His long experience as a traveling man brought him into intimate relation with the needs and wants of the traveling public, and thus from this standpoint he was well qualified to take up the hotel business. He also displayed excellent executive force and discrimination and has made a popular host, at the same time conducting with profit the different hotels of which he has had charge.

PHILIP GLEISNER.

Philip Gleisner is a prominent grocery merchant, located at No. 1500 Locust street, where he has conducted business for two years, while for seven years previous he carried on his store on Fifteenth street. He was born in Winneshiek county, Iowa, March 16, 1867, and is a son of Andrew and Rosie Gleisner, the former a farmer by occupation, but both are now deceased. The son attended the public schools in his native county and was reared to farm life, early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist.

He remained at home until about twenty or twenty-one years of age, after which he started out in life on his own account and came to Kansas City, for he believed that he would find urban life more congenial than that of the farm. Here he learned the tinner's trade with Mr. Caless on Grand avenue, serving an apprenticeship of three years, after which he worked as a journeyman in Kansas City for twelve years in the employ of Mr. Van Wyck. He was afterward in the employ of different houses of that character for a short time and then joined August DeFries, his father-in-law, in the establishment and conduct of a grocery on Eighteenth and Tracy streets. They continued there for nearly a year, after which they removed to Fifteenth street between Eighth and Locust streets, where they also remained for a year. At the end of that time Mr. Gleisner purchased his partner's interest and has since continued alone in business. He removed to his present quarters about Christmas of 1907, and has here enjoyed a great increase in business, having an extensive trade. It is not difficult to prophesy that he will enjoy a large patronage as long as he continues in business, for his store is neat and attractively arranged, he carries a complete line of goods and is reasonable in his prices and honorable in all his dealings.

On the 3d of May, 1893, Mr. Gleisner was married in Kansas City by the Rev. Father Dalton to Miss Emma B. DeFries. They are members of St. Joseph's Catholic church, and their marriage has been blessed with one child, Marie, who was born in Kansas City, August 26, 1899, and has been christened in the faith of her fathers. Mr. Gleisner is a staunch democrat in politics, believing firmly in the principles of the party, and in social relations is a Woodman. In his business career he has gradually worked his way upward by reason of close application and unfaltering diligence, and is now one of the prominent representatives of the grocery trade in Kansas City.

JOHN H. COLEMAN.

Fifty years have been added to the cycle of the centuries since John H. Coleman became a resident of Jackson county. This district was a typically western region, being situated on the outskirts of the great western wilderness, utilized at that time for little else than ranching. From that time until his death Mr. Coleman was closely associated with the interests of this part of the state.

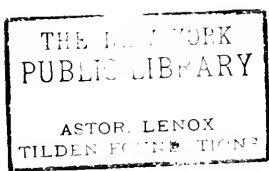
He was born in Bath county, Kentucky, October 22, 1831, his parents being Captain George and Frances (Goodloe) Coleman, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, where the father followed agricultural pursuits. Their family numbered five children. Upon his father's plantation in the Blue Grass state John H. Coleman was reared, and having arrived at years of maturity he was married, in 1853, to Miss Emily Craig, a member of the illustrious Craig family of Montgomery county. They began their domestic life in Kentucky, but after five years came to Missouri, settling in Jackson county in 1858. Mr. Coleman took up his abode at Little Santa Fe, where he lived upon a farm, carefully conducting his agricultural interests until the beginning of the war.

True to his loved southland, he then joined the Confederate army and served throughout the period of hostilities. He was in Raines Division of the Missouri State Guard during the first year of the war but in 1862 joined the regular Confederate army and was a member of General Joe Shelby's famous brigade until 1865, belonging to Company K of the Second Missouri Regiment, of which Judge Gill was captain. He was wounded eight times in all, five times in one day. This occurred in the battle near Memphis, Tennessee, and so severe were his injuries that he was left on the field for dead. He carried five of the bullets which pierced him throughout his entire life, but although his wounds were severe he in due time recovered from his injuries.

While he was absent at the front Mrs. Coleman remained in Indiana. When the war was over they returned to Jackson county and Mr. Coleman resumed farming, which he carried on for about five years. He then took up his abode in Kansas City and purchased a livery stable at Seventeenth and Grand avenue, from which time forward until his death he was engaged successfully in the livery business. He was one of the first to conduct a livery



JOHN H. COLEMAN



barn here and he also dealt quite extensively in horses, becoming well known as a stockman in this locality. Since the father's death the business has been carried on by his son George.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Coleman were born five children: Mary E., who is now the wife of John M. Wilkeson; Ruth Malone, the wife of Dr. Frank Hereford; Henryella, now Mrs. John Womlaker; Emma Perry, the wife of N. F. Heitman; and George C., who married May Soper, of Clay county, Missouri. There are also twelve grandchildren.

In his political views Mr. Coleman was a democrat, but while he kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day he never sought nor desired office. He preferred to concentrate his time and energies upon his business and the interests of his home, and thus his life was passed until the 5th of February, 1902, when he was called to his final rest. He was a devoted husband and father and his life was filled with kind words and good deeds for his family and also for those with whom he came in contact. He was ever watchful for opportunities that promote the interests of the members of his household and had no greater pleasure than administering to their pleasure. Mrs. Coleman still survives her husband and now makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Heitman, the former being a lawyer of this city.

HON. JAMES ALLEN PREWITT.

Hon. James Allen Prewitt is closely identified with that movement toward higher politics, which is the most hopeful sign of the times, and as mayor of Independence he is laboring earnestly to put his progressive ideas into effective operation, and there are many tangible evidences of his success in this direction. He stands as a high type of American manhood, placing the general welfare before partisanship and the interests of the community at large before personal aggrandizement.

Mr. Prewitt, a native of Henry county, Kentucky, was born January 20, 1862. His father, James V. Prewitt, was a farmer and dry-goods merchant, who died in Fayette county, Kentucky, about two years ago. His mother, Mrs. Catherine (Byrns) Prewitt, passed away thirty years ago. Both parents were natives of Kentucky, while the grandparents in both the maternal and paternal lines were natives of Virginia.

J. Allen Prewitt was reared upon the home farm and attended the country schools in the acquirement of his preliminary education, which was supplemented by study at Georgetown College, at Georgetown, Kentucky. At the conclusion of his college course he engaged in teaching school for three years, spending one year in that profession in Kentucky, one year at Lamar, Barton county, Missouri, and one year in Independence, Missouri, where he arrived on the 5th of March, 1885. While thus engaged he devoted his evenings to the study of law, and in 1886 entered the law office of John G. Paxton, with whom he continued his reading for a year. In September, 1887, he was admitted to the bar and opened an office, but for a few years

had very little practice and existed principally on clerical work given him by older and longer established attorneys. In 1890, however, he was elected justice of the peace for a four years' term, during which time his practice so increased that he refused reelection. He has since had a large clientage, his practice being confined largely to real-estate law and to the examination of land titles, and he has had many important will cases, in which connection he enjoys the distinction of never having lost a single one. He is widely recognized as one of the ablest representatives of the bar at Independence and capable of crossing swords in forensic combat with the leading attorneys of Kansas City.

Mr. Prewitt has always given his political allegiance to the democracy, and in his political work has been actuated by a public spirit that none question. In 1906 he was elected mayor of Independence and accepted the office at the sacrifice of his own interests, for it necessitated the neglect of his law practice and yet gives but limited financial return. However, Mr. Prewitt, as the result of his study of conditions in politics, felt it to be his duty to devote at least two years of his time to the interests of his city. For many years the mayors of Independence had merely held the office and discharged the necessary duties devolving upon them, but Mr. Prewitt assumed the mayoralty with the firm determination to be mayor in fact and not merely in name. He has brought the force of an energetic, determined nature and high ideals to the discharge of his duties, and many tangible proofs are cited as evidence of his devotion to municipal interests. During his administration he has spent five times as much in street improvements as had been spent in eight previous years, and has been equally progressive along other lines. In his official course he acts with the courage of his convictions, following the course which he believes to be right without considering the question of the approval or disapproval of others. His integrity is above question, and though many have opposed him in the stand that he has taken on various questions, they respect him for the honesty of his intentions. He took an advanced stand against the abolishment of saloons in Independence some time ago, and gave his reasons to the public in a message addressed to the city council when the question of submitting the subject of "local option" was being considered. In this he said, "Believing as I do, I regret that the question will be submitted. When it is over, no moral question will be settled, neither will any man's opinion be changed. The progress of the city, however, in other directions will be impeded and her development arrested. The mere submission of the question, regardless of the result, will necessarily injure the city. The city is not concerned in what a man does, or when he does it, so long as he does not interfere with the rights of others. Three parties are interested in this contest, the two principals and an 'innocent by-stander.' Those favoring the sale of liquor and those opposing it (including the biased and prejudiced partisans and fanatics on each side) constitute the principals, and the city of Independence, the other party. The result of the contest will affect materially the city only. It, therefore, behooves us, as its officers, to absolutely lay aside all prejudice and act with all the manhood, courage and fortitude that is within us for what we believe to

be for the best interest of the city. We cannot consistently contend that one temptation must be removed and all others remain. Take away from the young man all temptations, and you remove the ladder by which God has ordained that he shall rise to his highest and best. It is up to the individual. He must make good or else fall by the wayside. We cannot eliminate evils and temptations, that is beyond our sphere. Let's drop it. We can build streets, sewers and sidewalks, establish parks and boulevards, plant flowers and build homes and churches. Each of us can live a life of useful efforts. We can by these methods provide work always for those who are willing to work and thus inspire men to do something and be something. While Independence is the municipality, she must respect in equal degree each of her citizens, their opinions and their views of life. That one is saint and another is sinner we cannot declare. To impugn the motives or question the integrity of men is one way of putting them beyond the reach of the influence that does it. If we would make the world better we must do so by our faith in the integrity of men. To this integrity we must constantly appeal. A crisis now confronts our city and she must prove her equal or lose her bearings, and fall back in the race for civic betterment. Independence has an equal chance with all other cities to become the model city of the world. There is only one way to make a city, and that is to proceed to do it. The people of Independence have it within their power, under the law, to pave every street in the city and build their own sidewalks, to establish parks and make boulevards and pay for them only as God has prospered them. There is only one reason for not doing it, and that is because they are unwilling to do their duty to themselves, to their city and to their God. The watchword and battle cry that ushered this administration into office was, 'Wake up, get up, clean up.' We have tried to make good. We need the full and unselfish cooperation of our citizens. To the truly great man every day is the beginning of a new year, and each day as it comes finds him trying with all his might to solve the oncoming problems of civilization. We now have it in our power to pave every street in the city. It is not beyond the range of possibility for us to secure a magnificent city park, a city hall, city library, a city hospital and everything else that will go to make this an ideal city. Civilization is now demanding the very best. If Independence is not within the next ten years converted into one magnificent park of homes and boulevards, it will not only be our fault, but our great misfortune. If she does not within that time become in business a great retail center, that too will be our fault. In less than five years a network of electric lines will be traversing this county. These roads will be built by men in the interest of men. Every road secured by Independence will be worth inestimable millions, if not to us, to our children. If these roads do not terminate in Independence that, too, will be our fault. The motor car, too, has become a fixture and there is a growing demand for better roads and boulevards. I shall be ashamed of my people if they falter now. And let us pursue the policy of good government, right living, and a dutiful sacrifice to the upbuilding of our city, looking to the good of humanity, and seeking only to build an ideal city having the best and highest civilization."

Another evidence of Mayor Prewitt's independent line of thought is found in his Thanksgiving proclamation, which read as follows: "Thursday, November 26th, has heretofore been proclaimed as a holiday and set apart as a day of thanksgiving. I, J. Allen Prewitt, mayor of Independence, the governor of Missouri, and time honored precedent, do hereby proclaim that day as a holiday, as a day of thanksgiving in Independence, Missouri, and request the observance of the same. If you have not been thankful every day in the year, as indeed you should, for the real blessings of life, health, happiness and love, take this day off and give thanks. Don't forget to be thankful, too, for your friends and kind words spoken to you today, because you may not get them tomorrow. Be thankful likewise for your enemies, because they will make your best friends when they understand you. If you be poor, be thankful for the great margin on which you have to work. If you are rich, you will, of course, be thankful, but you will have little reason to be so unless you are happy. Be thankful for your mistakes if they have taught you a valuable lesson; if not, be thankful anyhow for the chance you had to learn. You may be thankful for your troubles because they are often your richest and most valuable harvest. If you have nothing else to be thankful for, be thankful that you are not mayor. That will give me a reason to feel that you are satisfied, and I can be thankful, too. If you are willing to work, to do your duty to the city, to do right, I am thankful for your citizenship. I can truly say, 'God bless you.' If you are lazy and too trifling and indifferent to respond to your duties as a citizen, I need not say what I think. It goes without saying." Both the Thanksgiving proclamation and the message to the council concerning the question of voting upon the license of saloons excited much favorable comment from mayors of other cities and also from thinking men in all walks of life. The Thanksgiving proclamation was the first deviation in many years from the old stereotyped form.

The chapter in the life history of Mr. Prewitt which covers his service as mayor will always be a notable one, and yet, aside from the office he has done much valuable service for the public. He has been very active in the Commercial Club of Independence and inaugurated a movement for the building of two fine boulevards connecting Independence with Kansas City, in which the latter has also shown much interest. He is president of the Independence Fair Association, which was organized two years ago with a view only of benefiting the city but which the first year paid its stockholders a dividend of seventy per cent on their investment of three thousand dollars. They then increased the capital to twenty-five thousand dollars, and bought and established permanent fair grounds, and last year the enterprise paid a dividend of twenty per cent. No movement for the city's substantial development and improvement failed to receive his endorsement, and no man holds to a higher standard of citizenship or labors more earnestly to inculcate high ideals concerning the relation of the individual to the place of his residence. Mr. Prewitt is interested to some extent in Independence real estate and owns a nice home at No. 504 South Liberty street.

On the 12th of July, 1896, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Prewitt and Miss Mary, daughter of the Rev. A. E. Higgason, a member of the Christian church of Independence. She is a representative of an old Virginian family, and her father served with distinction in the Confederate army. The marriage has been blessed with one daughter, Anna who is now ten years of age.

Mr. Prewitt has been a Mason for ten years and a Knight of Pythias for twenty years, and has been very active in both organizations. He is likewise identified with the Modern Woodmen and with the Pilgrim Club, as well as the Commercial Club. In manner he is retiring rather than aggressive, yet possesses a genial nature which wins him many friends. He talks comparatively little, but is a deep thinker, and when he expresses himself on any opinion it is usually found that he has mastered the subject and has studied it from every possible standpoint. He is broad-minded and liberal in his views and has wrought on the lines of the largest good. His beliefs have been such as inspire men to the exercise of courage, self-denial, enterprise and industry and call into play the higher moral elements, and upon such citizenship are founded great cities and great nations.

THOMAS TOOHEY.

Thomas Toohey is a retired railroad engineer living in Kansas City. He was born in New York city, January 1, 1835, a son of Peter and Sarah (Jennings) Toohey, both of whom were natives of Ireland, the former born in County Mayo and the latter in County Galway. They came to New York soon after their marriage in 1830. In early life the father was a seafaring man but in New York city became connected with the Manhattan Gas Light Company, with which he was associated for years, remaining a resident of the eastern metropolis until his death.

Thomas Toohey was reared in New York city, pursuing his education in the public schools. In 1855 he made his way westward to Chicago and secured a position as fireman on the Illinois Central Railroad, running out of Chicago for a time and later out of Milwaukee for three years. He remained in Milwaukee, engaged in railroading, until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when he put aside all personal considerations and enlisted for service in the Union army, being enrolled on the 6th of August, 1862, as a member of Company F, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry. He was made a sergeant and the position of captain was offered to him in recognition of his military knowledge, for he had been a member of the Jackson Guards, a company of the National Guard of New York, and was familiar with military tactics. Going to the front he participated in many hotly contested engagements and was honorably discharged on the 10th of June, 1865. At the battle of Franklin on the 30th of November, 1864, he was slightly wounded, and he received honorable mention for his valorous conduct in the battle. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chick-

amauga Missionary Ridge, Dundridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Calhoun, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville, being mustered out at the close of the war, June 10, 1865, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

When the country no longer needed his military aid Mr. Toohey returned to Milwaukee and engaged in railroading until 1870. He was engineer on the Milwaukee & La Crosse Railroad for years. In 1870 he came to Kansas City and secured a position as engineer on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, remaining with that line until it became the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Memphis. For years he continued with the latter road and was afterward an engineer on the supply train on the construction of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. In 1893 he retired from railroad work and returned to Kansas City to look after his property interests, having made judicious investments here. He is now living retired, deriving a fair living from his property.

Mr. Toohey was married on Thanksgiving day of 1877 to Miss Laura J. Barnes, of Ripon, Wisconsin, and unto them were born two children: Walter E., who is now in the employ of the Frisco Railroad Company; and Thomas P., at home. Mr. Toohey is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and in politics is a republican, active in the local ranks of his party for a long period, yet never an aspirant for office. He is one of the well known residents of Kansas City and is now living retired in well earned ease after long connection with active railroad interests.

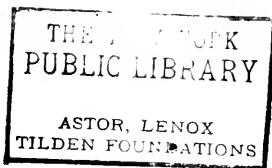
JOHN A. ADAMS.

John A. Adams, who has the agency for the Schoenhofen Brewing Company at Kansas City, was born in County Westmeath, Ireland, August 8, 1862. His father was John A. Adams, who was a tailor, died in that country. The mother, Mrs. Jane Reiley Adams, died in Mound City, Kansas. John A. Adams was four years of age when brought to Kansas City in the fall of 1866 by his mother. His two brothers, George and William H., were also of the party. The former died in Kansas City in 1886, while the latter is living in Thayer, Missouri, an engineer on the Frisco Railroad. A sister, who came later, is Mrs. Mary Jane McReynolds, a widow living in this city.

In the public schools of Mound City, Kansas, John A. Adams, Jr., pursued his education between the years 1867 and 1876. He returned to Kansas City in the fall of 1877 and entered the employ of the Val Blatz Brewing Company in the spring of 1878 as a driver. He continued with that company until the summer of 1886, when he entered the employ of the Green Tree Brewing Company, acting as driver until the fall of 1888. He next engaged with the Heim Brewing Company as driver until 1896, when he was promoted to the position of collector and solicitor and thus represented the house until January 23, 1902. At that date he took the agency for the Schoenhofen Brewing Company, a branch of which had been established in Kansas City



JOHN A. ADAMS



the previous year, and this has since been under his management. The business was of little volume when he assumed control but has been increased to thirty thousand barrels per year—a growth of sixfold during Mr. Adams' management. They have the trade of forty saloons, together with a large family trade, and do both a local and foreign business, which is increasing very rapidly.

Mr. Adams was married in Kansas City June 26, 1884, to Miss Annie Kuehene, of St. Louis. They own a pleasant home at No. 477 North Montgall street and also the properties at Nos. 479 and 481 of the same street. Mr. Adams likewise has a half interest in twelve and two-third acres comprising the town of Dodson, a short distance south of Kansas City.

In politics he is a democrat but manifests only a general interest in political work. He belongs to Heroin Lodge, No. 104, A. F. & A. M.; Kansas City Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons; the Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 1; the Eagles, Aerie No. 47; Pawnee Tribe, No. 34, of the Improved Order of Red Men; and is also a member of the National Legion of America and the Iowa State Traveling Men's Association. He is a lover of fishing and hunting and is a member of the Pendergast Hunting Club and the Social Rifle Club. His periods of vacation are spent with rod and gun and in this way he finds recreation from a strenuous business life.

JACOB BARZEN.

Jacob Barzen, well known in the business circles of Kansas City as one whose enterprise and energy have led him from small undertakings into business interests of importance and magnitude, was born at Reil on the River Moselle in the Rhine province of Germany, February 23, 1854. His father, Stephen Barzen, was a grape grower, which product he used in the manufacture of wines, and was the only son in a family of eight children, his birth occurring in the year 1807. He was of the old thrifty, sturdy, German stock, a typical German citizen, in that he never ate a meal without his wine on the family board. However, he never used tobacco in any form. He lived to the very advanced age of ninety-two years, while his father, whose habits of life were similar to his own, reached the very venerable age of ninety-seven years. The family for five or six generations down to the present time have lived in the same house and for many years they have been wine growers. The oldest portion of the family residence was built in 1500 and is one of the attractive points of interest to the visitor in the town. Stephen Barzen died in 1899 and has been succeeded in business by his sons. His wife bore the maiden name of Margaret Veith and was one of a large family of daughters, all of whom were taught to do the work of the sons of a household. Her father operated an old-fashioned tannery. Mrs. Barzen passed away about nine years prior to her husband's death, her death occurring in 1890.

Jacob Barzen was the seventh in a family of ten children, of whom seven are living, and was the only one who ever came to America. He was educated

in the public schools of Reil and left home at the age of fourteen years. He then went to Coblenz where he entered a wholesale grocery, being employed in the office and the warehouse. There he spent three years, beginning in a humble capacity, but working his way upward and gaining a good knowledge of the business. He next went to Nuenkirchen, a large mining and manufacturing town, where he entered a general store, his duties taking him a part of the time on the road while the remainder of the time was spent in the office. There he continued until March, 1872, when he came to America, settling in Chicago. For ten years he was employed as bookkeeper in various establishments, but principally in wine, liquor and cigar lines. In April, 1882, he came to Kansas City in search of a favorable business location. He had previously met Mr. Glasner, who had established a grocery store here nine years before, and on Mr. Glasner's invitation Mr. Barzen entered into partnership with him. In 1884, however, he disposed of the grocery business and engaged in the wholesale liquor business, in which he has since continued. The business has grown steadily from year to year, the sales the first year amounting to thirty-five thousand dollars, but with the annual increase the sales at the present time amount to about one million dollars. For the past five years the firm has owned and operated the Blue Valley Distillery at Leeds, near Kansas City, where they make high grade rye and bourbon. The climatic conditions are about the same as those of Kentucky, which fact enables them to produce the same quality of product whereby the Blue Grass state has become famous. Mr. Barzen, however, has not confined his attention alone to one line of business. He is also a director of the Pioneer Trust Company and thus figures prominently in financial circles. He has also made investments in Kansas City real estate and his own home at No. 2823 Forest avenue was erected about ten years ago at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars.

On the 23d of May, 1875, in Chicago, Mr. Barzen was married to Miss Martina Heiderich, a daughter of Martin Heiderich, a tobacco manufacturer at Quincy, Illinois. He is devoted to the welfare of his wife and family and finds his greatest happiness in contributing to their pleasure. They are the parents of seven living children: Matilda, the wife of W. R. Murrow, of City; Emma, the wife of Ewing E. Cole, of Kansas City; Carl A., associated with his father in business; Grace, a student in Loretta Academy; Richard G., a student in the public schools; and Martina, still at home. They also lost two sons: Edward, who was the second child and died at the age of nineteen years; and Frederick William, who died at the age of four years.

Mr. Barzen is a member of the Roman Catholic church and belongs to the Commercial Club, in which he is serving on several committees. He likewise belongs to the Rich Hill Hunting Club, to the Pioneer Bowling Club, to the Elm Ridge Club, the Kansas City Club and the Kansas City Athletic Club—associations which indicate much of the character of his interest and recreation. He likewise belongs to the Elks Lodge and he is a member of the board of directors of the German Hospital and several times served as its president. He is a lover of music and possesses considerable talent in that

direction. He is a very public-spirited man and a liberal contributor to charities and benevolent movements, while any measure for the good of the city receives his endorsement. He is a quiet, reserved man, yet of a pleasant and kindly nature. He has never desired to figure prominently in public life, aside from his business affairs, but all who know him respect him for his loyal citizenship, his benevolent spirit and the kindly purpose which he displays in his relations with his fellowmen.

ARTHUR G. SPARKS.

Arthur G. Sparks, engaged in the brokerage business in Kansas City, is one of Missouri's native sons, his birth having occurred in Cooper county on the 4th of March, 1849. In that year his father crossed the plains to California with the family, attracted by the rapidly increasing business interests of the state following the discovery of gold. He settled in Sacramento valley, where for several years he was extensively engaged in wheat raising. He then returned to Missouri and bought what is known as the General Shields farm in Jackson county. Here for several years he engaged in raising shorthorn cattle on a large scale and was one of the extensive exhibitors of the same at the fairs. He also made large annual shipments and in fact became one of the leading cattle dealers in this part of the state, gaining a wide reputation in this connection. He died in 1895 in Missouri, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Arthur G. Sparks, following the removal of the family to California, pursued his education in the schools of Oakland. He came to Kansas City in 1884 from Nevada, Missouri, and was engaged with R. C. White and George Holmes in the stock business for several years, soliciting and buying. He continued with that firm and with others for about fifteen years, after which he helped to lay out the town of Herrick, South Dakota, and surveyed the plat. He was likewise interested in farm lands there for a time and still owns property there. Since his return to Kansas City he has been engaged in the brokerage business, with office at 1016½ Union avenue. Thoroughly informed concerning stocks and keeping always in touch with the markets, Mr. Sparks has become well known in financial circles and has developed an excellent business in the field in which he is now operating.

In 1881 Mr. Sparks was married at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, to Miss Mattie H. Waincott, and unto them were born three children: Raymond, who is now a civil engineer and is engaged on the construction of a large tunnel in Washington; Arthur M., who is engaged in the brokerage business in Kansas City; and Mary Estell, a graduate of a high school and an accomplished musician, who expects to continue her musical studies in New York. One of the most popular young ladies of the city, she was chosen queen of the festivities for Priest Pallas week in the year 1907. The family are well known socially and their home is celebrated for its many attractive social functions.

Mr. Sparks belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp and gives his political allegiance to the democracy. He is a western man by birth, training and preference and possesses the enterprising spirit which has always been the dominant factor in the upbuilding of this great and growing section of the country.

CAPTAIN PATRICK BRAY.

Captain Patrick Bray, who is in charge of station No. 8 of the police department of Kansas City and resides at No. 2818 Perry street, is with two exceptions the oldest captain on the force and his long connection therewith has made him thoroughly familiar with every duty connected with the department. while his loyalty in citizenship has been manifested by the utmost fidelity to the tasks assigned him. He was born in Chateaugay, Franklin county, New York, September 10, 1863. His father, James Bray, is a native of Dublin, Ireland, and as a young man came to the United States, settling on a farm in the state of New York. Prior to this time he had been a section foreman. He married Honora Donohue and both are now deceased.

Captain Bray is the youngest of four living children. He attended the public schools of his native town until eighteen years of age and through the summer months worked upon his father's farm, early being trained to habits of industry, perseverance and economy. When a young man of eighteen, however, he went to Torrington, Connecticut, where he was employed in the factories for five years. On the expiration of that period he came west to Kansas City and entered the employ of Clark & Andrews, wholesale feed merchants, with whom he continued until he was appointed a patrolman on the police force May 4, 1886. His service in that capacity covered three and a half years, at the end of which time he was promoted to sergeant, being stationed a part of the time at headquarters and at other times at stations Nos. 4 and 2. His incumbency as sergeant covered three years and he was then made lieutenant, while about 1896 he was promoted to captain and is now the third oldest in that position in connection with the force. Since then he has been at different times in charge of stations Nos. 3, 4 and 7, followed by his appointment in August, 1905, to his present charge at station No. 8. In his time Captain Bray has been connected with some notable cases. It was he who captured the colored murderer Bradley, who killed a foreman of the Swift Packing House and was given ninety-nine years. He also captured Tony Grant, colored, who killed Patrolman Patrick Jones about twenty years ago. He was sentenced to be hanged twice and was tried for a third time, on which occasion his attorney induced him to plead guilty to manslaughter and he was then sentenced for manslaughter for two years. Another noted case with which Captain Bray was connected in his official capacity was the capture of Jim Brown, colored, who killed a man of the name of Prather at Ninth and Wyoming streets in Kansas City. He managed to make his escape at the time but was arrested two years later at Quincy, Illinois, for disturbing the peace. A companion of his, arrested at the same time, told the police that he would

tell of the murder of Prather if he, the arrested man, might be freed, which was done. Captain Bray was also with Officer Tim Kennedy in the arrest of a negro in Kansas City who was wanted for the murder of a colored woman at Nashville, Tennessee. Captain Bray fully believes in the merit system and has won his own promotions.

In Kansas City, in St. Patrick's church, was celebrated the marriage of Captain Bray and Miss Catherine Fern, the wedding ceremony being performed by Father Lillis, now bishop of the Leavenworth diocese, January 1, 1902. Mrs. Bray was a resident of Edina, Missouri, and the daughter of Bernhard Fern, a farmer of that locality. The Captain and his wife have two sons, Joseph Patrick, who was born in August, 1904; and James M., in March, 1907.

The parents are communicants of St. Aloysius Catholic church and Captain Bray is a democrat in politics, while fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Columbus. He has long been connected with the Kansas City police department and the alertness and zeal which he has displayed in the discharge of his duties have gained him an enviable reputation as an efficient officer.

J. H. VAN CLOSTER.

J. H. Van Closter belongs to that class of citizens whose aid and cooperation can always be counted upon to further any progressive public measure. Since 1906 he has been engaged in business as the proprietor of the Centropolis Hotel and has also promoted building operations. He was born in Belgium in 1856 and when about two and a half years of age was brought by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Van Closter, to the United States, the family home being established in New York. He was educated in the high school of Wayne county, that state, and afterward engaged in teaching school for eight years, imparting readily and clearly to others the knowledge that he had acquired. He also attended the Rochester (New York) Business Institute and engaged in teaching in that school for one year.

The rapidly developing business interests of the west with their opportunities attracted Mr. Van Closter and in 1882 he made his way to Omaha, Nebraska, where for one year he was engaged in teaching in a business college. On the expiration of that period he accepted a position in the general office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and was afterward engaged in the hotel business there until his removal to Kansas City in 1901. For two years he conducted the Ashland Hotel here, after which he devoted two years to building. He erected the Dresden flats at Eighth and Loenst streets and put up thirty apartments for negroes at Independence avenue and Harrison street. These he rents, personally superintending the rentals and collections. In 1906 he purchased the Centropolis Hotel from W. J. Cooper and has since conducted the only two dollar per day hotel in the city. It contains one hundred and fifty rooms and he employs fifty-five people. He has installed nat-

ural gas for heating and introduced many other modern conveniences and has made this an excellent modern priced hotel.

In 1884 Mr. Van Closter was married in Omaha to Miss Addie P. Gaston, a native of Vinton, Iowa, who died in 1886, leaving one son, Herbert G., who is now attending the Ohio Wesleyan University. He is now a senior in the classical course and intends preparing for the medical profession. Mr. Van Closter was married again in Omaha to Mrs. Helen M. Tucker, a native of Missouri.

In community affairs Mr. Van Closter is deeply interested to the extent of giving active cooperation to many movements that have had direct bearing on the welfare and improvement of the city. He has made his own way in life, without the assistance of wealth or influential friends, and what he has accomplished is due to his force of character, laudable ambition and strong purpose that cannot be diverted from the honorable business path that he has marked out.

JULIUS E. SAUER.

Julius E. Sauer, whose death occurred September 8, 1897, was identified with Jackson county from the period when Kansas City had little importance or even existence, Westport being the chief center of trade. He was born in Vienna, Austria, and was a son of Anthony Sauer, who, emigrating to the new world in 1853, settled in New York city, where he remained for a number of years. During his residence in the east he was engaged in importing leather from Europe. In 1858, on account of ill health, he came to the west and settled in Kansas City, where he established a tanyard, which was one of the first enterprises of this character in the west. He also conducted a leather store, in which his sons were employed, and carried on the business until 1865, when, in further search of health, he crossed the plains. Thinking that the outdoor life would prove beneficial, he spent two years in Montana, Idaho and other western territories in general teaming and in prospecting for gold. In 1867, however, he returned to Kansas City, where his remaining days were passed.

Julius S. Sauer was but a young lad when he accompanied his parents upon their emigration to the United States and was also but a child when they removed from New York city to Missouri. Westport was then a town of considerable commercial importance, being one of the outposts on the borders of civilization, where for some years immigrants had outfitted for the west, while freighting was done from this point over the old Santa Fe trail to the southwest. Mr. Sauer lived to witness the growth and development of Kansas City until it became a modern center of large and important industrial and commercial interests. At the age of eighteen he began work in the postoffice and was on the railroad for a great many years as agent for the Wells Fargo Express Company and also as mail clerk. For several years he was also engaged in the grocery business.



JULIUS E. SAUER

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On the 9th of March, 1882, Mr. Sauer was married to Miss Mary E. Ground, who came to this city from Kansas but was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Sauer was born one child, Francesca, now the wife of J. C. Masker. They have one son, James Sauer Masker.

The death of Mr. Sauer was occasioned by a railroad wreck at Emporia, Kansas, on the 8th of September, 1897. His sudden demise was a great shock to his many friends. He was well known over the routes where he traveled and wherever he went won the kindly regard and esteem of those with whom he was associated. His political endorsement was always given the republican party, while in social relations he was connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Masons. He was always much interested in Kansas City and its up-building and lived to see the conditions of frontier life discarded and those of an advanced civilization adopted. During his long residence here he gained a wide acquaintance and his worth was widely acknowledged.

THEO. LIEBEN.

Theo. Lieben, the senior partner of the firm of Theo. Lieben & Son, dealers in theatrical costumes at Kansas City and also owners of a large establishment of similar character at Omaha, Nebraska, was born in Gotha, Germany, October 23, 1859. His father, who also bore the name of Theo. Lieben, was a native of Germany and a successful merchant of Gotha, but is now deceased. The son acquired his education in the public schools of his native land and early in life manifested great interest in dramatic and theatrical work. Going upon the stage he played in several of the leading theaters of his native country and afterward with his wife, who was also a member of the profession, came to America in 1891, under contract to play in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They were connected with the theatrical profession of that city for three years and in 1894, removed to Omaha, Nebraska. Retiring from the stage Mr. Lieben then engaged in the theatrical costume business. His wife's stage experience proved most valuable in that she aided him in supplying the wants of the trade. They started business on a small scale but made rapid progress. Their house soon became popular with the profession so that their business steadily increased. Their Omaha house has furnished the costumes for such events as the Ak-sar-ben, the annual fall event in Omaha, as well as for many large theatrical companies playing throughout the northwest.

Believing that Kansas City offered an advantageous opening for a similar business, Mr. Lieben established a branch house here and now has the largest assortment of theatrical goods and costumes of any house in the country. His trade from the store at this place extends as far west as the Pacific coast. The company are prepared to furnish costumes for any historical play and in fact have furnished costumes for the great majority of plays known to the boards.

Mr. Lieben was married in Germany in 1883, to Miss Amalie Frey, who always played in the same companies with which he was connected when he

was upon the stage. She has also been of much assistance to him in the establishment, development and conducting of the business which now claims his attention. Unto them has been born a son, Oscar Lieben, who was educated in the Omaha high school and afterward pursued a course in a business college. He is now twenty-five years of age and has charge of the Omaha branch of the business under the firm style of Theo. Lieben & Son. Mr. Lieben is a member of the Elks lodge at Kansas City. He owns a fine home at No. 3145 Cleveland avenue, as well as several other pieces of valuable real estate here, having made judicious investment in property. His business has long since reached extensive and profitable proportions and he stands today as one of the most prominent representatives of the trade in the entire country.

CARL W. KENT.

Carl W. Kent, secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Meriden Creamery Company, of Kansas City, was born at De Witt, Nebraska, July 8, 1878. His father, Omar L. Kent, who conducted a flour mill, is now deceased. The mother was Mrs. Ella L. Kent. In the public and high schools of his native city Carl W. Kent pursued his education and afterward worked in his father's flour mill until nineteen years of age, when he took up the study of telegraphy and was employed as an operator for two years. He next entered the employ of the Continental Creamery Company of Topeka, Kansas, as skimming station operator and after six months went upon the road for that company, which he represented for eighteen months. When the Meriden Creamery Company was organized in 1903 he came to Kansas City and entered their employ, serving in various capacities until the 1st of June, 1906, when the logical step in advance following his previous promotions made him secretary and treasurer of the firm. He also has the general management of the business.

The Meriden Creamery Company, at No. 546 Walnut street, succeeded the Bradey Creamery Company on the 1st of November, 1903, with C. H. Smalley as president and C. L. Dille as secretary and treasurer. On the 1st of June, 1906, Mr. Dille withdrew and Carl W. Kent became secretary, treasurer and manager. Since the organization in 1903 the business has increased threefold and now they make two million, five hundred thousand pounds of butter annually, with a daily capacity of twenty-five thousand pounds. They are the only successful manufacturers of creamery butter in the city and are unable to supply their demand. Their product comes principally from Kansas and Missouri. The attention given to the sanitary conditions of their sources of supply and their plant enable them to produce what is recognized as the highest grade of butter on the market, their Prairie Rose butter bringing higher prices than any other.

On the 3d of September, 1907, Mr. Kent was united in marriage to Miss Helen Shrader, a daughter of the Rev. A. B. Shrader, pastor of the English Lutheran church on Admiral boulevard and Tracy street. To that church

Mr. and Mrs. Kent belong and he is also connected with the Young Men's Christian Association. In politics he is independent and has neither time nor inclination for active participation in political affairs, preferring to give undivided attention to his business interests which, capably managed, are now bringing him gratifying success.

SAMUEL W. UNDERWOOD.

Samuel W. Underwood, who as a brick contractor and builder has contributed in substantial measure to the adornment and improvement of Kansas City, was born in St. Louis in 1864. His father, Drury Underwood, came to Kansas City the same year and was one of the party under the leadership of Samuel Houser who went upon a prospecting tour through the mountains. Only three of that party returned, the others all being killed by the Indians. At length Mr. Underwood again became a resident of St. Louis, which was his native city, but in 1870 he brought his family to Kansas City and became identified with its industrial interests as a contractor and builder. For twelve years he was thus engaged, when in 1882 he began the manufacture of brick at the intersection of Fourth and Forest streets. There he purchased ten acres of land and later located at Second and Forest streets, where he engaged in the manufacture of brick until his death. As a contractor he built the Gillis Theatre, the Keith & Perry building, a part of the Armour plant and a large number of residences. In politics he was quite active as an advocate of the democracy. He escaped injury at the hands of the Indians in the west only to meet his death by accident in a center of civilization, being killed at Fifteenth street, Kansas City, by a Chicago & Alton train on the 28th of October, 1890, when fifty-seven years of age. His wife, Mrs. Lucinda Jane Underwood, nee Link, was also a native of St. Louis and to them were born seven children, Samuel W., Mrs. J. A. Callihan, Fred. T., James B., Lee, Drury and Mrs. Z. Adelberg. All are living in Kansas City with the exception of Fred, who is now deceased.

Samuel W. Underwood, brought to Kansas City in early childhood, pursued his education in the Woodland school and afterward learned the mason's trade with his father. In 1884 he and his uncle succeeded his father in the contracting business and were thus associated for about seven years, after which they were joined by J. A. Callihan. Two years later, however, the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Underwood has since been alone in business in brick contracting work. He is constantly busy with the execution of his contracts and has erected here Walker's Laundry, Heim's Brewery and a large number of apartment buildings and also superintended the building of the Shunhaefen plant. He is now engaged on the construction of an addition to the high school at Independence and employs about twelve masons and laborers.

Mr. Underwood was married in Kansas City in 1889 to Miss Kate Hopper and unto them were born two children, Lucinda J. and Iva, but the latter is now deceased. The wife and mother passed away in 1894 and in 1897 Mr.

Underwood was again married, his second union being with Miss Leo Cadia Purtill, of Kansas City, Kansas. Mr. Underwood has always been an extremely busy man, realizing that the road to wealth is not a royal one and that "there is no excellence without labor." In his business career he has endeavored to gain his patronage by reason of his business worth and is now a prominent factor in the building interests of Kansas City.

FRANK F. SNOW.

Frank F. Snow, captain of police in Kansas City, was born in Ithaca, Tompkins county, New York, in 1844. His father, William G. Snow, was a cabinetmaker by trade. The mother, who in her maidenhood was Elizabeth Pew, was born at Pewtown, New York, and when called to her final rest, her remains were there interred. Frank F. Snow was one of a family of four children. He learned and followed the mason's trade and on the 4th of October, 1861, putting aside personal and business considerations, he responded to the country's call for aid, enlisting at Ithaca, New York, in the Sixty-fourth Regiment of Infantry from that state. Going to the front, he served as a private in defense of the Union, participated in the sanguinary engagement at Gettysburg and in all the prominent battles in which his regiment took part until he was captured and sent to Andersonville prison. There he remained for some time and when released was successively appointed corporal, sergeant and second lieutenant, the three promotions coming to him within thirty days. He never faltered in the performance of his duty, whether stationed on the lonely picket line or facing the enemy on the firing line, and when the war was over was honorably discharged at Elmira, New York, in 1865, returning home with a most creditable military record.

Mr. Snow continued a resident of the east until 1880 and was continuously identified with his trade in building operations in the Empire state. In the year mentioned, however, he removed westward to Kansas City, where he followed his trade until 1881, when he accepted the position of patrolman in the police department, filling that position for five years. He was then appointed sanitary sergeant of the police department and resigned that office to become a candidate for the position of police judge. He did not win the election, however, and again accepted a position as patrolman. In 1892 he was appointed court sergeant, in which capacity he remained until 1905, when he was promoted to lieutenant and acted as custodian of the property room. On the 20th of October, 1907, promotion again came to him when he was made a captain on the police force. His identification with the force covers a period of more than a quarter of a century and he has been drill master of the department for fifteen years. He has not only been a faithful custodian of law and order, but has been very active in helping to improve the conditions of the jail and police departments, believing in that spirit of improvement which has been instrumental in endorsing many reforms in this line.

On the 10th of January, 1865, in Brookton, New York, Captain Snow was married to Miss Olive F. Keeler, who was born in the Empire state and

died in 1888, leaving a son, Leon G. In 1903 Captain Snow was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Susie A. Alliston. The family residence is at No. 2904 Holmes street. Fraternally Captain Snow is connected with the Masons, and politically with the republican party and is a stalwart advocate of its principles.

ROBERT B. MIDDLEBROOK.

Robert B. Middlebrook, who in the practice of law and in public service has proven himself a worthy and valued resident of Kansas City, was born in Connecticut in 1855. His boyhood and youth passed uneventfully and the acquirement of a public-school education was supplemented by study in the law department of Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1878, at the age of twenty-three years. Thinking the west, with its growing business interests and broadening opportunities, offered a better field for a young and ambitious lawyer, he came direct to Kansas City, where for thirty years he has practiced with constantly growing success. In 1888 he was appointed assistant city counselor and the following year the present city charter was obtained, his services in connection therewith bringing him broad experience in municipal law. In 1897 he was appointed city counselor and reappointed in 1899. He is recognized as authority on law concerning municipalities and is the author of an able article on Municipal Government of Kansas City, published in the Encyclopedia History of Missouri.

LOUIS B. ROOT.

Louis B. Root, superintendent of Mount Washington cemetery of Kansas City, was born in Cayuga county, New York, January 26, 1853, his parents being Samuel H. and Mary (Brown) Root, both of old New England families. The maternal grandfather was one of fourteen brothers, all of whom were soldiers of the Revolutionary war, enlisting from Worcester, Massachusetts. The paternal grandfather, Samuel Root, was a veteran of the war of 1812.

Louis B. Root acquired his early education while spending his boyhood days under the parental roof and later attended Port Byron Academy and the Cornell University, being thus accorded liberal educational privileges. In 1875, upon the completion of his college course, he removed to Goshen, Indiana, where for five years he successfully engaged in teaching. He then served for two terms, or four years, as county surveyor of Elkhart county, Indiana.

The year 1887 witnessed his arrival in Kansas City, where he took up the profession of civil engineering and in 1893 he became associated with George E. Kessler, of the Kansas City park system, and was given charge of the outside construction work. In 1898 he made a complete survey of Swope park and in 1899 was appointed its superintendent. In that ca-

capacity he did much for its improvement, instituting many methods of development that have added much to the beauty and attractiveness of the park. His ability being noted, in 1901 he was offered the superintendency of Mount Washington cemetery, and accepting it, has since served in that capacity. Here his knowledge of civil engineering and landscape gardening has been a strong element in promoting the beauty and adornment of this city of the dead.

In November, 1875, Mr. Root was married to Miss Lida F. Legg, of Port Byron, New York, a daughter of Willard and Mary (Bell) Legg, representatives of early New York families. Mr. and Mrs. Root became the parents of a son and daughter: Louis P., who is engaged in mining operations at Salvador, Central America; and Lolita, who in 1906 became the wife of D. C. Wray, assistant chairman of the Southwestern Tariff Committee at St. Louis. She died in the City of Mexico while on a trip there with her husband, November 18, 1907. She was an accomplished young woman, well known in society circles in Kansas City and was a member of the Kansas City Athenaeum and secretary of its current events department.

Mr. Root is a member of the Cornell Association of Kansas City and in politics is a republican but without aspiration for office. He has made steady progress in the field of his chosen endeavor and is well qualified for the superintendency of cemeteries and parks.

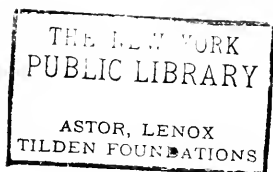
FRANK HOWARD CULP.

Frank Howard Culp, deceased, who was the senior partner of the well known dry goods firm of F. H. Culp & Sons, of Kansas City, was born July 27, 1849, near Belleville, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. His parents were David and Jane (Casey) Culp, the father being a carpenter by occupation. Our subject acquired his education in Kishacoquillas Seminary of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, and when fifteen years of age his school vacations were employed in the store of Samuel Watts, in Belleville, Pennsylvania. Subsequently he was here permanently employed for nine or ten consecutive years. He then accepted a responsible position with the Logan Iron and Steel Company, of Greenwood Furnace, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, gaining much valuable experience during his eight years' connection with the concern. Desiring to enter the commercial field on his own account, he established himself in business at Belleville and for three years was a successful representative of its mercantile interests. Believing that the west offered greater opportunities for advancement, he visited this section of the country and at length chose Kansas City as a desirable field of operation. Here he at first carefully entered the outer edge of commercial competition, but soon he planted himself in the heart and center of greater responsibilities, and here in the focus of commercial battle won his greatest victories.

On the 21st of May, 1878, at Emmisville, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, Mr. Culp was united in marriage to Miss Laura Janet Oaks. She had



F. H. CULP



supplemented her public-school education by a course at Stone Valley Academy, near McAlevy's Fort, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Culp were born three children, namely: Mrs. Claire Alice Biles, of Kansas City, Missouri; William Wendell, of the firm of F. H. Culp & Sons; and Ralph Casey, deceased. The only surviving son has succeeded his father in the business, dealing exclusively in men's furnishings at the same location—the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets.

In his political views Mr. Culp was a democrat, while his religious faith was indicated by his identification with the Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was an official member. He was called to his final rest on the 3d of June, 1908, and Kansas City mourned the loss of one of its best known and highly respected business men and citizens.

The Rev. Oliver M. Stewart, D. D., said of him: "His calm and impressive demeanor, his unselfish respect for others and his steadfast fidelity to friends, with a politeness that was easy, natural and constant, were all elements of character that were with him always present and impressive. He was always prompted by an active conscience, guided by a discriminating judgment, inspired by laudable ambitions, and ever loyal to the best of moral principles. So fixed were his habits and correct his life that he not only secured but retained the supreme confidence of his friends from the very initial services of his youth to the very last day of his final and greatest commercial success." During the course of the funeral services the Rev. Stewart, addressing a very large company of friends and business men of the city, said: "It has been my duty, in these many years, to speak to business men under similar impressive circumstances, but never have I been permitted, in all these years, to point to the silent form and sacred life of any good man and say, with the emphasis and confidence I now say, when I point to the beautiful life and model Christian character of your friend and mine, 'Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace.'"

DR. ABRAHAM L. McKENZIE.

Dr. Abraham L. McKenzie, a successful practitioner of osteopathy, was born in Lewis county, Missouri, February 18, 1860. His father, John McKenzie, a farmer, came to America from the district of Edinburgh, Scotland, his native district, in 1823, when three years of age. His life span covered a medium period, his death occurring in 1882. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Isabelle Lyon, was a native of Michigan and of Scotch descent. She died in 1862.

Dr. McKenzie was educated in the district and normal schools and early became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist, working on his father's farm until he was twenty years of age. He then pursued a preparatory and teacher's course in the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri, graduating in 1888. He afterward spent nine years as superintendent of public schools of this state. During the early part of the

period devoted to school work he also pursued a course in a business college during vacations. Becoming interested in the study of osteopathy, in 1897 he matriculated in the School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, where he pursued a two years' course, graduating in 1899, after which he came to Kansas City, since which time he has been engaged in the practice. In 1903 he assisted in organizing the Central College of Osteopathy at Kansas City, of which he has since been the president. The regular college course covers three years of nine months each and is most thorough.

Dr. McKenzie has been a member of the state board of osteopathic examination and registration since the passage of the law established this board and is now serving for the second term. He was instrumental in having a bill passed in the last legislature making the course of study for osteopathic practitioners three years of nine months each, raising the standard of the profession. He stands for progress and advancement in all lines of life and his influence is ever on the side of intellectual development.

On the 25th day of July, 1894, Dr. McKenzie was married to Miss Minnie E. Seaton, of Lathrop, Missouri, and they have one son, Robert, now two years old. Dr. McKenzie has recently completed a fine ten thousand dollar stone residence at No. 4008 Baltimore avenue. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, the Odd Fellows lodge, and the Knife & Fork Club, and is a member of the Christian church. He stands foremost among the representatives of his profession in Missouri and the country, and with a nature that could never be content with mediocrity he aims continually at perfection both in his practice and in his educational work.

REV. ROBERT FRANK BUNTING.

Rev. Robert Frank Bunting, whose life, devoted to the ministry of the Presbyterian church, left an indelible impress upon the character of many with whom he came in contact, was widely known as a man of great executive ability, of marked intellectual attainments and kindly disposition. Strong in his sympathy and his charity, he had a deep influence upon the lives and hearts of his people and his memory remains as a blessed benediction to many with whom he came in contact. He was born in 1828 upon his father's farm in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. His parents were John and Margaret (Moody) Bunting. The father's birth occurred in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and with two brothers he removed in early manhood to Beaver county, where he became a most prominent and influential citizen. His business interests were extensive and of an important character. He engaged in milling, in merchandising and in farming, owning many farms. Both he and his wife remained residents of Beaver county until called to their final rest.

Rev. Robert F. Bunting, their only child who lived to mature years, attended the public schools of his native county and was afterward graduated from the Princeton Theological School, pursuing his course there in preparation for the holy calling to which he devoted his life. He was a man of strongly

marked characteristics, fearless in defense of what he believed to be right, and although people differed from him they never doubted the honesty of his intelligence nor failed to give him admiration for his loyalty to his beliefs. Following his graduation he went to San Antonio, Texas, where he built a Presbyterian church.

It was while in that state that Rev. Mr. Bunting was married to Miss Nina Polk Doxie, a niece of President Polk. She died a few months later, however, and subsequently the Rev. Bunting returned to Ohio on a visit to a college mate, the Rev. Dr. Reed, of Steubenville, that state. There he met the lady who became his second wife. She was born in Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, and was educated in Steubenville. She was a daughter of William and Isabella (McFadden) Sharp. They were married in Philadelphia but removed westward to Cadiz, Ohio. Mr. Sharp was a son of James Sharp, who married Miss Crissie Lenton, a daughter of Lord Lenton of England and the mother of Bishop Bowman was also of the same family. The Lentons were likewise related to the old McIntosh family, which fled from Scotland to Dublin, Ireland, on account of religious persecution. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Bunting was Samuel McFadden, an old wool merchant of Cadiz, Ohio, who was also proprietor of a store there. The father of Mrs. Sharp, removing to Cadiz, became one of the first iron manufacturers of that place and of Steubenville, manufacturing Sharp's stoves, fire fronts and grates, and the business is still carried on by his descendants. William L. Sharp died in Steubenville, Ohio, at the venerable age of ninety-two years, honored and esteemed by all who knew him. He was a lifelong Presbyterian and an earnest Christian man who for many years was senior elder of his church. The family numbered four children: Samuel, who became a Presbyterian missionary of South America and died in Bogota; Henry, who was a Presbyterian minister of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for many years and there passed away; George E., of Steubenville, Ohio; and Mrs. Bunting.

After his visit in Steubenville, Ohio, which brought him the good fortune of his second marriage, Rev. Bunting was called to the pastorate of a Presbyterian church at Nashville, Tennessee, which is now the largest church of that denomination in the south. His duties there, however, were so arduous that his health became impaired and he was compelled to give up work and seek rest in a more congenial clime. Accordingly he went to Galveston, Texas, where he spent fifteen years, during which period he erected a fine new church. He was then called to a pastorate in Rome, Georgia, where he reorganized the church and rebuilt the house of worship during the three years which he there spent. His labors were always followed by tangible results and every church which for any length of time was under his care showed substantial growth and spiritual development. On leaving Rome, he removed to Clarksville, Tennessee, where for three years he was connected with the Southwestern Presbyterian University. On the expiration of that period he took charge of a church at Gallatin, Tennessee, where he remained for a brief period and then accepted a call from the Presbyterian church at Brunswick, Georgia. While on the railroad journey, however, he was seized with heart failure and expired on the way. In his death the Presbyterian ministry suffered a great loss, for

he was widely recognized as one of its able representatives. He possessed the executive force and business discrimination which is as necessary in the successful conduct of a church as of any business enterprise. From the pulpit he appealed both to the intellect and the hearts of his parishioners, his sermons being characterized by sound logic and a most clear and forceful presentation of his cause.

The children of the Rev. and Mrs. Bunting were as follows: Bella Nina, born in San Antonio, Texas, was educated in Steubenville (Ohio) Seminary, where her mother was also educated. She was then married in that place to Charles O. Shaeffer, of Lancaster, Ohio, who on the maternal side was descended from the Carpenters of England, connected with the royalty of that country. He has a son, Charles Shaeffer, a prominent lawyer of his day and a representative of a wealthy family of marked literary taste. For some time after his marriage Mr. Shaeffer lived on a ranch in western Kansas and then came to Kansas City, where he now makes his home. Unto him and his wife have been born two children: Marguerite, now the wife of Wells B. Williams; and Charles B. Robert F. and William Bunting are twins, and the former is the owner of a graphite mine in Alabama, while William is a partner in a hardware store in Kansas City. Dr. Harry S. Bunting, the next of the family, is making his home in Chicago, while Clark Bunting, the youngest, resides in New York.

Mrs. Bunting still survives her husband and lives in Kansas City, where two of her children also reside. She shared with him in his work for moral progress and was deeply interested in the results which he accomplished for the upbuilding of the church of his denomination. Although some years have passed since he was called from this life, his influence still remains as an effective element in the lives of many with whom he was associated. He was a most earnest speaker and his words of wisdom sank deep into the hearts of many of his hearers and to this day bear fruit in their lives.

LAWRENCE VANE GUILD.

Lawrence Vane Guild, chief clerk to the vice president and general manager of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway Company, was born in Omaha, Nebraska, July 30, 1881, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Guild, of that city. He pursued his education in the common schools and at Carroll (Iowa) College, where he spent a year. Throughout his connection with the business world he has been interested in railroad service, first accepting a clerical position in the office of the superintendent of transportation of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, March 1, 1899. He was promoted from secretary to the general manager of the same road August 22, 1900, and in December, 1902, entered the service of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway Company, as chief clerk to the vice president and general manager, in which capacity he is now serving. Promotions have come to him in recognition of ability and faithful performance of duty.

On the 16th of June, 1906, Mr. Guild was married at Pawhuska, Oklahoma, to Miss Katherine Huey, a daughter of Mrs. Mary E. Huey, of Kansas City. The young couple have many warm friends here and Mr. Guild is popular in railroad circles, where his business ability and enterprise are winning for him a promising future.

LUDWIG D. BREITAG.

Ludwig D. Breitag, who is justly accorded a place among those men of enterprise who are the upbuilders of the city's business activity, is now well known as a stone and building contractor in Kansas City. His natal day was March 5, 1859, and the place of his nativity was Pommern, Prussia, Germany. His parents, Michael and Rosa (Funk) Breitag, had a family of six children, of whom three are yet living: Amelia, the widow of Charles Loueks, of South Bend, Indiana; Ludwig D.; and Augusta, the wife of Richard Kalles, also of South Bend. The father died in Germany when his son Ludwig was about two years of age and the mother reared her family in that country.

Mr. Breitag of this review acquired his education in the parish schools of the German Lutheran church. At the age of fourteen years, on the 16th of April, 1873, he began an apprenticeship at the brick and stone mason's trade and served in that way for four years. His term of indenture being ended, he began work as a journeyman and for some years following, as was the custom of the time, was employed in various parts of the country, traveling from town to town and working for a given period in each place. In this way he worked not only in all parts of Germany, but in England, Russia and France as well. In 1881 he was drafted for service in the German army, but being the mainstay of his widowed mother, she obtained his release after three years.

In 1882 three sisters, who had preceded him to this country, wrote to him to come to the United States, where he could make more money. The passage money was sent to him, and on the 9th day of October, 1882, he landed in New York city, whence he made his way to South Bend, Indiana, where his sisters were living. For four years thereafter he regarded that city as his headquarters but worked in various parts of the state and in Michigan.

In 1886 Mr. Breitag arrived in Kansas City, where for five years he was employed as a journeyman. In the meantime he had largely mastered the English language and had saved some money, so that he felt justified in engaging in business on his own account and began contracting and building. His start was accomplished in a modest way, but as he became known and the quality of his work was tested, contracts were awarded him and he prospered. He has been an integral factor in the building of Kansas City and but few contractors will have more enduring monuments standing to their memory, for he has erected forty or fifty handsome stone residences in this city, together with other buildings, including the Imperial Brewery, for which he had the excavating, also the concrete and the stone work. He likewise erected the

Congregational church at Thirty-sixth and Walnut streets; the Weber's Gasoline Engine plant in Sheffield, Missouri; and the city water works and streets department building—a fine piece of stone work. He also had the concrete and stone work for the Jewish temple now in course of construction and built the railroad shops at Pittsburg, Kansas, and after the completion of these buildings a contract bringing him fifty thousand dollars. He was retained by the railroad as inspector in the building of the bridge across the Arkansas river at Redland, Indian Territory, and subsequently was employed by the Iowa Central Railroad through the advice of Waddell & Hedricks, chief engineers for the road, to superintend the construction and the stone work on the bridge built across the Des Moines river at Eddyville, Iowa.

Mr. Breitag, while serving his five years as a journeyman workman just after coming to Kansas, had the supervision of the building of the courthouse at Olathe, Kansas; the government building at Lafayette, Indiana; and the Female College, at Liberty, Missouri. He has erected numerous store and business blocks and is one of Kansas City's best known contractors. He is thoroughly familiar with the scientific principles which underlie his chosen occupation as well as with the practical work of the builder and in all his efforts has striven to produce the best results at minimum cost, and yet has never sacrificed labor or material in securing quick or showy results. He is a member of the Master Builders' Exchange and is widely and favorably known in building circles.

Mr. Breitag was married in 1884 to Miss Augusta E. Wiese, of South Bend, Indiana, a native of Germany. Unto this marriage were born seven children, six of whom are living: Otto William, an architect of Kansas City; Paul M., who is a graduate of the German Lutheran Concordia Seminary, of St. Louis, and is now a minister of the Lutheran church; Oscar H., a builder of Kansas City; Arthur H., who is connected with mercantile interests in Kansas City; Ludwig H.; and Emma M., who are still attending school.

Mr. Breitag, since becoming a naturalized American citizen, has given his political allegiance to the republican party. He is a member of the Lutheran church and his influence has ever been found on the side of improvement and progress, whether in business lines, in relation to public interests, or in private life. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in America, for here he found good business opportunities and by their improvement has made gradual advancement in industrial lines until his position is now a prominent one and his success is assured.

JOB HOLLINGER.

Job Hollinger, who has done a large amount of building in Kansas City, carrying on his operations at the present time under the firm style of the Job Hollinger Construction Company, was born in the county of Renfrew, Canada, about one hundred miles from Ottawa, July 31, 1860. His father, John Hollinger, also a native of that country, was a school teacher and mer-



JOB HOLLINGER

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chant and is still living in Canada. The mother, who in her maidenhood was Sarah Moore, died in Canada when her son Job was but five years of age.

The boy then went to live with his uncle, John Ryan, near Ferguson's Falls, Ontario, and remained with him until thirteen years of age, when he entered upon an apprenticeship as a carpenter in Eganville, working at the trade there until September, 1883, when he came to Kansas City. Here he was in the employ of others for two or three years, when he began contracting and building on his own account in 1888, continuing alone until 1893. In that year he formed a partnership with Z. T. Mitchell under the firm style of Hollinger & Mitchell, a connection that existed until the death of the junior partner in May, 1907. The Job Hollinger Construction Company was then organized and the business is now carried on under that name. Mr. Hollinger has done a large amount of building in Kansas City, erecting some of its finest structures, including the Miliona apartments, the Manual Training high school, the city workhouse, the Switzer school, an addition to the Jeager school, the School of Mines at Rolla, Missouri, the residence of Mrs. S. B. Armour in Kansas City, the Congregational church at Springfield, Missouri, an addition to Drury College at Springfield, a part of the plant of the Missouri Gas Company of Kansas City, the Christian church at the corner of Independence boulevard and Gladstone boulevard, the building of the Loose-Wiles Cracker Company, an addition to the Emery-Bird-Thayer store and their warehouses, the Jenkins building, the gas works at Newton, Kansas, for the Pinteh Compressing Company of New York, the Proctor & Gamble Soap Works at Armourdale, and at the present time have in course of construction a two hundred and fifty thousand dollar Presbyterian church at Orange, Texas, called the Luteher Memorial church. This list is a sufficient commentary on the ability and the character of Mr. Hollinger's service. He has executed some of the most important building contracts of Kansas City and this part of the state, contracts which are only awarded in recognition of superior merit. He now has the contract to build St. Teresa Academy in Kansas City at a cost of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He now occupies a commodious office at 615-616 New Nelson building. Mr. Hollinger is also interested to some extent in copper mining in old Mexico and is a director in the Lluvia de Cobre Mining Company, operating near Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, and president of the Armita Land Company of Kansas City, which he formed to handle his real-estate holdings here and elsewhere.

Mr. Hollinger's prominence in building and other business circles is indicated by the official honors that have been conferred upon him. He was chosen the first president of the Master Builders Exchange, which succeeded the Builders and Traders Exchange and is still one of its members. He is also a member of the Manufacturers & Merchants Association and the Employers Association. In politics he is independent. He belongs to the St. John's Catholic church and to the Provident Association, to which he is a liberal contributor. He is public spirited and interested in the city's welfare, giving active cooperation to many movements which are of direct benefit in promoting public progress.

He was married here to Miss Armita J. Curtis, of Kansas City. His life record, characterized by steady progress toward the goal of success, is another illustration of the fact that no matter what the advantages offered in youth, a man must essentially formulate, determine and shape his own character and this Mr. Hollinger has done. Dependent upon his own resources from an early age in an apprenticeship which proved his equipment for the labors of later life, he has constantly progressed in a field of activity which demands good judgment, strong intellectuality and close and unremitting application.

CHARLES F. SCHNIER.

Charles F. Schnier, who was well known in mercantile circles in Kansas City, where he resided from 1886 until his death in 1905, was numbered among the native sons of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Cincinnati, November 18, 1858. His parents were Lewis and Margaret (Solman) Schnier, also of Ohio, and in their family were four children. The father was a merchant, being connected with commercial pursuits in Ohio and afterward in Kansas City.

Charles F. Schnier acquired his education in the public schools of the Buckeye state and when he put aside his text-books he entered upon his business career as cashier in a hardware store, where he remained for eight years. During that period he gained good business experience and comprehensive ideas of the methods employed in the business world. In 1886 he arrived in Kansas City and became associated with his father, who was conducting a grocery store at Third and Main streets. When his father died he left the entire business to Mr. Schnier, who successfully conducted the enterprise, extending the scope of his activities by establishing a second store. He was thus identified with the grocery trade in Kansas City for almost twenty years. His stores were always neat and tastefully arranged and his business methods were ever honorable and straightforward so that he secured a liberal patronage and enjoyed the full confidence of those with whom he had trade relations.

On the 16th of October, 1879, Mr. Schnier was married to Miss Ella Beckehaupt, a daughter of John and Caroline (Peters) Beckehaupt, of Virginia. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Schnier were born three children: J. Lewis, born October 10, 1880; Mrs. Joseph Scherer, January 5, 1883; and Margaret, August 10, 1890. Mrs. Schnier is a descendant of one of the noble families of Germany and the first representative of the name in this country was her grandfather. Since her husband's death she has disposed of the grocery business to the Newman Company.

Mr. Schnier was a member of the Merchants Association and a prominent factor in the business circles of the city. He held membership in the Catholic church and was one of its directors. He was fond of outdoor sports and always spent his periods of vacation in the country, enjoying the tramps through the

woods and fields. He was a most charitable man, kindly and generous to the poor. In his business affairs he catered to the best people of Kansas City, and while he prospered in his undertakings he gave freely of his means to those in need. He thus won the lasting gratitude of those whom he assisted and the admiration of all who knew aught of his kind heart and generous spirit. In his family he was a devoted husband and father and was ever a faithful friend.

EDWARD AUSTIN.

Edward Austin, a capitalist to whom Kansas City owes not a little of her improvement in architectural lines, was born in Scotland and there served an apprenticeship to the banking business. Early in the '70s he crossed over to New York in the interest of an English banking house, looking after its interests there for about six years. Failing in health, he went back to the old country for a time and later came west to wind up a banking house for an English court. This finished, Mr. Austin began the loaning of money in Kansas City, in 1886, on long time mortgages on farms and city properties for foreign capitalists and, although still connected with these interests, he is more active in building operations, having erected some of the finest apartment houses and many fine residences in Kansas City. In these he has added much to the beauty of Kansas City, which is greatly famed for her homes, many of which, while built in modern style of architecture with every twentieth century convenience, are still surrounded by lawns, without which any structure, no matter how architecturally perfect, seems to lack its fit setting.

Mr. Austin is a liberal donor to many charities and benevolent works and has contributed generously towards the building and improvement in many ways, using his means freely for the general good.

MARY E. HARWOOD.

Mary E. Harwood, D. O., engaged in the practice of osteopathy in Kansas City, was born in Hendrick county, Indiana, May 3, 1843. Her parents were George L. and Matilda A. (Rue) Caldwell, the former a native of Danville, Kentucky, while the latter was born in Harrodsburg, of the same state. While spending her early girlhood days upon her father's farm, Dr. Harwood attended the district schools and afterward continued her studies in the Presbyterian Seminary at Harrodsburg, and in the Presbyterian College at Perryville, Kentucky. She also studied for a time in the Baptist College at State Line, Indiana. She then engaged in teaching school until her marriage, for she was one of a family of nine children and wished to provide for her own support and also contribute to the financial resources of her parents' household.

The family were living in Warren county, Indiana, when on the 13th of September, 1864, Mary E. Caldwell gave her hand in marriage to J. F. Harwood. They began their domestic life upon a farm in Vermilion county, Illinois, where they lived for a few years and then removed to Cameron, Missouri, where they made their home for several years. Their next place of residence was at Maysville, Missouri, and subsequently they came to Kansas City. Two children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Harwood; Irene and George. The daughter was married in October, 1902, to Dr. S. A. Ellis, of Boston, Massachusetts, where they now reside. The son entered the Cuban war, being connected with the cavalry service until discharged.

Dr. Harwood took up the study of osteopathy at the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, and was graduated from there in June, 1902, becoming successor to her sister, Dr. Cornelia A. Walker, and her daughter now Mrs. Irene Ellis, in their office in the New York Life building. Dr. Harwood has since moved to 1423 East Eighth street, where she has been accorded a liberal patronage, her practice steadily growing since she became connected with the profession. She does excellent work in osteopathic practice and her ability is manifest in the success which she has won, drawing her patronage from many of the best families of the city.

WILLIAM M. SLOAN.

William M. Sloan was born in Iowa in 1859. His father, John O. Sloan, was a native of Pennsylvania, whence he removed to Ohio and afterward to Kentucky, where he remained until his removal to Missouri. In this state he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for a number of years while later he turned his attention to contracting. He lived a useful, active and honorable life and passed away in 1907, at the age of seventy-four years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Fannie M. Breeden, was a native of Mason county, Kentucky.

William M. Sloan came to Kansas City in 1885 from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to engage in the practice of law but the real-estate business seemed to offer a more promising field and he turned his attention to the purchase and sale of property. He had been a student in the Cincinnati Law School and was admitted to the bar in New Mexico in 1883, practicing there in the office of the attorney general of the territory until his removal to Kansas City in 1885. Three years after his arrival here the firm of Sloan & Truitt was organized and they carried on a general real-estate business until 1894, when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Sloan was then alone until about five years ago, when the Sloan-Norris Realty Company was organized, which now does an extensive real-estate and loan business. Mr. Sloan is the owner of a two hundred acre stock farm eight miles east of Independence, which was entered from the government by his father-in-law, Dr. David Waldo, who came to Missouri at a very early day and acquired considerable land in Jackson county. In pioneer times he freighted

on the old Santa Fe trail. He was a prominent man in community affairs, in social circles and in the ranks of his profession, successfully engaging in the practice of medicine for a number of years. He died about 1876 and thus passed away one of the prominent pioneer residents of the community.

Mr. Sloan was married to Miss Lula Waldo, a native of Independence, this state, in the year 1885, and unto them have been born four children, Agnes, Aldine, John and Douglas. Mr. Sloan is prominent in political circles as a stalwart republican and is an active worker in local party ranks. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have called him to public office and for eight years as a member of the upper house he served in the city council. In his official service and in the conduct of his private business interests and as a citizen he has done much for Kansas City, which is beneficial and far-reaching in its results. Moreover, he is a popular man, having many friends, his unfeigned cordiality, kindness and deference to the opinion of others winning for him the warm regard and good will of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

HENRY STUBENRAUCH.

Henry Stubenrauch, senior partner of the firm of Stubenrauch & Thurmond, attorneys at law, of Kansas City, now largely connected with real estate and probate law, was born in Mainz, Germany, April 18, 1848. His father, Mathias Stubenrauch, was also a native of Mainz and a well known surgeon. The paternal ancestry had been residents of Mainz from the fourteenth century and there Dr. Stubenrauch continued in the practice of his profession until his death in 1902. He had long survived his wife, who died in 1868.

Henry Stubenrauch pursued his education in the public schools and the high school of his native city, being graduated from the latter in 1866. Immediately afterward he came to America, attracted by the favorable reports which he had heard concerning its better opportunities. For a year he resided in Cleveland, Ohio, and there, owing to his thorough knowledge of Latin, he readily secured a position as pharmacist. He afterward went to Chicago where again he was employed as pharmacist for a year, following which he went to St. Louis and, with the feeling that he preferred a professional to a commercial career, he entered the St. Louis Law School, where he completed the regular course with the class of 1872. Subsequent to his graduation he removed to Kansas City and was admitted to the bar here in the fall of the same year. He opened an office for the general practice of law and had a comprehensive knowledge of the law in its various departments, but in more recent years he has confined his attention largely to real-estate and probate law. He also represents the German consul here and does a large business with foreign countries. In his professional career he has at different times been associated with various partners. He practiced for a time in partnership with Washington Adams—from 1875 to 1883, and for fourteen years thereafter was in partnership with James Scammon. Following the death of Mr. Scammon, in 1897, Mr. Stuben-

rauch became a partner of John MacDonald, who died three years later. His next partnership was with William R. Thurmond, and the firm of Stubenrauch & Thurmond was thus formed and still continues as one of the strongest legal combinations at the Kansas City bar. Mr. Stubenrauch is attorney for the German-American Savings and Loan Association No. 1, and also for the Kansas City Building and Loan Association No. 6.

In May, 1876, Mr. Stubenrauch was married to Miss Gertrude Haefner, a daughter of one of the pioneer residents of this city. They had two children, Alma, the wife of Dr. Gordon A. Beedle, of Kansas City, and Carl, who occupies a high position in musical circles, being well known as a 'cellist. The death of Mrs. Stubenrauch occurred in January, 1901, and in May, 1902, Mr. Stubenrauch wedded Carola Koechert, of Vienna, Austria. There is one child by this marriage, Henry, Jr., who is now three years of age.

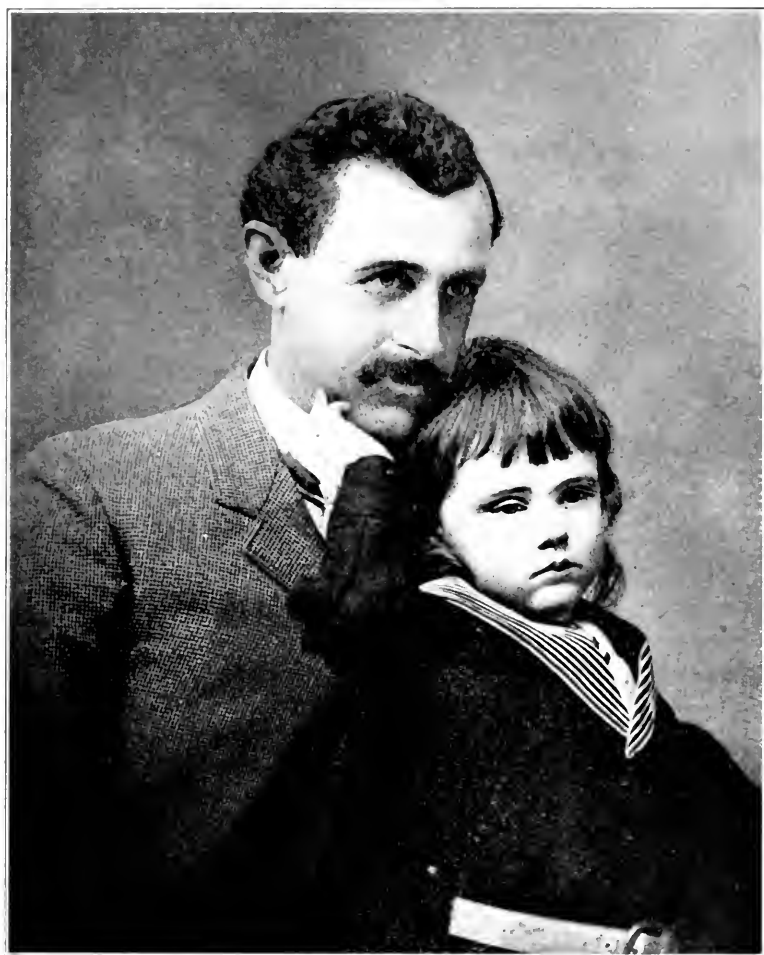
Mr. Stubenrauch has a public-spirited interest in affairs of general moment and is now a director of the German hospital, and also an honorary member of the Kansas City Turn Verein. He feels that he made no mistake in coming to America in early manhood, for time has proven the wisdom of his step. The opportunities here offered and which he has improved have led him on to large successes in professional lines until he now occupies an enviable position in legal circles.

JAMES M. MOTT.

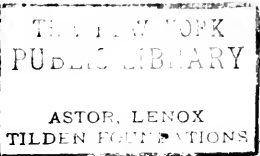
Some one has defined success as the genius for taking pains and again and again it is proven that there are three essential qualities of prosperity—industry, perseverance and opportunity. These found manifestation in the life record of Mr. Mott, who at the same time had an infinite capacity for "taking pains" and therefore in his business career made steady advancement. He was for a considerable period president of the Currant River Lumber Company of Kansas City, so continuing up to the time of his demise.

Mr. Mott was a native of the state of New York, born in 1859, and was a college man who acquired his advanced education in Williams College. He arrived in Kansas City, as stated, in 1888 and was with the Southern Missouri Lumber Company for several years. He was also superintendent of the Luteher Mills, a large concern of Texas, and became president of the Currant River Lumber Company, the predecessor of the present Berkshire Lumber Company. He worked diligently and his unremitting attention to his business, combined with an aptitude for capable management, brought to him a gratifying measure of prosperity. He had the utmost confidence in Kansas City and its future and therefore made investment in property here. He also built for himself a home at No. 4044 Harrison street and it remained his place of residence until his demise.

Mr. Mott was married in the state of New York to Miss Ermina L. Thomas. Upon their removal to Kansas City they were accompanied by her



JAMES M. MOTT AND CHILD



mother, who came to live with them. Mrs. Mott's father, the Rev. George C. Thomas, had previously passed away. He was born in Albany, New York, in 1833, was educated there and for a time engaged in teaching school in Rochester, New York. Later becoming connected with the ministry, he joined the Troy (New York) Methodist Conference and his life was thereafter devoted to the church work. His influence was of no restricted order and he was widely known as a zealous, consecrated Christian man, whose life was not denied the full harvest nor the aftermath. He was married in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1860, to Miss Mary A. Lloyd, a native of that state, who, still surviving him, is making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Mott, in Kansas City.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Mott were born five children: Albert J., who is now engaged in the lumber business in Kansas City; May; Juanita Marguerite; James M.; and Thomas A. The death of the husband and father occurred in March, 1902, in Troy, New York, while on a visit to his parents. He was devoted to the welfare of his wife and children and his efforts in their behalf made theirs a happy, joyous home. He belonged to the Lumbermen's Association and was prominent in Masonic circles as a member of the Knight Templar Commandery and of the Mystic Shrine. During his residence in Kansas City, as he saw opportunity for judicious investment, he purchased real estate and owned some good property here. He became well known in business circles and was well liked by all, having those qualities of kindly consideration and deference for the opinions of others which always give rise to warm friendship and esteem.

ROBERT C. GREENLEASE.

Robert C. Greenlease, proprietor of the business conducted under the name of the Central Automobile & Livery Company, was born near Slater, Saline county, Missouri, August 25, 1882, a son of Charles C. and Julia (Vollrath) Greenlease, who removed to Kansas City in 1897. Reared under the parental roof, the son pursued a public-school education, supplemented by a business course in Spalding's Commercial College of Kansas City. He became a factor in business life at the age of fourteen years, accepting a position in the office of the Swift Packing Company, where he remained for four years, when he resigned to accept a more lucrative position with the Weber Gas Engine Company, working in the office and also in the erection of engines on the road. He remained in this position for three years and in 1903 engaged in the automobile business, with a garage at No. 217 East Fifteenth street, doing business under the firm name of the Greenlease Automobile Company. A year later he removed the business to No. 1221 McGee street and changed the firm style to the Central Automobile & Livery business. He soon found that the quarters, however, were too limited for his increasing patronage and he removed to his present commodious quarters at No. 1316 and 1318 East Fifteenth street. He is conducting an extensive garage and is also engaged largely in the sale of automobiles, having the agency for the Thomas Flyer and Cadil-

lac cars. He is one of the leading automobile dealers in Kansas City and annually sells a large number of cars.

Mr. Greenlease is a member of Gate City Lodge, No. 547, A. F. & A. M., and is a Scottish Rite Mason. His political endorsement is given to the democracy. He possesses energy in business and laudable ambition and is making rapid and substantial progress in his chosen field of endeavor.

CHARLES HARRIS PATTISON.

With ability to plan and perform, Charles H. Pattison has become one of the prominent promoters of business development in Kansas City and the southwest. Theodore Roosevelt has said: "In all this world the thing supremely worth having is the opportunity coupled with the capacity to do well and worthily a piece of work, the doing of which will be of vital significance to mankind." Mr. Pattison has recognized his opportunity and through its utilization he has attained a notable measure of success and has also contributed largely to the work of public progress and importance. He is numbered among the native sons of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Monticello on the 18th of July, 1866. His father, L. W. Pattison, was a prominent mining engineer and has descended from Scotch, Irish and English ancestry, although the family was founded in America in early colonial days, being represented here for the past two hundred years. Various members of the family have attained distinction in financial and professional circles.

Charles H. Pattison spent his boyhood largely in the mining camps of the west and in the free life of that section of the country learned to correctly value character, to recognize opportunities and to understand life in its contacts and experiences. At the early age of sixteen years he was the editor and the owner of the Red Mountain Pilot and was connected with newspaper interests until nineteen years of age, when believing that the banking business offered greater possibilities, he determined to become a factor in financial circles. As the years have passed he has become recognized as a power in the business world, having the ability to formulate plans and carry them forward to successful completion. In 1900 he organized the Continental Creamery Company, the largest concern of its kind in the world, and is now affiliated with the Beatrice Creamery Company. Some idea of the immensity of this firm's business may be gleaned from the fact that their sales in 1907 amounted to over thirteen million dollars. They have large plants in Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Topeka, Lincoln, Omaha and Sioux City.

That Mr. Pattison is a most ambitious man is indicated by the fact that the establishment and promotion of one extensive successful enterprise has not satisfied him. It is a well known fact that where ambition is satisfied effort ceases and business languishes. Mr. Pattison, however, has always looked forward and has recognized the possibilities for successful accomplishment. He has splendid powers as an organizer and this has led him to promote many business concerns, the value of which to the country at large cannot be over-

estimated, and at the same time they have proven a profitable source of income to the stockholders. In 1905 he organized the Union Gas & Traction Company, which is distributing gas in twenty-three cities and towns in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. At the present time he is president of the following corporations: Union Gas and Traction Company, Ottawa Gas and Electric Company, Baldwin Gas Company, Anderson County Light and Heat Company, Johnson County Gas Company, Weston Gas Company, Ochelata Water Company, Ochelata Gas Company, Ochelata Brick Company, Wellsville Gas Company, and the Richmond and Princeton Gas Company.

Between the years 1894 and 1898, Mr. Pattison filled the office of county treasurer of Dickinson county, Kansas. He has, however, been averse to holding office, although interested in the political situation of the day. He belongs to the Kansas Commandery and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and has taken various degrees in Masonry. His membership extends to the Topeka, Kansas City, Elm Ridge, Kansas City Athletic, Westfield and Commercial Clubs, and he is also a communicant of the Episcopal church. Affairs of general interest claim his attention and especially is he interested in Kansas City's welfare, never failing to give hearty cooperation to any movement destined to prove of public benefit. His record is such a one as the public cherishes because it indicates the possibilities that lie before those who have the determination and the energy to win the prizes which the business world offers. In all of his active career his movements have been such as would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny and his commercial history is one which reflects credit upon the city of his adoption.

STEPHENSON WATERS FOX.

Stephenson Waters Fox, consulting engineer of Kansas City, was born at Natchez, Mississippi, August 3, 1856. His father, William H. Fox, was a manufacturer of white lead and linseed oil at Louisville, Kentucky. Both he and his wife, who in her maidenhood was Virginia E. Bass, are now deceased.

Stephenson Waters Fox pursued his preliminary education as a public school student of Louisville and afterward attended the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, from which he was graduated in 1876 with the degree of civil engineer. His entire life has been devoted to this profession. On leaving college he was engaged by Verplanck Calvin on the state survey in the Adirondacks for a short time. He afterward returned to Louisville and entered the service of Snead & Company, architectural iron workers, with whom he continued until the spring of 1878, when he went to the Black Hills. There he followed the profession of civil engineering until September of that year, when he was employed by Major Charles R. Suter as United States assistant engineer, in which connection he was first engaged on survey work on the lower Mississippi river, while early in 1879 he was transferred to the Missouri river improvement work and given charge of the local works at Glasgow and Jefferson City. Subsequently he was placed in charge of the Missouri

river from Sioux City to the mouth and of the Osage and Gasconade rivers. He remained in the government service until May, 1903, when he resigned to enter upon the private practice of his profession as a consulting engineer at Kansas City. Since that time he has been engaged principally on river control and allied work and on expert testimony in the courts. For the past three years he has been chief engineer of the Union Terminal Railway Company at St. Joseph, Missouri.

Mr. Fox has attained skill and ability which places him with the experts in his chosen field of labor. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, is a contributor to several scientific magazines and is the author of a lengthy paper entitled *Technical Methods of River Improvement as Developed on the Lower Missouri River by the General Government from 1876 until 1903*. This was published by the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1905 and is regarded as a most valuable article by those competent to judge. His political allegiance is given to the republican party but he has never been an active worker in its ranks.

Mr. Fox was married September 13, 1882, to Miss Mildred, daughter of Dr. M. B. Collins, a prominent physician of Glasgow, Missouri. Mrs. Fox is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They have four children and occupy an attractive home at No. 710 Maple street, which is owned by Mr. Fox. In professional circles he has ever worked toward high ideals and has gained distinction as one of the well known and able civil engineers of the country.

CHARLES H. R. McELROY.

Among those whose time and energies are given to the purchase and sale of property either individually or in the interests of others is numbered Charles H. R. McElroy, who since 1900 has conducted a real-estate office and has also done considerable speculative building. He was born in Springfield, Kentucky, in 1863. His father, C. R. McElroy, is one of ten children, all of whom are yet living, the combined ages exceeding seven hundred years. C. R. McElroy is a valued and honored resident of Springfield, Kentucky, where for years he has been prominent in banking circles. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary E. Schuck and was likewise born in the Blue Grass state. Their family numbered eight children, three of whom died in infancy.

Of the surviving members of the family Charles H. R. McElroy was educated in the schools of Springfield, also attending the Central University at Richmond, Kentucky. In 1884 he was graduated and subsequently engaged in teaching school from June, 1884, until April, 1885. On the latter day he arrived in Kansas City to take charge of the books and office of his uncle, H. L. McElroy, an exclusive real-estate dealer. He soon acquainted himself with the business and was active in its management until about 1900, when he turned his attention to real-estate operations on his own account. Opening a real-estate and loan office, he has secured a good clientage and has done con-

siderable building. In this way he has contributed much to the improvement of the city and he is also engaged in representing eastern and local capital in investments.

On the 11th of November, 1890, Mr. McElroy was married in Lexington, Kentucky, to Miss Sarah Higgins, who was born in that state. They now reside at Woodlea apartments on Broadway and Armour boulevard and Mr. McElroy also owns residence property at No. 2625 East Sixth street. He is a man of resolute purpose, recognizing that difficulties and obstacles will vanish before persistent purpose and intelligently directed effort. In the years of his residence in Kansas City he has thoroughly acquainted himself with property values, knows what realty can be purchased and in the interests of others and for himself has made judicious investments and profitable realty transfers.

GEORGE E. WITTICH.

A glance at the history of past centuries will indicate at once what would be the condition of the world if the mining interests no longer had a part in the industrial and commercial life. Only a few centuries ago agriculture was almost the only occupation of man. A landed proprietor surrounded himself with his tenants and his serfs who tilled his broad fields, while he reaped the reward of their labors, but when the rich mineral resources of the world were placed upon the market industry found its way into new and broader fields, minerals were used in the production of hundreds of inventions and the business of nations was revolutionized. When considering these facts we can in a measure determine the value to mankind of the mining interests. One who is connected with the rich mineral resources of the southwest is George E. Wittich, of Kansas City.

His life record began in Circleville, Ohio, in 1845. His father, Ferdinand F. Wittich, was a native of Ebingen, Germany, and coming to America settled at Circleville, Ohio, where he owned and conducted the first book-bindingery ever established there. Later he turned his attention to general merchandising, in which he continued until his death. His wife, Catherine (Herzog) Wittich, was a native of Bohemia.

George E. Wittich was educated in the common schools of his native state and made his entrance into the business world as an employe of W. & S. Jacobson Dry Goods Company, where he remained for nine years. A mental review of the business situation of the country and the possibilities for success in different sections led him to seek a home in the west and in 1869 he went to Garnet, Kansas. He was engaged in the wholesale paper business after 1885—the year of his arrival here. He joined the S. C. Moody Company, located at 517 Delaware street, when a change in the partnership led to the adoption of the name Wittich & Penfield. At a later date M. V. Watson purchased an interest and the business was incorporated under the name of the Kansas City Paper House, which is still in existence.

Mr. Wittich, however, retired from this company on account of his health some years ago. He then went to Mexico, hoping that the change of climate would prove beneficial, and while there he became much interested in mining properties, making a study of their values and possibilities. These properties are located in Sonora, Mexico. Later Mr. Wittich returned to Larned, Kansas, where he remained for three years. In November, 1905, he came to Kansas City and organized the Missouri & Mexico Mining Company. Subsequently he was instrumental in organizing the Tesora De Sonora Mining Company, which was incorporated under the laws of Arizona, August 24, 1905, with Dr. J. C. Rogers as president; J. B. Hinthorn, vice president; George E. Wittich as treasurer; and George B. Hosier, Jr., as secretary. The offices of the company are at Nos. 405-6 Kemper building. They have large and profitable mines in Sonora, which are constantly increasing in value as they are worked and the country is being opened up. Mr. Wittich is giving to the business of the company a large part of his attention and is meeting with success in placing the mining stock upon the market. He has also been interested in the real-estate business, having organized a company which was incorporated and capitalized for forty-two thousand dollars to plat and handle thirty-six acres of land near the Evanston Golf Club. Before his removal to this city Mr. Wittich had been engaged in real-estate operations in Kansas, so that the methods of placing realty upon the market are not unknown to him. Besides, he displays an aptitude for successful management and in his different business interests has wrought along modern lines and won a gratifying measure of success.

In Springfield, Missouri, in 1870, Mr. Wittich was married to Miss Kate T. Blake, of Circleville, Ohio, and they had three children: Dr. Roderick D. Wittich, a resident of Mount Sterling, Ohio; Grace N., the wife of William Stocking; and Emanuel C. On the 30th of July, 1901, Mr. Wittich was again married in Leavenworth, Kansas, his second union being with Mary B. Smith, a native of this city and a daughter of Judge James Smith, a prominent attorney, who died about a year ago. Mr. Wittich has recently purchased a home at No. 3407 Wabash avenue. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He belongs to that class of men, who, seeing an advantage, follow it up to a logical and successful conclusion.

AMOS W. BURNET.

Amos W. Burnet, a representative of the Kansas City bar since 1887 and tax attorney of the city for about ten years, was born in Utica, Hinds county, Mississippi, February 22, 1854. His father, John F. Burnet, was a native of South Carolina and in early manhood became a resident of Mississippi, where he followed agricultural pursuits. Recognized by his fellow townsmen as one in whom they would safely put their trust and whose ability qualified him for important public service, he was called to represent his district in the state legislature for two terms, serving from 1880 until 1884. His father



A. W. BURNET

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had been a delegate of the convention that framed the constitution of Mississippi. The mother of our subject, Mrs. Eliza (Allen) Burnet, was a member of the Allen family who were early settlers of Mississippi. The death of John F. Burnet occurred in 1886 and his wife passed away in 1887.

Upon his father's plantation Amos W. Burnet spent the days of his boyhood and youth, pursued his preliminary education in the public schools and afterward matriculated in the university of Oxford, Mississippi, where he remained for four years, completing the work of the junior year. In the meantime he had determined upon the practice of law as a life work and to this end began his studies in the law school at Lebanon, Tennessee, where he completed the full course in 1877 and was selected as one of the prize debaters at the commencement exercises. His oratorical ability, which he manifested in his college days, has been a strong feature in his success at the bar, enabling him to present his cause so as to bring out the main points with clearness and force and also enable the jury to get his every fine gradation of meaning. This, following the careful preparation in the office before entering the court, makes him a strong and able lawyer. He first located for practice at Raymond, Hinds county, Mississippi, and from there went to Vicksburg, where he remained for about a year and a half. He next became a resident of Hazlehurst, the county seat of Copiah county, where he remained for four years. In 1883 he was appointed postoffice inspector and upon resigning that position in 1885 he came to Kansas, where he engaged in buying, trading and selling real estate in different places, principally at Wakeeney. In 1887 he removed to Kansas City and, opening an office, has since engaged in the practice of law here. He has been tax attorney of the city for about ten years and is recognized as a faithful minister in the temple of justice. He is now at the head of the A. W. Burnet Law & Collection Company, having organized this company in 1905.

Mr. Burnet gives stalwart support to republican principles. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the degrees of the Commandery and the Shrine and he is also connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen and the college fraternity. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Christian church. With an analytical mind that enables him readily to determine the various points in a case and with desire and ambition for success, he has gradually worked his way upward in a profession for which nature seems to have intended him.

H. D. KISSENGER.

H. D. Kissenger, attorney at law, was born in Quincy, Illinois, September 7, 1879. At the usual age he became a public-school student and advancing from grade to grade was eventually graduated from the Quincy high school prior to entering the University of Illinois, at Champaign, where he pursued a preparatory course. He then became a student in the Illinois University at Bloomington and was graduated from the law department in June,

1903, being admitted the same year for practice before the supreme court of that state. He was likewise admitted to practice in Oklahoma and Missouri and has been a member of the Kansas City bar since 1904. While engaged in general practice, he makes a specialty of corporation law and is now legal representative for a number of important business corporations. Gifted by nature with strong intellectual force, with which is combined laudable ambition and unabating energy, it is not difficult to predict for him a successful future in the line of his chosen profession.

Mr. Kissenger was married June 22, 1904, to Miss Ina Cowen, a daughter of A. T. Cowen, a banker of Chicago, connected with the Royal Trust Company. They have two children, Florence Edna and H. D. Kissenger, Jr. Mr. Kissenger is a member of the Modern Woodmen. Although a resident of Kansas City for but a brief period, he has already won many friends here and is growing in popular favor in both professional and social lines.

WYNKOOP KIERSTED.

Wynkoop Kiersted is a civil engineer of Kansas City, whose business interests have led him into various sections of the country, where his superior ability and knowledge in the line of his profession are recognized. So carefully has he studied his subject and so expert has he become that his opinions are largely received as authority on the subject of the building of water works and sewerage systems. A native of the Empire State, his life record began in Mongaup Valley, Sullivan county, New York, February 9, 1857. His parents, Wynkoop and Jane A. (Swan) Kiersted, were also natives of the Empire State. The paternal ancestors came to this country at a very early day from Holland. Wynkoop Kiersted, Sr., spent his entire life in Sullivan county, New York, and was there engaged in the tanning business. He had an uncle who was a veteran of the Revolutionary war, serving with official rank in the struggle for independence.

Wynkoop Kiersted of this review was reared at home, acquiring his education in the public schools and in the Eureka high school, which was founded and largely supported by his father. His preliminary education being completed, he next entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, from which he was graduated in the class of 1880. The same year he came west and accepted a position with the Missouri River Improvement Commission. He was identified with this work for two or three years and for two years afterward was engaged in the construction of waterworks. He made the surveys for the sewerage system of Elgin, Illinois, and built the waterworks at Fairfield, Iowa. In 1880 he opened an office in Omaha, Nebraska, as a civil engineer and there remained until the fall of 1887, when he came to Kansas City, where he established and has since maintained an office. In the intervening years for a considerable period he was chief engineer of the Kansas City waterworks and introduced the present system of water clarification, and also designed the sewer system of Kansas City, Kansas. For two years he was chief

engineer of the city of Galveston, Texas, in the construction of their new waterworks system. He was engaged in the appraisal of the waterworks property of Los Angeles and Oakland, California; of Dubuque, Iowa; of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; of Eau Claire and Beloit, Wisconsin; of Baton Rouge, Louisiana; of Denison, Texas; of Pittsburg, Kansas; of North Platte and Kearney, Nebraska; of Meridian, Mississippi; and of Council Bluffs, Iowa, together with various smaller cities, and during this time designed some forty or fifty waterworks systems. He has served as consulting engineer for various other cities and has come to be a recognized authority throughout the country on the subject of building waterworks. He is the senior author of a volume on *The Management and Maintenance of Waterworks* which was published by John Wiley, of New York city, has received much favorable press notice and is accepted as authority on civil engineering. He is also author of a work on *Sewage Disposal*, which is also recognized as a valuable contribution to knowledge of this subject. He belongs to the American Society of Engineers and to the Rensselaer Society of Engineers, of Troy, New York.

In 1888 Mr. Kiersted was married to Miss Medora R. Smith, of St. Joseph, Missouri, a daughter of Dr. J. D. Smith and a granddaughter of Hon. Abiel Leonard, of Fayette, Missouri, who for many years was a judge of the supreme court of this state. Mr. and Mrs. Kiersted have become the parents of four children: Martha, who is attending National Park Seminary near Washington, D. C.; Jeanette, Wynkoop, Jr., and Louise, all of whom are attending school, and are with their parents. In 1903 Mr. Kiersted established the family residence at Liberty, Missouri, where he now makes his home, but continues his business headquarters at Kansas City. He is a republican where national issues are involved but casts an independent ballot at local elections. His family are members of the Episcopal church. His rapid and substantial rise in his profession is attributable to the thoroughness with which he has mastered everything bearing upon the subject of civil engineering, combined with his unwearied industry and his professional integrity. He is now one of the ablest civil engineers of the state and his fame has spread abroad, winning him a wide and gratifying patronage.

CHRISTIAN HEINZ.

Christian Heinz, connected with the building interests of Kansas City, where he located in 1886, upon his removal from Cameron, Missouri, has demonstrated his power and ability in the line of his chosen vocation to the extent of winning a large patronage and gaining rank with the representative contractors and builders of the city.

He was born in Germany in 1861 and in 1878 came to America. His education had been acquired in the schools of his native land, where he had also learned and followed the cabinetmaker's trade. After arriving in the new world he worked for three years as a cabinetmaker and then established a contracting business at Cameron, Missouri, where he remained until his re-

moval to Kansas City, twenty-two years ago. Here he began building residences and some of the palatial homes on Armour boulevard, on Prospect street and Benton boulevard are the tangible evidences of the high position to which he has attained in his chosen field of labor. He has also erected a number of business blocks on Twenty-third street. As he attained exceptional skill in cabinetmaking, he has made a specialty of fine interior work and has gained more than local reputation in this connection. The extent of his business justifies the employment of a number of men and he is known in the city as one who is thoroughly faithful in the execution of his contracts. In all of his affairs he has been found thoroughly reliable and upright, never being known to take advantage of the necessities of another in a trade transaction in even the slightest degree.

Mr. Heinz was married in 1884 to Miss Alvina Meyer, who died in 1889, leaving a daughter, Estella. He later wedded Miss Dora Moog, and unto them have been born three children—Edna, Florence and William.

Mr. Heinz is a member of the German Methodist Episcopal church and active in its work and upbuilding. He also belongs to the Master Builders' Association. His interests in Kansas City and its welfare is one of the strongly marked characteristics of his life and has been manifest in many tangible ways. Although born across the water, he is thoroughly American in spirit and interests, having the deepest attachment for the land of his adoption, while in the city of his residence his worth is widely acknowledged.

WILLIAM T. ALEXANDER.

William T. Alexander made his first visit to Kansas City in the fall of 1865 and became a permanent resident here in 1866. In the years that have since come and gone he has witnessed many changes, as the embryonic town has been converted into a metropolitan center of trade and commerce, with its ramifying business interests reaching out to all parts of the world. His birth occurred in Toronto, Canada, in 1845, his parents being Robert J. and Hannah (Middleton) Alexander. The father, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, was born in 1800 and when a young man crossed the Atlantic on a sailing vessel to Montreal, Canada. He afterward made his way to Toronto, where he engaged in the dry goods business, while subsequently he purchased a large tract of land on Lake Erie and turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits, residing upon his property until his death in 1851. His wife, a native of Manchester, passed away about two years ago. Their children were eight in number, six of whom are living.

The subject of this sketch was reared in the city of his nativity. He was also educated there and afterward went to London, Canada, where he served a three years' apprenticeship in learning the cabinetmaker's trade. Subsequently he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he worked at his trade before he came to Kansas City. In 1866 he crossed the country with ox-teams to Denver, Colorado, but in 1869 returned to Kansas City, having in the mean-

time spent three years in saddle riding all over the country. In 1872 he went to Texas, where he engaged in business until 1879, when he once more came to Kansas City. In 1880, however, he went to California and to Old Mexico, where he was engaged in mining, being in charge of a plant there. In the fall of 1885 he again became a resident of Kansas City, where he has since lived. The following year he erected a cabinetmaking shop on West Ninth street, where he is now carrying on business. During the early periods of his residence here he was a guest at the old Pacific House and of the Gillis House. In his building operations he assisted in the construction of the Coates House and the Opera House. He has devoted most of his time to shop work and to fine interior work and has become recognized as an expert in the latter line.

Mr. Alexander erected his own home, a fine residence at 2517 Wabash avenue. He was one of the original members of the Builders Association here and has taken a commendable part in what has been accomplished in Kansas City in architectural ways. Since first coming to the city he has had great faith in its outlook as a business center and firmly believed that it would grow to be a great city of the west—a belief which has found justification in the work that has been wrought in the passing years.

In Jackson county, in 1873, Mr. Alexander was married to Miss Ida Adams, and unto them was born a daughter, Nellie, now the wife of W. C. Penfield. Mrs. Alexander died in 1876, and in 1888 Mr. Alexander was again married, his second union being with Ida Buxton, of Ohio. They now have one child, Lucille, aged seventeen years, now in her third year in the manual training high school at Fifteenth and Forest.

Mr. Alexander is a valued member of various fraternal organizations, being connected with the Masons, the Woodmen of the World, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His membership relations with the last named covers a period of thirty-five years.

WILBUR A. WILSON.

Wilbur A. Wilson, a general contractor, actively engaged in business in Kansas City, with the industrial interests of which he has been identified for almost a quarter of a century, finds proof of his capability in the liberal patronage which is now accorded him. A native of New York city, he is a son of Charles S. and Harriet (Vanderhoof) Wilson, likewise natives of the eastern metropolis. In the paternal line he comes of Scotch ancestry, while in the maternal line he is of Holland lineage. His parents remained residents of the eastern metropolis until called to their final rest.

In the public schools there Wilbur A. Wilson was educated but when in his fifteenth year went west to Racine, Wisconsin, where he served a three years' apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, thoroughly mastering the business in principle and detail. He was afterward employed as a journeyman carpenter in Racine until 1871, and, following the disastrous fire which spread over Chicago in the fall of that year, he made his way to that city, where he

had charge of the construction of numerous buildings as Chicago rose Phoenix-like from the ashes and developed into a greater city than ever before. His identification with its building interests continued until 1878, after which he returned to Racine and there carried on business as a contractor, being one of the prominent representatives of that line of industry until 1884.

Removing to Kansas City, he has now for twenty-four years been numbered among its leading building contractors, connected with much important construction work. He is a member of the Master Builders' Exchange, and that he is prominent in the society is indicated by the fact that he has been repeatedly honored with election to the offices of president, secretary and treasurer. Fraternally Mr. Wilson is connected with Rural Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Western Consistory, A. A. S. R. He is likewise a member of Ararat Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. His political views accord with the principles of the republican party, but he is without aspiration for office. Mr. Wilson is a man of many friends here and has made for himself a creditable place in industrial circles, his capability and business efficiency winning him both recognition and prosperity.

JUDGE EDWARD EVERETT PORTERFIELD.

Edward Everett Porterfield, judge of the circuit court of Jackson county through appointment of Governor Joseph W. Folk, was born March 29, 1861, in Berkeley county, Virginia, a son of William Rush and Helen (O'Neal) Porterfield, the former a farmer by occupation. The son supplemented his early educational privileges with a classical course in Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1883. He prepared for the bar under the direction of Colonel Henry Kyd Douglas, at Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, and was admitted to practice at the Washington county bar in December, 1885.

In the interval between the acquirement of his literary education and his professional training he had engaged in teaching school. The habits of industry, close application and unfaltering perseverance which he had formed in his youthful days upon his father's farm constituted the basis of his professional success. He has never failed to give a thorough preparation before presenting his cause in the courts and his success is largely attributed to his habits of close study and logical reasoning. He has been a practitioner at the Kansas City bar since June, 1886, and has gradually worked his way upward until he stands among the eminent lawyers of western Missouri. He continued in active practice before the courts until the 1st of April, 1907, when he was appointed judge of the circuit court of Jackson county by Governor Folk and has since continued on the bench. He has a mind of singular precision and power and his decisions are based upon the law and the equity in the case. He never forgets that he holds in his hand not only the attribute of justice, but also the higher attribute of mercy. In



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April, 1904, he was called to public service by appointment as a member of the board of public works of Kansas City, for a term of two years, but on the expiration of fifteen months he resigned as the duties of the position interfered with the practice of his profession and the unqualified allegiance which he has always given to the interest of his clients.

In politics he has ever been a democrat since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and was an active worker in party ranks until appointed circuit judge. Feeling that active political work is not in harmony with the discharge of judicial duties, he has left the labor of political advancement to others and concentrates his energies upon the consideration of the cases that are brought to trial before him.

On the 9th of October, in 1899, in Kansas City, Judge Porterfield was married to Miss Julia L. Chick, a daughter of Joseph S. and Julia S. Chick, early residents of the city where they still make their home. Their children are Edward Everett, Joseph Chick and Julia Chick Porterfield.

For eighteen years Judge Porterfield has been a member of the Central Methodist Episcopal church, South. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. In Masonry he has taken the degrees of the lodge, chapter and commandery and is a member of Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine and is now serving as illustrious potentate. For twenty-two years a member of the legal profession Judge Porterfield is accorded by the consensus of public opinion a position of prominence at the Kansas City bar. An excellent presence, an earnest and dignified manner, marked strength of character, a thorough grasp of the law and the ability accurately to apply its principles are factors in his effectiveness as an advocate, while his decisions from the bench indicate strong mentality, careful analysis and an unbiased judgment.

WILLIAM KRAMES.

William Krames, a concrete contractor and contracting engineer, was born in Germany in 1871. His parents were Peter and Katherine Krames, who spent their entire lives in Germany, where the father was inspector of railroads and bridges. There William Krames acquired his education and was twenty-four years of age when he crossed the Atlantic to the United States. He had previously become acquainted with the concrete business and was engaged in that line in St. Louis from the year of his arrival on this side the Atlantic until 1904. In the latter year he went to Chicago, where he remained for four months and in the fall of 1904 he came to Kansas City, where he erected reinforced concrete work as a contractor on his own account. He does fire proof construction work, designing and erecting reinforced concrete structures, factories, warehouses, floors, bridges, sewers, tanks, retaining walls and foundations. He has executed large and important contracts for the Morris Packing Company, for Armour & Company, Jones Dry Goods Company and others. He has made a close study of concrete and its possibilities and his

expert workmanship in this line has brought to him a very gratifying patronage. He does all of his own contracting and is confining his attention exclusively to reinforced concrete. His early experience and training, however, have well qualified him for all kinds of contracting engineering and he is a member of the Western Society of Engineers. He has the most complete machinery for carrying on an extensive business in his line.

EDWARD M. MEIER.

Through progressive stages of business development as his ability has been tested and found trustworthy, Edward M. Meier has reached his present position as manager for the Green Tree Brewing Company at Kansas City, a branch of the St. Louis Brewing Association. A native of Bavaria, Germany, he was born on Christmas Day of 1857, a son of Joseph and Anna Meier. The father died by accident when hunting in Germany in 1860 and the mother passed away when her son Edward was twelve years of age. He was the fourteenth in a family of fifteen children and the only one that ever came to America. The father left the family in very comfortable financial circumstances and all of the six brothers have engaged in the brewing business with the exception of the youngest, who became a surgeon but later established business as a wine merchant in Munich.

Edward M. Meier was educated in a preparatory school at Lanquaid, Bavaria, until fourteen years of age, when he entered the government mail service. By the time he had gained a sufficient knowledge of the business to take charge of an office he had, through his reading concerning America, become imbued with a desire to seek his fortune in the new world. At the age of eighteen, therefore, he crossed the Atlantic, bringing with him letters of introduction to merchants of Cincinnati. He did not wish to locate there at once, however, desiring first to see something of the country, and with several other representatives of his race he purchased a flatboat at Cincinnati and started down the river for New Orleans. He became ill, however, and proceeded only as far as Evansville, Indiana, where he lay in a hospital for some months with typhoid fever. His funds were exhausted through the expenses of his illness and on his recovery he entered the wholesale and retail leather business of Anthony Reis & Company, at Evansville, remaining for one year in the office, while later he represented the house for two and a half years as a traveling salesman in Missouri, Kentucky and Illinois. On the expiration of that period he settled at Paducah, Kentucky, and entered the employ of H. H. Herman in the walnut lumber business as bookkeeper and afterward went upon the road as buyer in Kentucky and Tennessee. He was in that employ for two years and then engaged with Captain Hart, a wholesale hardware merchant of Paducah, as head bookkeeper. He filled the position for a year but was attracted by the west and in 1884 came to Kansas City.

Here he secured the position of bookkeeper with the Meyer Brothers Drug Company and later was with the E. E. Menges Sporting Goods Company

as office manager, continuing with that house until it was destroyed by fire in 1887. In February, 1888, he took a position as bookkeeper in the Green Tree Brewery, now a branch of the St. Louis Brewing Association. In 1890 he was promoted to manager and has since been in charge, thus advancing to a position requiring executive ability and able powers of management. He has at all times been interested in Kansas City real estate to a considerable extent and now owns some property here.

Mr. Meier was married in Kansas City, May 12, 1887, to Miss Sadie L. Robb, a daughter of Joseph Robb, a pioneer contractor and bridge builder of Kansas City. They have four children: Earl, twenty-one years of age, who is bookkeeper and assistant actuary for the Great Western Life Insurance Company at Kansas City and is also a civil engineer, but who was obliged to give up the active practice of his profession on account of swamp fever; Mona Velma, eighteen years of age; Mildren, aged thirteen; and Elaine, one and a half years old.

Mr. Meier is a valued representative of various club and social organizations. He is a Mason and Yeoman and an Eagle and is secretary of the Kansas City Casting Club. He finds his chief recreation in hunting and fishing. His political allegiance is given to the democracy upon questions of national matters, but he votes an independent ticket at local elections. He is devoted to his home and his family and attends the services of the Independent Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife and children are all members. His aid can always be counted upon as a valuable asset in movements for the city's development and upbuilding and is also given in charitable and benevolent enterprises. Owing to adverse circumstances he started upon his business career here with no capital save a good education, and a strong and determined spirit and progressive views have enabled him to win a goodly measure of success.

PHILIP S. CREAGER.

Philip S. Creager, who was well known in newspaper circles as the telegraph editor of the *Journal* in Kansas City from 1894 until his death, passed away May 11, 1906, and the journalistic field felt that it suffered a distinct loss. He was born in Grand Haven, Michigan, August 28, 1868. His father, Marvin Henry Creager, was born May 1, 1836, at Auburn, Ohio, and was a son of Henry and Lovina (Stockwell) Creager. The former was of German parentage and was a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Wringer) Creager and was born in Lyons, Wayne county, New York, March 17, 1813. He was one of a family of ten children and was reared to farm life. At the age of twenty-two he was married August 20, 1835, to Lovina Stockwell, who was born in Fleming, Cayuga county, New York, February 7, 1814. They removed to Spencer, Medina county, Ohio, in 1841 and there resided until 1852, when they went to Sullivan, Ashland county, Ohio. In 1856 they became residents of Wright, Ottawa county, Michi-

gan, and settled on what became the old Creager homestead in May, 1857. There they lived until the death of Mrs. Lovina Creager July 8, 1884. Henry Creager afterward married Miss Lois Hatch, of Berlin, Michigan, where he spent his last days, dying April 19, 1891.

Marvin Henry Creager accompanied his parents on their various removals and pursued a public-school education to the age of seventeen years. He then attended a select school for a short time and afterward engaged in teaching in the winter months, while in the summer season he worked on the farm or attended school, being at one time a student in the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute at Hiram, Ohio, when James A. Garfield was principal there.

On the 30th of August, 1861, he enlisted as a private of Company F, Second Michigan Cavalry, and had active duty at the front until becoming ill with typhoid fever. After his recovery he was detailed as recruiting officer at Grand Rapids, where he remained until March, 1863. He then joined his regiment at Franklin, Tennessee. The most important engagements of the Second Michigan were during the campaign about Chickamauga and Chattanooga, the battles of Resaca, Dalton, Kenesaw Mountain, and later, the battle of Nashville. Sergeant Creager had become a lieutenant, and on December 15, 1864—the first day of the battle of Nashville—he received his commission as captain. His regiment spent the remainder of the time until the close of the war in Georgia, taking part in but little fighting. Captain Creager served during this time on the staff of General McCook.

On leaving the army he engaged for several years in lumbering and in the manufacture of furniture at Big Spring, and later at Grand Haven, Michigan. He was married November 8, 1866, to Alma Eldred, of Sullivan, Ohio, who died in 1874, leaving three children, Hattie, Phil and Sid. On December 31, 1874, Captain Creager married Mrs. Mary Paine, of Sparta, Michigan, and to them two children were born, Clementine and Marvin. In 1872 Captain Creager was elected treasurer of Ottawa county, Michigan, and served eight years, living at Grand Haven. He was appointed United States revenue agent in 1881 and was assigned at different times to Cincinnati; Huntsville, Alabama; Louisville and St. Louis. He removed in 1883 to a stock farm near Jamestown, Kansas, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was killed by a horse, April 20, 1898, and was buried at Jamestown.

Philip Sheridan Creager, whose name introduces this review, was one of the five children of Captain Marvin H. Creager and after completing his education in the public schools he attended the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, from which he was graduated in 1891. In the meantime, however, he removed with his father to a large ranch in Republic county, Kansas, and assisted in its management and development. He afterward went to Denver, Colorado, and subsequently took up his abode at Topeka, Kansas, where he was engaged for some time on the capitol.

Coming to Kansas City he accepted the position of Telegraph editor on the Journal, in 1894, and continued to fill that position until his death. He was also for two years engaged with his brother in the wholesale flour business and in newspaper and commercial circles was known as a man of force and enterprise.

On the 18th of May, 1899, Mr. Creager was married to Miss Weenah Hall, of Kansas City, who was born in Minnesota and in 1887 came to Kansas City with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Liberty Hall. Her father was born in Maine and spent twenty-five years in Minnesota prior to his removal to Kansas City, where he published the Real Estate Record, while his son, C. F. Hall, was the editor of the Modern Miller for some time and still resides in Kansas City. He is now the owner and publisher of the Improved Trade Journal. Mr. Hall, however, died in Denver Colorado, in 1891, at the age of sixty-five years. He was married in Rochester, New York, in 1854, to Miss Maria Cobb, a daughter of Gideon Cobb, a pioneer of Monroe county, New York.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Creager were born two children: Helen Hall, June 10, 1900; and Marvin Hall, February 4, 1904. Mr. Creager erected the fine residence at No. 3904 McGee street, where his family now reside. In all matters pertaining to public progress he was deeply interested and gave his cooperation to many movements for the general good. He was very active in helping to beautify the city through his support of the boulevard and park system and he was the champion of every interest which was a matter of civic virtue and pride. In politics he was an active republican. A man of large acquaintance he possessed in considerable measure that quality, which for want of a better term, has been called personal magnetism. He made friends wherever he went and, moreover, had the happy faculty of retaining friendship. To his family he was a devoted husband and father and his best traits of character were reserved for his own fireside.

WILLIAM H. REED.

William H. Reed, vice president for the Gate City Bank was born on a farm in Boone county, Indiana, forty-three years ago, of the marriage of John M. Reed and Eliza McIntyre. No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for him in his boyhood days, his time being divided between the acquirement of an education in the public schools and work upon the father's farm. The lessons of integrity and habits of industry formed in his boyhood have left their impress upon his business career in later years, leading to the substantial success which he is now enjoying. He left Indiana in 1881 and became a resident of St. Joseph, Missouri, where he was engaged in the banking business for ten years. He was afterward made state bank examiner filling the responsible position in most capable manner for four years, from 1901 until

1905. During this time and through his previous banking experience he gained a most comprehensive and intimate knowledge of the banking business in all departments, and in July, 1906, he assisted in organizing the Gate City Bank. He was then elected vice president, which office he has since filled, and is active in the management of the institution, which is readily winning its way in public favor as one of the substantial and reliable moneyed concerns of the city.

Mr. Reed was married in 1893 to Miss Kate Miller, of Maryville, Missouri, and they have two living children, Clemens Miller and Helen May. Mr. Reed is an exemplary member of the Odd Fellows fraternity and in his political allegiance is a democrat but the honors and emoluments of office have no attraction for him. Business interests have claimed the greater part of his time and attention since he left the farm in early boyhood and his present enviable position in financial circles is attributable entirely to his intense and well directed energy.

GEORGE W. McCLELLAND.

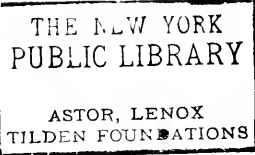
The fitting reward of a well spent life is the rest which should crown long continued and intelligently directed labor. This has been vouchsafed to George W. McClelland, now living retired in Kansas City but for many years an active factor in business circles, where he won both success and an honorable name. He was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1832, so that he has now passed the seventy-sixth milestone on life's journey.

At the usual age Mr. McClelland began his education as a common-school student and in early manhood he learned and followed the brick-mason's trade, engaging in that pursuit in the employ of others for a number of years. In 1858 he removed westward to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he engaged in business as a contractor and builder. At the time of the Civil war he espoused the Union cause, enlisting in the Fifth Missouri Cavalry as a private, and after eighteen months' service was mustered out with the rank of sergeant. He then resumed contracting and building in St. Joseph.

In 1868 Mr. McClelland came to Kansas City, where he continued in the same line of business and about two years later became senior partner of the firm of McClelland, Stumpf & Peltzer in the manufacture of brick at the corner of Second and Wyandotte streets, where they conducted an extensive and profitable business for many years, having kilns with a capacity of one hundred thousand brick per day. Later, however, the company sold out to the Suburban Belt Company. As a contractor and brick manufacturer Mr. McClelland had been associated with profitable business enterprises, and when the firm was sold out he retired from active business with a handsome competency, acquired through years of close connection with industrial interests. He has done some building here, erecting a number of flats, together with his own residence, which is a beautiful stone house at No. 3112 Troost avenue. He has always been very much interested in help-



G. W. McCLELLAND



ing to improve and beautify Kansas City and through his building operations has done not a little in this direction.

In 1875 Mr. McClelland was married to Miss Mildred S. Sexton, a native of Detroit, Michigan, and they now have one child, George W., who is a pupil in the Kansas City schools.

Mr. McClelland is a Mason, loyal to the teachings of the craft, and is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, being connected with Admiral Farragut Post. His political allegiance is unswervingly given the republican party and he has served as a member of the council from the sixth ward for two different terms. His cordiality to those with whom he comes in contact arises from a deep and sincere interest in his fellowmen and his public service has been actuated by a loyalty to his city and her welfare. His life record has exemplified many sterling traits which constitute an upright, honorable manhood and with the leading residents of Kansas City he well deserves mention.

BURTON HATHAWAY BRIDGE.

Burton Hathaway Bridge, president of the Faultless Steam Washer Company, was born at Monroe, Wisconsin, February 4, 1878, the son of J. T. and Rachel A. (Hosier) Bridge. The father, also a native of Monroe, Wisconsin, was a son of John H. Bridge, one of the pioneer settlers of the Badger state. He removed from Ohio in 1847 and built the largest barn in the vicinity of Monroe, it being constructed of black walnut. It is still standing and is one of the old landmarks of the county. He secured his farm with a land grant, signed by Martin Van Buren, then president of the United States, and the document is still in possession of the family. J. T. Bridge was reared to the occupation of farming and continued to follow that pursuit until called to his final rest in 1895. His widow still survives and is yet living at Monroe. Their family numbered four children, of whom two daughters are at home. One child of the family has passed away.

Burton Hathaway Bridge spent his boyhood days upon the home farm at Monroe, Wisconsin, and pursued his education in the public schools there and in the State University at Madison, where he spent three years as a student. His course, however, was interrupted by the Spanish-American war. He enlisted for active service in 1897 as a member of Company H, First Wisconsin State Militia, which was then the pioneer company of the state. They encamped at Milwaukee for a few weeks, after which they were sent to Jacksonville, Florida, where they remained for several months, but as they were not needed at the front the regiment was then ordered to return.

When the company mustered out Mr. Bridge resumed his studies in the university but put aside his text-books in 1901 in order to engage in business. He became a furniture dealer at Monroe, where he remained

until his removal to Kansas City in January, 1906. On coming here he turned his attention to the real-estate and investment business, in which he continued until January, 1908. He was for a short time interested in the Everyday Publishing Company, of which he was secretary and treasurer. In January, 1908, he turned his attention to the manufacture of steam washers, purchasing the stock of the Faultless Steam Washer Company, since which time he has conducted the business. This is a comparatively new invention which he is now manufacturing and placing upon the market, bringing to the development of the industry unwearied diligence, perseverance and sound business judgment.

On the 31st of December, 1902, at Monroe, Wisconsin, Mr. Bridge was married to Elenora Thorpe, a daughter of Mrs. G. W. Thorpe of that place. They now have three children: Flora, Eleanor and Ruth, aged respectively, four, three and one years. Mrs. Bridge is well known in musical circles, possessing a fine soprano voice.

Mr. Bridge belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Theta Delta Chi, a college fraternity. He votes with the republican party and holds membership in the Christian church. He is a young man of unusual ambition and energy who came to Kansas City because he considered this city offered better commercial advantages than any other place. With a determination to grasp every opportunity for success, he is gradually working his way upward and possesses the strength of purpose and keen sagacity which will eventually enable him to reach the goal of prosperity. Already he and his wife have won many friends in Kansas City, winning a creditable place in social circles.

WILLIAM E. MIDDLETON.

Going to his trade—that of concrete building—in his extreme youth under the capable mastership of his father William E. Middleton is now a member of the well known firm of A. J. Middleton & Son, who have carried out their projects with such industry that they are today credited with the erection of many of the substantial and leading buildings of Kansas City.

Mr. Middleton is a native of Iowa, his birth having occurred in Clarinda, March 9, 1875, but at the early age of five years he was taken by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Middleton, to Kansas City, where he was reared and educated, his studies being pursued in the Garfield school. At the early age of sixteen years he began to learn the trade of concrete building under the able direction of his father and in this work became very proficient, acquiring a thorough mastery of the business. He continued in the employ of his father until 1903, when he became a member of the firm which is now conducting business under the firm style of A. J. Middleton & Son, which has become one of the most prominent of the character in Kansas City. Their labors are confined to concrete work, many

of the valuable and substantial buildings of the city now standing as monuments to their skill and enterprise, among these being the D. A. Moore warehouse on Twenty-second and Central streets; the General Hospital located at Twenty-third and Cherry streets; the Dean building at No. 1116 McGee street; the Searritt Arcade, one of the most artistic buildings of the city; the Meyer building at 1013-1015 Grand avenue; the addition to the Independence jail; and the Franklin Hudson Publishing Company's building, located at Twenty-second street and Gilham road. This building is two hundred and sixty-six by one hundred and forty-four feet, three stories high. They conduct their building operations not only with a view to attractiveness but also with due regard to real utility and to the comfort and health of the inmates, and their business has now grown to mammoth proportions, for their services are now demanded in all sections of the city, as well as the surrounding districts.

It was on the 2d of January, 1899, that the marriage of William E. Middleton and Miss Myrtle Rollins, of Kansas City, was celebrated, and their home is now blessed with one son, Robert William.

Mr. Middleton is a republican in politics, but while giving staunch support to the party is not an aspirant for office, as his time and attention are fully occupied with his business duties. He is prominent in Masonry, belonging to York Lodge, No. 563, A. F. & A. M.; to Kansas City Chapter, No. 28, R. A. M.; Kansas City Commandery, No. 10, K. T.; and Consistory of Western Missouri, No. 2, A. A. S. R. He likewise has membership relations with the Modern Woodmen of America, while in the line of his profession he is identified with the Master Builders Exchange. He attends and supports the Christian church, of which his wife is a member. They are prominent in the social circles of the city, their many personal traits of character commending them to the good will and confidence of all with whom they come in contact, while in the industrial life of the city Mr. Middleton is also prominent and the success which he has achieved is due to his ambition to push to the front and to the faithful execution of all contracts in which he enters.

PARDON C. RICKEY.

Pardon C. Rickey, general auditor for the Long-Bell interests at Kansas City, was born in Toledo, Iowa, in 1872. His father, Dr. A. C. Rickey, was a native of Ohio, while his mother, who bore the maiden name of Nannie F. Musser, was a native of Pennsylvania. Given opportunities for liberal education, Pardon C. Rickey pursued his studies in the high school and in Western College at Toledo, Iowa, and later in the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois. He entered upon his business career as a special accountant with the Republic Iron & Steel Company, and also represented the American Can Company in the same capacity, traveling from one end of the country to the other.

In his visits to Kansas City he was attracted by its opportunities and bright outlook and resolved to make it his home. Accordingly, in August, 1905, he removed here from New York, where he had been engaged in the business of systematizing for eight years. In this way he had traveled in most of the states of the Union devising and perfecting systems for handling accounts. Coming to this city he accepted the position of general auditor for the Long-Bell interests, which position he has since filled. He has sixteen men employed in his department, all of whom are experts, and there are thirteen other branch offices at other points, which are under his supervision. He is also a stockholder in several of the Long-Bell subsidiary companies. His fame in the line of his chosen profession has gone abroad, making him known throughout the country in this connection and the position which he now occupies is one of large responsibility.

In 1902, in Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Rickey was married to Miss Wilda Morrison, who was born in Cleveland. Mr. Rickey has purchased property on Roanoke boulevard, where he intends to erect a residence. He belongs to the Elm Ridge and the Knife & Fork Clubs of Kansas City and has readily gained friends here, having already been quite widely known ere he took up his abode in Kansas City. With a nature that could never be content with mediocrity he has made constant advancement in his business career, his success being a notable one.

THEODORE BRUENING.

Theodore Bruening was born in the kingdom of Prussia, Germany, on the 9th day of July, 1844, of good, sturdy, God-loving parents, Gerhard and Katherine Bruening. He was reared in his native country and there learned the carpenter's trade. In the year 1864, full of laudable ambition and high purpose, he emigrated to the United States, locating in Quincy, Illinois, and there followed his trade. In the spring of 1869 he came to Kansas City, which then still bore the evidences of being a western frontier town but in whose growth as a commercial center he had the greatest hope and confidence. In 1870 he was joined by his brother, Henry Bruening, now living at 3800 Washington street, this city, and the same year they engaged in the contracting and building business, under the firm name of Bruening Brothers, in which business they continued until 1904, when both retired to private life, their firm being the oldest contracting and building firm in the city at the time. By fair and conscientious dealing their business had grown to extensive proportions, bringing a desirable competence. Mr. Bruening with unfaltering faith in the growth of Kansas City invested his earnings in city real estate and, at the time of his death, was a large property owner.

In 1873 he was married to Miss Anna Boerder, of Quincy, Illinois, who was a native of Germany. Unto them were born seven children of whom three survive: Louise Bruening; Katie, the wife of George Rein-

hardt; and Anna, the wife of Frank Schibbsby, the husbands of Katie and Anna constituting the well known law firm of Reinhardt & Schibbsby, of this city. The wife and mother died July 6, 1887, and on the 31st day of January, 1889, Mr. Bruening was married to Miss Rosalia Kauffman, to which union was born one child, Frank J. Bruening. Mr. Bruening lived from 1873 until 1890 at No. 1818 Grand avenue, which building he still owned at the time of his death. In 1890 he moved to his handsome new home at 2102 Troost avenue, where he died on the 16th day of July, 1908, survived by his widow four children and three grandchildren.

Mr. Bruening was a member and staunch supporter of the Catholic church and in an unostentatious way did a great deal of charity work among the needy. By his fair dealing and conscientious business methods he won a place among men of affluence in his adopted city.

GEORGE B. ORR.

George B. Orr, who through his operations as a real-estate dealer has done and is still doing much toward the development and improvement of Kansas City, is numbered among the prominent representatives of this field of activity. He was born in Davenport, Iowa, May 4, 1861, a son of Thomas and Mary (Bradbury) Orr the former a native of Enos Rush, County Derry, Ireland, while the latter was born near London, England. The father came as a young man to the United States, settling first in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was identified with various lines of business. Later he went to New Orleans, Louisiana, and for several years was engaged in the conduct of various business undertakings, dividing his time between those two cities. Prior to the Civil war, however, he located in Davenport, Iowa, where he was engaged in various lines of business until 1868, when he came to Kansas City. Realizing the opportunities that here lay before him, he engaged in the real-estate business, investing his capital in property, believing firmly in the future of this place. His judgment proved to be right, for as the years passed and various business enterprises developed and grew, property became more and more valuable, so that Mr. Orr became one of the well-to-do residents of the city. As above stated, he purchased unsightly vacancies which he converted into excellent districts for building purposes and to no early resident of the city is there due more credit for the substantial development and progress of this portion of the state. His success, too, was well merited for it was acquired only through the most honorable methods. He was a valued member of the Masonic fraternity and for a number of years served as its efficient treasurer. He is now deceased, his death having occurred on the 21st of March, 1893, when he had reached the age of seventy-three years. The wife and mother survived for only a few years, her death occurring January 14, 1897, when she had reached the age of sixty-one.

George B. Orr, whose name introduces this review, is one of two surviving children of the father's marriage, his sister being Mrs. Alice M. Scott. The first few years of his life were spent in Davenport Iowa, he being a lad of seven years at the time of the parents' removal to Kansas City, so that his education was acquired in the schools of this place. He pursued his studies in the Lathrop school, passing from one grade to another until he was qualified to enter the high school, from which he was graduated in 1880. Subsequent to that time he spent one term in Spalding's Business College and in the spring of 1881 went to Solomon, Kansas, where for three years he acted as superintendent of the salt works. On the 29th of May, 1884, he was married in that city to Miss Nellie Whitley, after which he returned to Kansas City and engaged in the real-estate business. He also like his father, became heavily interested in realty in Duluth and West Superior, Minnesota. He has thoroughly acquainted himself with the business, has keen foresight as to the future valuation of certain districts and while in this way he has materially advanced his own financial resources, he has also done much toward the development and improvement of the city. He has now built up a large and profitable business, for through the judicious purchases and sales he has made for others, his judgment has come to be relied upon and he is thus meeting with excellent success.

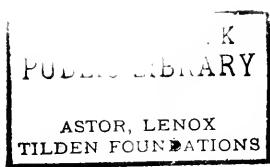
Mr. Orr has attained high rank in Masonry, belonging to Albert Pike Lodge, No. 219, while he is also identified with the chapter and has taken the degrees of the Scottish Rite and the Mystic Shrine. He has a comfortable home in this city, where he is able to give to his family, consisting of wife, son and daughter all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. He has provided his children with excellent educational advantages, the son, Thomas W., having completed a course in civil engineering in the Boston Technical School, while the daughter, Catherine Lurena, was educated at Kemper Hall, in Kenosha, Wisconsin. He is alert and enterprising, ever watchful of all opportunities leading to success and while advancing his own individual interests has the welfare of the city at heart.

LOUIS F. NELSON.

The L. F. Nelson Realty Company, of which the subject of this review is the president, has operated extensively and successfully in Kansas City and has developed a number of the most attractive residence districts here. Mr. Nelson is yet a comparatively young man but in his undertakings has attained noteworthy success. He was born at Atelison, Kansas, January 24, 1875. His father, Swan Nelson, was a stone contractor who came to Kansas City in 1876 and made a permanent residence here. His widow, who in her maidenhood was Emma Storm, now resides with her son, Louis. Both parents were natives of Sweden and came to the new world in youth, Swan Nelson making the voyage alone, while the mother came with her parents.



L. F. NELSON



They met and were married in this country. Their family consisted of five children, all of whom are living: Louis F., of this review; Leroy, an assayer in Colorado; Albert, with the Jenkins Music Company, of Kansas City; and Sophia and Lillian, at home.

The removal of the family to Kansas City in 1876 enabled Louis F. Nelson to pursue his education in the ward and high schools, while later he attended Spalding's Business College, from which he was graduated in 1895. He then took a civil service examination and in 1896 was appointed a clerk in the postoffice. He remained there for six years and in 1902 left the office to accept a position with the Whipple-Woods Realty Company, assuming charge of the sales and advertising departments. His association with that firm continued until early in 1905, when he engaged in the real-estate business on his own account under the firm name of the L. F. Nelson Realty Company. He has since conducted a large and profitable general real-estate business, in which he has handled several important additions, including Swope View, Home View, High Acres and Minerva Place, the last named being one of the finest new residential additions to the city. While he has carried on his real-estate operations, Mr. Nelson has noted and improved the opportunity for judicious investments and is now the owner of several valuable pieces of Kansas City real estate, including his residence at No. 808 East Forty-fourth street, where his mother resides with him.

Mr. Nelson is a member of the Kansas City Real Estate Exchange, of the Masonic fraternity and of various social organizations. He likewise belongs to the Republican Club, has been a delegate to various conventions of the party and has served as clerk of elections in the twelfth ward. He belongs to the South Prospect Christian church and is interested in all public and charitable movements, being a liberal donor to the latter. A lover of literature and of music, he has become possessed of a large and attractive library and many of his most pleasant hours are spent in the companionship of the master minds of all ages. While at the high school he was organizer of the Glee club and took a very active part in musical events of the time. He became president of the club and was also a member of the Society of Literature and History and also of the Platonian Society. His manner is one of frank cordiality and geniality and his unfailing courtesy and loyalty to those with whom he is associated in business or social relations has made him very popular.

CELSUS P. MOSS.

Various kinds of business go to make up the aggregate of Kansas City's commercial activity, and the business enterprise of the city is due not to a few but to the combined efforts of many. There are, however, a large number whose peculiar fitness for business control have placed them beyond the vast majority of the world's toilers, and to this class Celsus P. Moss belongs.

He is associated with commercial interests as the president of the Moss Grain Company, which is now conducting extensive trade interests.

Mr. Moss was born in Kingsville, Missouri, August 31, 1839, his parents being Columbus W. and Mary (Doughtitt) Moss, both of whom were natives of North Carolina, where they were reared and married. They belonged to old families of that state, their ancestors being owners of large plantations and many slaves.

Early in the '70s Columbus Moss came north with his family and settled in Kingsville, Missouri, where he was identified with the drug business for a number of years. In 1880 he removed to Kansas City, where he lived retired up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1887. In politics he was a democrat, and while never an aspirant for public office he served for several years as a justice of the peace in Kingsville. He was a college-bred man, being a graduate of the Clemmonsville (N. C.) Academy, and throughout his life was a broad reader and earnest, discriminating student, who became a well informed man, conversing interestingly and fluently upon the general topics of interest involving the country's welfare and individual responsibilities as well. In later years he contributed largely to newspapers, magazines and other publications, and was a fluent, entertaining writer. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and was a man of large influence in his section, his opinions carrying weight among those who knew him, for all respected him for the honesty of his convictions and realized that well developed mental powers gave him a keener insight to questions of vital importance. The death of his wife occurred about 1878, during their residence in Kingsville, Missouri.

Celsus P. Moss was reared in his father's home and pursued his education in the public schools of Kingsville and of Kansas City. He made his entrance into the business world in his eighteenth year, securing a position with the grain firm of French Brothers, in the old Board of Trade building, and under their direction he became thoroughly familiar with the grain trade in every department and detail. He entered the employ of that house as an office boy, and through successive promotions gradually arose to the position of secretary of the firm. In 1895 he severed his connection with the company to engage in business on his own account, organizing at that time the Moss Grain Company, of which he became president and manager. Under his able control the business in the intervening thirteen years has become one of the leading grain interests of Kansas City. The firm annually handles an extensive amount of grain, and the purchases and sales return good profits to the stockholders. In 1898 Mr. Moss secured a membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade, and in 1905 acquired a membership in the Chicago Board of Trade. He is now serving his second term as director of the former, and is one of the best known and influential members. He is also a stockholder and director in the St. Joseph Ice & Manufacturing Company.

In 1891 occurred the marriage of C. P. Moss and Miss Mary S. Miller, of Kingsville, Missouri, and they now have a son and daughter: Clinton French, who is a student in the manual training school at Kansas City; and

Frances Marie, who is attending the Searritt school. The family residence is at No. 407 Jackson avenue.

Mr. Moss votes with the republican party and is an active worker in its ranks, but without desire or ambition for political preferment for himself. He belongs to the Independence Boulevard Christian church and is a member of York Lodge, No. 563, A. F. & A. M.; Orient Chapter, No. 102, R. A. M.; the Consistory of Western Missouri; and Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. The notable features of his career were the persistency of purpose and the unflagging enterprise which he has manifested in his business relations, thereby attaining a measure of success that has won for him the admiration and respect of his fellow citizens. His entire life has been spent in this state and he is one of its loyal and creditable sons, who, though never seeking to figure in public life, has always upheld the political and legal status and advocated its intellectual and moral progress.

OSCAR L. KAEMPF.

Oscar L. Kaempff is the son of the oldest jewelry merchant in Kansas City, in years of continuous connection with the trade, and is now at the head of the oldest jewelry manufacturing establishment of the city. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 18th, 1871. His father, Adolph Kaempff, was a native of Stuttgart, Germany, and in 1840 came to America, settling in Baltimore, Maryland, where he engaged in jewelry manufacture until 1874. That year witnessed his arrival in Kansas City and he was the pioneer in inaugurating a business of this character here. He continued in the manufacture of jewelry at this point until his death, which occurred about sixteen years ago. He was a German of the old school, manufacturing entirely by hand, as had his forefathers through many generations. An excellent artisan and possessing also artistic skill, his productions were such as found a ready sale on the market and brought to him a good patronage so that in the course of years he accumulated a comfortable fortune which he left to his family. He also left to them something of still greater value—an untarnished name and the German characteristics of thrift, energy and contentment. In Baltimore he married Francois Marie Miller, of a family of glassware manufacturers of Paris. She came to America with her parents at the age of fourteen years, the family home being established in Richmond, Virginia. Mrs. Kaempff died two years ago and her grave was made at Mt. Washington. Mr. Kaempff was well known among the early residents of Kansas City and was highly esteemed for his personal worth as well as his commercial integrity. He was liberal in his views, broad minded and independent in action and at all times held to high ideals. In politics he supported men rather than party, while his efforts in behalf of the city and its welfare were of the most practical and helpful nature.

Oscar L. Kaempff was the youngest of four sons, three of whom are living. When three years of age he was brought by his parents to Kansas

City and spent his boyhood days here, acquiring his education in the Humboldt school and the Central high school. Immediately upon completion of his course, he became a factor in the jewelry trade of the city, entering his father's establishment and succeeding to the business upon the father's death in 1892. Thus he has been continuously engaged in jewelry lines for about twenty years and is the oldest merchant in the city in length of service of this character. He has conducted the business along the same lines followed by his father, doing only high grade hand work. He produces jewelry of artistic design and excellent workmanship and finds a ready sale for his output.

Mr. Kaempff is also winning success in other business ventures, being now vice president of the Interstate Brick Company, while for some years he was connected with the Stukenberg Pressed Brick Company. He is also interested to a large extent in mining property in Colorado. He has valuable real-estate holdings in Kansas City and in former years did some building here, thus contributing to the substantial improvement of the city. He still owns the old homestead at 1325 Holmes Street, where he has resided continuously for twenty-seven years.

Mr. Kaempff is a member of the Arts & Crafts Society and is greatly interested in all matters of artistic design, especially bearing upon the jewelry line. In politics he is independent, but in citizenship manifests an unfaltering loyalty to the general good. He belongs to the Independence Boulevard Christian church and has won the favorable regard of his associates in business and in social circles.

J. D. GOLDSBY.

J. D. Goldsby, formerly postmaster of Westport and since the annexation of the suburb to the city, superintendent of the substation of Westport, has made a creditable official record, and there is no better indication of the growth of his section of the city than the rapid increase of the business at the postoffice of which he has charge.

A native of Illinois, he was born in Petersburg in 1859, and continued his education until he became a high-school student there. He was reared upon the home farm, spending his boyhood days with his parents, James B. and Elizabeth (Smith) Goldsby, whose family numbered nine children, three of whom are yet living. He early became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist but, thinking to find other pursuits more congenial, he made his way westward to Garden City, Kansas, when twenty-one years of age. There he resided for a few years and in 1888 came to Kansas City, Missouri. Looking over the situation, he believed that the city was destined for greater things and began dealing in real estate, in which he continued for some time.

Eleven years ago, however, he was appointed postmaster of Westport by President McKinley. It was then a third class office. In 1900 it was

absorbed by the Kansas City office and Mr. Goldsby was made superintendent of the station, which at the time he took charge sent out seven carriers. Today there are fifteen carriers, covering the territory south of Thirty-first street west to Stateline and east to Oak street, with two deliveries daily. Three rural routes also have headquarters here and the business of the office has thus steadily grown and is most capably directed. Since the 1st of July, 1900, the volume of mail handled in this office has increased sixfold.

In 1887, in Garden City, Kansas, occurred the marriage of Mr. Goldsby and Miss Hattie L. Fountain, a native of Troy, New York. They had one child, May, now deceased. For twenty years Mr. Goldsby has been identified with the Knights of Pythias and for fifteen years has been a past chancellor. His fidelity to duty stands as an unquestioned fact in his career and the postal interests of his section of the city are capably administered through the Westport office.

WILLIAM C. STERNBERGER.

William C. Sternberger has for twenty-one years been a resident of Kansas City and for the past thirteen years has been located on Fifteenth street, where he is now conducting a good business in a building which he uses both for a store and residence and which he erected. He came to Kansas City in 1887, and throughout the period of his residence here has been identified with commercial interests. He was born in Detroit, Michigan, April 4, 1867, a son of Valentine Sternberger, who came to this country from Germany when a small boy. The father spent his last days in Detroit, where he died at the age of thirty-six years, in 1873. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Katherine Stork, was born in Detroit and died in 1880, at the age of forty years. They were both Catholic in religious faith.

In their family of seven children William C. Sternberger was the fourth in order of birth. He acquired his education in the Sacred Heart school at Detroit, where he pursued his studies to the age of thirteen years. He was but a lad of six summers at the time of his father's death and was left an orphan at the age of thirteen by the early death of his mother. Seven children survived, the eldest being nineteen years of age and the youngest seven. The family home was not broken up at the mother's death, however, for the children remained together until the youngest began earning his own living. William C. Sternberger was a lad of thirteen when he secured a situation as errand boy in the wholesale cigar store of Theodore Schunemann, working for two dollars per week, which sum went into the family fund. Later he was employed at the Barnum Wire Works until he was eighteen years of age, when the company was burned out. He afterward drove a team for James E. Davis & Company, druggists, of Detroit, and on leaving that position came to Kansas City in 1887.

Here he entered the employ of Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Company, wholesale dry goods dealers, for whom he acted as teamster for eight years.

But he possessed laudable ambition and firm purpose and, desiring to engage in business on his own account, he was at length enabled to carry out his plan as the result of his unfaltering industry and careful expenditure. In 1895 he made his first independent venture in commercial circles by opening a stock of dry goods and shoes at No. 2317 East Fifteenth street. The new undertaking proved successful and he gradually developed a good trade. After nine years he removed to No. 2223 East Fifteenth street and enlarged the business. In 1905 he completed the building which he now occupies as a store and residence. Here he is enjoying a good trade and carries a well selected stock, for which he finds a ready sale.

Mr. Sternberger was married in Kansas City in 1894 to Mary E. Short, a daughter of Nathan Haywood. By a former marriage Mrs. Sternberger had one daughter—Mrs. Carrie B. Buxton, of Kansas City. By this marriage there is one daughter—Adeline, now eleven years of age. William Buxton, the husband of Mrs. Sternberger's daughter, is now associated with our subject in the ownership of the building which the latter occupies.

His political allegiance is given to the democracy, and he takes an active interest in its work, greatly desiring the adoption of its principles, for he believes that they are best calculated to promote good government. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. As the architect of his own fortunes he has builded wisely and well. Thrown upon his own resources at the age of thirteen years, he has bravely fought life's battles and has come off conqueror in the strife.

THEODORE S. CASE, M. D.

The life of Dr. Theodore S. Case was so varied in its activity and so constant in honor that his memory is enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him. For many years he figured as one of the distinguished members of the medical fraternity and as a business man of wide capabilities. While in office he demonstrated his loyalty to the public good and showed himself the champion of all movements and measures that are a matter of civic virtue and of civic pride. His public and private life were alike above reproach and over his record there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

Dr. Case was born in Jackson, Georgia, January 26, 1832, a son of Ermine and Mary Case. The mother died in 1846 when Dr. Case was but fifteen years of age. Both parents were natives of Connecticut, in which state they resided for many years. About 1830 they removed to the south, settling in Jackson, Georgia, where they made their home for about one year, when they returned to the north, becoming residents of Columbus, Ohio. While living in that city Mr. Case engaged in merchandising for several years and also owned a large farm near Columbus, from which he derived a good rental. Retiring from business in later years, he was well known as a capitalist of Columbus, where he resided until 1877, when he



DR. THEODORE S. CASE

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came to Kansas City to be with his sons. Here he lived retired until his death. His capable management of business affairs in later years, his natural ability and his intelligently directed efforts brought him a large measure of success, so that in his later life he was enabled to enjoy all the comforts and advantages that wealth can secure. His death occurred in this city, April 6, 1883. His family numbered four sons: Theodore S.; Oliver, who is engaged in the real-estate business with offices in the Massachusetts building of Kansas City; George, who died in Kansas City; and Ermine, Jr., a very prominent attorney, who died here in 1885.

The removal of the family from the south to Ohio during the early boyhood of Dr. Case enabled him to acquire his education in the excellent public schools of Columbus. Determining upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he attended the Marietta (Ohio) College in order to secure a broad general knowledge that should serve as a foundation for his professional learning. He was graduated from that institution in the class of 1851 and matriculated in the Starling Medical College, of Columbus, wherein he completed the full course, graduating in 1856. Thus qualified for the profession, he located for practice in Kansas City in 1857 and won public recognition in a constantly growing business. Throughout his identification with the medical fraternity he kept in touch with the progress which is continually being made by the practitioners of medicine as research and investigation broaden their knowledge and promote their efficiency. Moreover he maintained the closest conformity to a high standard of professional ethics and discharged his duties with a sense of conscientious obligation. In 1860 and a part of 1861 he was the editor of the *Medical Review of Kansas City*.

Dr. Case was engaged in the general practice of medicine until the breaking out of the Civil war in the spring of 1861, when he enlisted in the Union army as a private in Company C of Van Horn's battalion. A few weeks later he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant of his company and attached and assigned to duty as quartermaster and commissary of subsistence. In June, 1862, he was promoted and commissioned by President Lincoln as captain and assistant quartermaster of United States volunteers. In 1863 he was appointed by Brigadier General Thomas Ewing, Jr., chief quartermaster of the military district of the border and in 1864 by Brigadier General E. B. Brown to the same position in the district of central Missouri. His services during the entire war, while laborious and arduous, were important and valorous and always performed with zeal and fidelity. He received the commendation of the various commanders under whom he served—Brigadier Generals Ewing, Brown and Fisk and Major Generals Pleasanton, Blunt and Rosecrans—and was regarded as one of the most efficient quartermasters in the service. During his term of enlistment he wrote and published a quartermaster's guide, an invaluable manual to quartermasters and commissaries, which received many endorsements from the highest authorities. At the close of the war he resigned from the volunteer service and received from Governor Fletcher under authority of President Lincoln and the war department a commission as quartermaster general of Missouri, with the rank of colonel, a position which he held until July, 1865, when the

military affairs of the state having been virtually settled he again resigned and retired to private life at his home in Kansas City.

Dr. Case gained considerable distinction as a learned and able practitioner of medicine and was also professor of chemistry in the Kansas City Medical College for many years, while for eight years he was the owner and publisher of the *Scientific Review* of this city. A man of resourceful business ability, he also became connected with other interests. His brother Oliver was then engaged in wagon manufacturing in Westport, a section of Kansas City, and Dr. Case assisted him to some extent in the management and control of the business. He also became interested in other enterprises and eventually extended his efforts to different fields so extensively that he was forced to abandon the practice of medicine. He always took an active interest in politics, was a staunch republican and was judge of elections in the third ward for two years. His worth and ability being recognized by his fellow townsmen, he was elected to the office of city treasurer, in which position he served for several years. Appointed to the position of postmaster, he acted in that capacity for twelve years and his administration of the affairs of both offices was marked by the utmost fidelity to duty and by unfaltering allegiance to the trust reposed in him. On his retirement from the position of postmaster he was chosen to the presidency of the Commercial Bank and remained at the head of that strong financial institution for several years. He was likewise president of the Real Estate and Stock Exchange for a number of years and each enterprise with which he was connected felt the stimulus of his cooperation and responded to the unfaltering enterprise and strong business sagacity which he brought to bear in the conduct of the same.

His efforts, however, were not alone confined to business enterprises yielding an individual profit. He was a close student of the signs of the times, of the great issues and questions of the day and of those concerns which affect the general interests of society. He was well known for his broad humanitarian spirit and his interest in his fellowmen was indicated by his service as president of the Provident Association and as president of the Young Men's Christian Association, in which capacity he served for a number of years. He was also connected in other ways with measures and movements for the uplifting of humanity or for the amelioration of the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate.

Dr. Case was married twice. He first wedded Miss Julia Lykins, of Kansas City, to whom he was married in 1858. She was the youngest daughter of Dr. Johnston Lykins, of honored memory, who was mayor of Kansas City in 1854. Mrs. Case died in Kansas City in 1872. There were three children of that union: Mrs. George C. Cowles, now residing in Kansas City; Johnston Lykins, a civil engineer of Mexico; and Ermine Cowles, who is a professor in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. In 1874, in Kansas City, Dr. Case wedded Miss Fidelia O. Wright, of Ohio, a daughter of Henry D. and Mary F. (Prichard) Wright, who were likewise natives of the Buckeye state. In 1867 they removed to Kansas City, then containing a population of only ten thousand. As the years passed Mr. Wright gained a prominent position in business circles here, conducting a wholesale grocery

house for many years, his business being developed in proportion to the growth and commercial prominence of the city. He died December 24, 1907, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years.

The death of Dr. Case occurred very suddenly on the 16th of February, 1900. His activities were so varied, his labors of such signal usefulness and benefit to his fellowmen that his death brought a sense of personal bereavement to those who knew him and his acquaintance was a very wide one. He belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic, to the Sons of the Revolution and to the Loyal Legion and was always interested in military questions and especially in the welfare of those who wore the blue uniform during the dark days of the Civil war. He held membership in the Baptist church, with which Mrs. Case is also identified. He was never absent from the church services and took a most active and helpful interest in the various departments of church work, doing all in his power to promote its growth and extend its influence. He was always tolerant in his opinions, considerate of the rights of others, just and straightforward in his business relations and loyal in his friendships. All with whom he came in contact recognized his many good qualities and gave to him that measure of regard which the world instinctively pays to the man whose success has been worthily achieved and whose prominence is none the less the result of an irreproachable life.

ALGOT R. JACKSON.

Algot R. Jackson, president of the A. R. Jackson Kansas City Show Case Works, has in his business career displayed an aptitude for the successful management of manufacturing interests, controlling and assimilating complex and oftentimes seemingly adverse business conditions and shaping them into unity, resulting in a harmonious whole. A native of Sweden, he was born February 15, 1846, but is of Scotch descent, his ancestors going from Scotland to Sweden with Augustus Adolphus during the thirty years' war, while later several members of the family settled in the latter country, where they became well known as a Swedish family. The father, Algot R. Jackson, spent his entire life in that country.

His son and namesake, reared at home, acquired his education in the public schools but his advantages in that direction were somewhat limited, owing to the poor circumstances of the family. As early as his eleventh year he entered upon an apprenticeship to the cabinet maker's trade, completing his full term of indenture, and in 1865 took up a seafaring life and for two years followed the sea. On the 11th of September, 1867, he landed at New York city but did not tarry on the eastern coast. Making his way directly to Chicago, he there remained until the fall of 1868, at which time a number of Scandinavians formed a corporation to establish a Scandinavian settlement in the west and Mr. Jackson was one of fifty men who formed the vanguard for this settlement. They were incorporated as the Scandinavian Agricultural Association and they acquired extensive lands in north-

western Kansas from the government, comprising all of Republic county and portions of contiguous counties. They founded the town of Scandia and began the development of that district. The company owned altogether fifty horses and the necessary wagons and the government furnished them with Spencer carbines to protect themselves against the Indians, with whom they had frequent brushes but never lost but one man. The first winter there was a severe one and as their living quarters were of the most primitive kind, they suffered much because of the inclement weather and the scarcity of food. When the temporary shed in which the horses were stabled broke down one night and the leg of one of the horses was thereby fractured, he was promptly killed and salted down for food.

Mr. Jackson did not remain with the colony after the first season but in January, 1869, came to Kansas City and being without funds quickly took up any work that offered in order to provide for his own support. He chopped wood where the Union depot now stands and at that time sycamore trees covered the site of the building of the Fort Scott Railroad. Mr. Jackson cut timber there and also engaged in breaking stones used in the construction of the Hannibal bridge. Later he secured work at the carpenter's trade and in the winter of 1869-70 he secured employment with an old German who was then engaged in the manufacture of show cases. This was his initial step into his present prominent and enviable position in the business world. He continued with his employer until 1873, when the house failed and Mr. Jackson purchased the business, having previously saved a sufficient sum from his earnings. He was originally located at Tenth and Baltimore streets but removed to Second and Main streets in the old German building.

Mr. Jackson, on becoming proprietor, removed the works to No. 222 Main street, where he carried on the business until 1879. He then erected a new shop at Nineteenth and Cherry streets, which he occupied until 1883, when he sold that property and bought at the corner of Fourth and Broadway. The following year he removed to No. 13 East Third street and in 1890 removed to his present location at the corner of Third and Holmes streets, having purchased twenty-five feet of ground fronting on Holmes, in 1873. After removing there he bought through to Cherry street and he now owns one hundred and twenty feet on Cherry and fifty on Holmes. The business has grown to one of extensive proportions, being the largest of its kind west of St. Louis, employment being furnished to seventy men. They have doubled the capacity of the plant and yet are unable to take care of the trade. They have not employed traveling salesmen for they find that they now have more orders than they can well attend to. This is due to the fact that their output is all that it is represented and the excellence of the product secures a ready sale on the market. Moreover, the business methods of the house are unassailable from the standpoint of reliability and enterprise.

In 1871 Mr. Jackson was married to Miss Hannah Johnson, a native of Sweden, who came direct from that country to Kansas City in 1869. Of their six children, four are yet living, namely: Amy Virginia, who is at

home; Henry Walter, secretary of the A. R. Jackson Kansas City Show Case Works; Carl Andrew, who is a practicing physician of Kansas City, and is also acting as health officer; and Algot N., who is also associated with his father in business, acting as vice president of the company. The wife and mother died in September, 1904, and her death was the occasion of deep regret to many friends as well as her immediate family. Mr. Jackson votes with the republican party and is a member of Kansas City Lodge, No. 1, K. P. He also belongs to the Wyandotte Lodge, No. 33, I. O. O. F. and is a member of the First Swedish Baptist church. For almost forty years a resident of Kansas City, he has witnessed its development from villagehood to a center of large trade and industrial interests and his own commercial affairs have kept pace with its progress, so that he is now at the head of an important productive industry here.

PETER CLAUSON FIELDING.

Peter Clauson Fielding is conducting a successful business as a contractor, but all days in his career have not been equally bright. At times there have been before him almost insurmountable difficulties, but an unfaltering persistency of purpose and ready resource have at length enabled him to overthrow the obstacles in his path and in recent years he has conducted a prosperous business in contracting lines. His birth occurred upon a farm in Center county, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1846.

His father, L. C. Fielding, was a civil engineer in the employ of different railroad companies. A native of Scotland, he came to the United States as a young man and was afterward called to Europe to superintend the construction of a railroad from Hamburg, Germany, to Copenhagen, Denmark. This work occupied several years but he died before its completion, passing away in 1851, at the age of thirty-two years. His wife bore the maiden name of Hannah Christina Holmes Peterson and was born in Schleswig-Holstein. She and her son Peter accompanied the husband and father to Europe and Mrs. Fielding also died there.

Peter C. Fielding is the only child who reached adult age but two others died in infancy. He was but a lad of five years when his father's death occurred and later he pursued his education in the schools of Germany and Denmark and learned the languages of both countries. He returned to the United States in 1867, at the age of twenty years, landing at Quebec. He had friends at Des Moines, Iowa, and this fact influenced him to come to the middle west. He had studied engineering under his father's successor on the construction of the railroad from Hamburg to Copenhagen and after his return from his native land was civil engineer on the construction of the Rock Island Railroad from Des Moines to Council Bluffs. He withdrew from that field of activity to take up contracting, taking subcontracts for grading a railroad between Des Moines and Fort Dodge. Subsequently he was employed in a similar capacity in connection with construction work on

the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific, and other railroads.

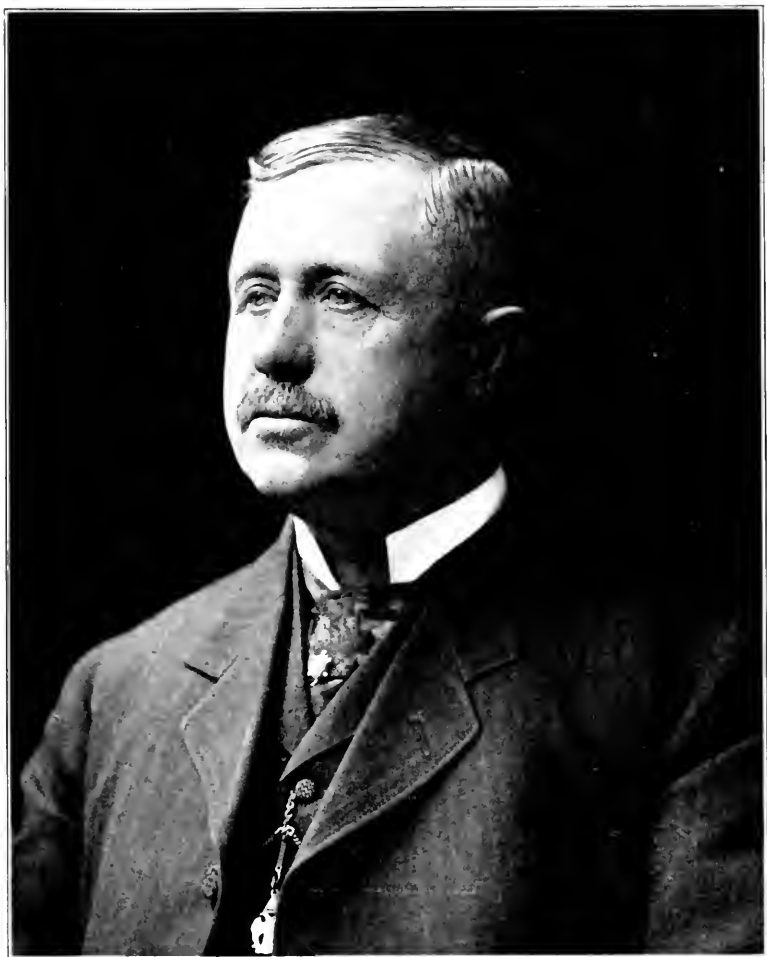
Mr. Fielding located permanently in Kansas City about 1873. He had several times visited the city and on the occasion of his first visit was a guest at the Hopkins Hotel by the levee, one of the old time hostleries of the city. He has for years been doing all kinds of grading, and while he is now prosperous, there have been times when disaster came to him. On one occasion he graded under contract ten miles of road in Texas, for which he never received a cent, and this caused his financial failure, for he had paid his men and met all of the expenses of the work. He returned to Kansas City and with a courageous spirit faced the situation. Willing to take anything which he could find to do, he accepted a position as night clerk at the old Coates House and spent five years in that hotel, after which his economy and industry made it possible for him to engage once more in contracting.

Mr. Fielding was married in Kansas City at the old Coates House, January 1, 1873, to Miss Sarah Della Phillips, who was born in Lockport, New York, while her people were from Center county, Pennsylvania. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Fielding have been born two children, John C., at home; and Annie C., the wife of John J. Curran, of Black Wolf, Kansas.

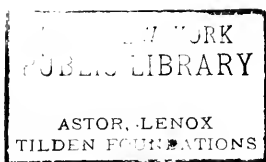
Mr. Fielding is a member of the Lutheran church and of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, while in politics he is a democrat, with independent tendency. He has erected several homes in Kansas City, including the one which he now occupies. He belongs to the Old Settlers' Association, having for thirty-five years made his home here. He deserves much credit for what he has accomplished in life, for he not only started out empty-handed at the outset of his career but was again, through the unreliability of others, obliged to face the world without financial resources. He displayed strong purpose and untiring energy in working his way upward and deserves all of the praise which is indicated in the term "a self-made man."

ALLEN J. DEAN.

Allen J. Dean is well known in Kansas City as a member of the firm of Dean Brothers, conducting the Baltimore, which, by reason of the recent changes and improvements made, is today the finest hotel in the west. Born in Sherman, New York, on the 11th of January, 1854, Allen J. Dean is a son of Jerome J. and Adeline N. (Kipp) Dean. The father, a banker and hotel man and a native of the Empire State, died a quarter of a century ago. The mother, a native of Sherman, New York, is also deceased. Her father, Benjamin Kipp, with his brother-in-law, Elijah Miller, purchased from the Holland Land Company the tract which is the present site of Sherman and built there the first gristmill and sawmill in that vicinity. The paternal grandfather, Kyler Dean, arrived there shortly afterward and built the first tannery at that place.



A. J. DEAN



Allen J. Dean was educated in the public schools of Sherman and when but fifteen years of age entered upon an apprenticeship to the harnessmaking and carriage-trimming trades, which he followed for ten years. When a young man of twenty-five he succeeded his father in the hotel business and in this line of activity attained success and prominence that make him one of the best known hotel proprietors of the country. He also became largely interested in financial institutions in his native city and for ten years prior to his removal to the west was president of the State Bank of Sherman, of which he had been an organizer. After locating permanently in Kansas City, however, he disposed of his banking interests in Sherman to a brother of the late Hon. Judge Amos Thayer, of St. Louis.

Mr. Dean arrived in Kansas City ten years ago and with a brother, D. J. Dean, took charge of the Hotel Savoy, which they conducted until 1901. In the meantime the Baltimore Hotel had been built for them by Bernard Corrigan and was opened on the 11th of June, 1899. It has always maintained a reputation as one of the finest hotels of the west and by reason of recent changes and improvements is now unsurpassed in this section of the country. It has six hundred rooms and in the building and recent improvements represents a total expenditure of a million and a half dollars. The Dean brothers have a lease on this house until 1920. In September, 1903, they also secured the Midland Hotel, an old established house, which for many years had been the leading hostelry of the city previous to the building of the Baltimore. During the past ten years they have also conducted prominent hotels in St. Joseph, Missouri; Pittsburg, Kansas; Mt. Mena, Arkansas; and Port Arthur, Texas; and are at present proprietors of the Baltimore and Midland Hotels, of Kansas City, and the Hotel Connor, of Joplin, Missouri, which they opened on the 1st of February, 1908. In the various cities in which their business interests have been carried on they have ever maintained the highest class hostelries of the place and their success in this line has won them a wide and enviable reputation in hotel circles. They are continually seeking out and adopting new methods for the improvement of the service, aiming always at the highest standards and meeting competition in a rivalry of merit rather than in a war of prices.

In 1905 A. J. Dean, associated with his brother D. J. Dean, organized the Dean Brothers Realty Company, now owning a number of valuable business properties in Kansas City, beside being interested to some extent in other local enterprises. He is the eldest of a family of three sons, all of whom came west and engaged in the hotel business, O. K. Dean, being the owner of a hotel at Pittsburg, Kansas.

Mr. Dean has not allowed private interests to exclude his active participation in matters of public moment and import. In 1905 he was appointed a member of the park board and is now serving for the second term in that capacity. His endorsement has been an element in public progress along other lines, for his opinions carry weight and constitute an influential factor. He votes with the democracy and is a member of all of the local Masonic bodies, attaining the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. In the more direct line of his business interests he is connected with the Hotel Men's

Mutual Benefit Association, and an ex-president of the Kansas & Missouri Hotel Men's Association. He likewise belongs to the Commercial Club and the Evanston Golf Club and attends the Independence Avenue Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Dean was married at Sherman, New York, on the 19th of June, 1875, to Miss Frank, daughter of George Relf, a prominent and early settler of Chautauqua county, New York, and they have one daughter, Corine, now fourteen years of age.

Such, in brief, is the life history of one who has attained distinction and success in his chosen field of labor. Faithfulness to duty and strict adherence to a fixed purpose in life will do more to advance a man's interests than wealth or advantageous circumstances—a truth which is manifest in the record of Mr. Dean. From the beginning of his hotel experiences he has made it his object to maintain the highest standards in hotel life until his name has become a synonym for the best possible service obtainable in public entertainment of this character.

ALGOT N. JACKSON.

Algot N. Jackson, who is vice president of the A. R. Jackson Kansas City Show Case Works Company, was here born at the corner of Third and Main streets on the 16th of February, 1879, and is a son of Algot R. Jackson, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. The city is well represented in its manufacturing interests by men who were born and reared here, and who while growing to manhood in the midst of evil temptations and influences common to the cities, have maintained the dignity and purity of their character and attained to an excellent standing in their chosen field of labor.

Such a one is Mr. Jackson, who, reared at home, acquired a public-school education and at the age of sixteen years entered his father's factory and from the time of his apprenticeship has worked his way steadily upward, constantly increasing his efficiency and capability. Under the thorough guidance of his father he mastered every detail of the business and was well qualified to become a factor in its control when in 1902 the company was incorporated as the A. R. Jackson Kansas City Show Case Works Company. On that occasion he became vice president, which is his present official connection therewith. The business has since steadily developed until now employment is furnished to seventy men in the factory and the plant is equipped with all modern machinery, while the trade is unequalled in importance and extent west of St. Louis.

In 1905 Mr. Jackson was married to Miss Hattye C. Olson, a native of Kansas City, who in her childhood days used as a playground the corner on which now stands the Jones Dry Goods Company. Her father, Mathias Olson, now deceased, was a veteran of the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have but one child, Algot Richard, born March 23, 1907.

Mr. Jackson is a republican in his political views and fraternally is connected with Temple Lodge, No. 299, A. F. & A. M., and Orient Chapter, No. 102, R. A. M. He is one of the prominent young business men of his native city, well meriting the regard in which he is held and the financial success to which he has attained.

CHARLES B. NORRIS.

Charles B. Norris, who was well known in Kansas City where he had many friends who deeply regretted his loss when in 1901 he was called to his final rest, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, August 3, 1833. His parents were William J., and Sarah (Stone) Norris, also natives of Bourbon county. The father, who largely engaged in speculation, removed with his family to Missouri in 1834, settling in Jackson county near Independence. He was a representative of one of the old and prominent southern families. On coming to this state he purchased land and also engaged in loaning money and in speculating. About 1838 he removed to Platt county, Nebraska, where he continued in the same lines of business and eventually he took up his abode in Topeka, Kansas, where he continued to loan money and speculate until his death. He was twice married, his second union being with Miss Perry, of Platt county. By his first marriage he had two children, Charles B. and Victoria, while the children of his second marriage were Sally, May and Jessie.

Charles B. Norris was born while his mother was visiting at her old home in Kentucky. The Norris family like many other southern families, lost nearly everything during the Civil war. Educated in the public schools and in the Missouri State University, Charles B. Norris was reared upon his father's farm in Platt county. He came of a family with strong sympathies with the south at the time of the war and joined Price's army. He was at that time residing in Buchanan county, Missouri, and he became the captain of the Buchanan County Rangers, a company which was attached to the command of General Price. After the battle of Lexington this organization disbanded. Mr. Norris was for a time held as a prisoner of war at St. Louis.

After the war he studied medicine but did not complete his course. He then became a freighter across the plains over the Santa Fe trail and when he abandoned that pursuit he turned his attention to merchandising. Subsequently he became an oculist and engaged in the practice of his profession in Tennessee, but later returned to Missouri, where he followed various business interests. In 1886 he took up his abode at Kansas City, where his remaining days were passed, and during the fifteen years of his residence here he became widely and favorably known.

In St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1853, Mr. Norris was married to Miss Martha C. Barnett, also a representative of one of the old families of the best southern blood. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Norris were born six children: William R., of Kansas City, who married Miss DeFross; Linnie M., the wife of C. J.

Cease, of Kansas City; Victoria H.; Martha S., the wife of G. G. Lee; Ida, the wife of G. Evans, and F. Howard, at home. Mrs. Norris was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1837, and was six years of age when her father removed to Pike county, Missouri. He followed merchandising in the little town of Prairieville, carrying on a business there until his death in 1859. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Brown. Mrs. Norris is one of the typical southern ladies of the old school, of kindly disposition and unfailing courtesy. Her salient qualities are such as not only win her the respect but the love of those with whom she comes in contact.

Mr. Norris gave his political support to the democratic party and was unfaltering in his allegiance to its principles. In religious faith he was an Episcopalian and his life in its varied relations was honorable and upright. He was largely familiar with the early history of Missouri and he and his wife crossed the state on the first railroad train which made the trip from the eastern to the western border. He lived to witness much of the growth of the state and see Kansas City develop from a mere hamlet into a city of large proportions and metropolitan enterprises. As the years passed he bore his share in the work of public improvement and in his business kept pace with the development which followed the old freighting days and made Missouri one of the leading states of the Union.

EMIL BENNESH DAVISON.

("Ad-Man-Davison.")

The name of Emil Bennesh Davison is well known in business circles throughout the entire country and is not unknown even abroad. The development of commercial publicity in recent years has brought the advertising man to the front. He is a necessary factor in the promotion of the country's commercial, industrial and financial interests. In this work Mr. Davison has carved for himself a unique place. His originality of expression, ingenuity and spirit of initiative have gained for him a position among the world's most successful commercial writers. He brings to bear sound judgment and foresight with keen discrimination of a broad and cultured mind.

He was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, November 26th, 1877. His father, Samuel Davison, was a native of Berlin, Germany, a graduate of Heidelberg University, and son of an officer in the German army. Samuel Davison was endowed with a strong intellectuality and came to America soon after leaving his university. He was engaged in prominent financial and commercial enterprises in Baltimore, Maryland, where he met and married Miss Caroline Fox (mother of Emil Bennesh Davison), a native of Baltimore, and only child of the late Lewis Fox and Elizabeth Stern Fox. Lewis Fox was widely known in the east as a philanthropist and man of affairs. Miss Caroline Fox was distinguished for her grace of character and great beauty, even in Baltimore, a city noted for its beautiful women. Her mother, who was Elizabeth Stern of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, was a sister

of Bennesh Stern, who was in the German diplomatic service under Emperor Frederick, and who, on the occasion of some court festivity, presented him with a ring from his own royal hand as a mark of distinguished favor.

Emil Bennesh Davison is the fourth of a family of five children, all of whom are now living. His younger brother, Harry Carroll Davison, is associated with him in business. Mr. Davison spent his boyhood in Baltimore and was educated in the Baltimore public schools and by private tutors. The family homestead still stands on Baltimore avenue, Baltimore, adjacent to the historic Patterson park. His first serious efforts at making a place in the world for himself were in the office of the late Judge William C. Jones, of St. Louis, Missouri, one of the west's most prominent jurists. Here Mr. Davidson acquired a good knowledge of the principles of law and a mastery of the English language. He was afterward connected with the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, St. Louis, in a confidential capacity, and after three years of financial education, he accepted the cashiership of the Fidelity & Casualty Company. Here he remained until October, 1901, when he came to Kansas City and established himself as "The Ad-Man." His ability to produce forceful advertising copy soon brought him the consideration of western business men, and his many full-page advertisements in the *Kansas City Star*, exploiting his methods, attracted widespread attention and an ever increasing clientage. An artistic temperament and a keenly analytic mind have given his work a combination of practicability and originality that has made it most effective.

In September, 1905, he associated with himself his brother, H. C. Davison, as assistant, and together they enjoy the satisfaction of having conducted some of the largest and most successful advertising campaigns of the past few years. Besides his advertising interests, he is connected with western industrial enterprises of prominence. He is a member of one of the prominent Kansas City clubs and takes a deep interest in all civic affairs, enjoying the popularity of a wide circle of acquaintances.

II. ROBERT ENNIS.

The subject of our sketch is a son of Thomas and Annie (Menown) Ennis and was born in Ireland, in November, 1870. His ancestors originally came from the west coast of Scotland, settling in the north of Ireland, where for many generations they have been closely connected with the Emerald isle.

Believing that this country offered better business opportunities and that advancement came more quickly here, he came to Kansas City in his seventeenth year. He certainly has not been disappointed in his anticipations.

For ten years he was with the Kansas City, Missouri, Gas Company and since 1899 has been engaged in the real-estate business. His large success in the real-estate line has demonstrated his keen business acumen and has won for him a clientele that promises even greater success in the future.

Mr. Ennis is a member of the Kansas City Club, the Knife & Fork Club, and the Kansas City Athletic Club, and takes an active part in all matters pertaining to the welfare of Kansas City.

PHILIP SHERIDAN BROWN, JR.

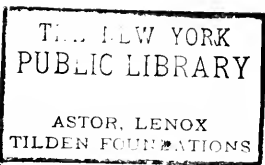
Philip Sheridan Brown, better known as P. S. Brown, Jr., the senior member of the firm of Brown & Mann, real-estate, loans and insurance, of Kansas City, was born on Christmas day of 1866 at the old family residence here on Walnut street near Sixth street. His father was Philip Shelley Brown and his mother Julia A. (Shaffer) Brown, of whom mention is made above. The son was educated in the public schools, passing through successive grades to his graduation from what is now the Central high school in May, 1883. The following year he engaged in the real-estate and fire insurance business on his own account, although but eighteen years of age, and has since continued in this line, being now senior member of the firm of Brown & Mann, which occupies a foremost place in real-estate and insurance circles of the city. The operations of the firm are extensive and the business which has been developed is now represented by a large figure annually.

Since his school days P. S. Brown, Jr., has been active in local political circles and in public affairs of Kansas City. Even before he attained his majority he had held a number of minor political offices by appointment and in 1894 he was elected to the lower house of the city council from the eighth ward. Upon the expiration of his two years' term of service in 1896, he was elected to the upper house of that body, in which he served until 1900. He made a strong fight in the council in 1895 in favor of competing gas companies and the contest resulted in the reduction of gas rates from a dollar and sixty cents to one dollar per thousand, also securing to Kansas City the first payment to the city by any public-service corporation of a percentage of its gross receipts. He was also one of the compilers of the revision of ordinances and city charter of 1898, which embodied three years' labor. He likewise served on the public improvement committee and the finance committee during his entire connection with the city council. These two committees are regarded as the most important of the council and in connection with his service on the two he was called upon to aid in the decision of almost every question of great importance in municipal affairs. He was also a member of the park committee of the council and thereby in a legislative capacity was one of the pioneer promoters of the present fine system of parks and boulevards, of which Kansas City is justly proud.

In 1900 Mr. Brown was nominated for mayor on the republican ticket but was defeated with the entire ticket at the ensuing election. In 1904 he was appointed to membership on the board of public works and also on the board of water commissioners, and held those offices until the spring of 1908, thus covering ten years of public and municipal service. While he was acting on the board of water commissioners there were instituted and carried through



PHILIP S. BROWN, JR.



the greatest improvements that have ever been made in that connection, meaning practically the rehabilitation of the city plant. Mr. Brown has been active during much of the time in the republican organization of the state, serving from 1900 until 1902 as a member of the executive committee of the republican state committee and from 1904 until 1908 as a member of the republican state committee from the fifth congressional district. During the Roosevelt campaign from 1904 until 1906 he was chairman of the republican committee of the fifth congressional district and chairman of the Jackson county central committee.

Mr. Brown was married August 13, 1908, to Edith Augusta Wolf, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wolf, of Kansas City.

Mr. Brown is an active member of the Commercial Club and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He belongs to the First Presbyterian church. As the years have passed he has become personally interested to a large extent in Kansas City real-estate and has one of the leading insurance businesses of the city. He is a man whose interests are centered more in the welfare of his city than in his private affairs and he has made a close study of the conditions which are of vital importance to the community, lending his aid and influence to many measures which have been of the utmost benefit in promoting public progress or upholding the political or legal status.

LEROY EDWARD CURRY.

LeRoy Edward Curry, now deceased, was born in Logan county, West Virginia, December 29, 1824, and was a representative of one of the old families of that state, in whose honor the village of Curry in Lincoln county was named. His father, Robert Curry, was a brick and stone mason, and the same pursuit was followed by the grandfather, who came from Ireland to the new world and was thus the founder of the family in America. Robert Curry served as a fifer in the war of 1812. About 1830 he removed westward to Indiana with his wife and family, settling on a farm near Logansport, and he afterward worked at different places in the middle west while his five boys carried on the farm. In 1841 the family came to Iowa, settling on the present site of Oskaloosa, in Mahaska county. Robert Curry laid out that town, but died about two years after his removal there. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Katherine Chambers, was also a native of Virginia and she died a year or two after the removal to Indiana. Mr. Curry then married again, his second union being with Mrs. Rebecca Newhouse, nee Kitchen. Both of the parents of our subject were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Their family numbered eight children: Elizabeth, who became the wife of Washington McGruder and died in Hancock county, Indiana, in 1888; John, who married Margaret Meek, and died in Green county, Indiana; Emily, who became Mrs. E. Reeves, and died in Oskaloosa, Iowa; Robert, who was a captain in the Civil war, his death occurring while in Indianap-

olis, Indiana; LeRoy, of this review; Jacob, who married Rachel Morgan and died in Macomb, Illinois; Annie, who became the wife of Lorenzo Roberts and died near Eddyville, Iowa; and William, who married Rhoda Randolph, and died near Bosworth, Missouri. The father of this family by his second marriage had three children: James Marion, George and Eli.

LeRoy E. Curry was but a mere boy when his parents removed to Indiana, casting in their lot with the early settlers there. He attended the common schools, was reared as a farmer boy, afterward served an apprenticeship to the mason's trade in Iowa with his father. He erected many homes in Iowa and one of his larger contracts was taken as superintendent of the erection of the Ladies' Seminary at Liberty, Missouri.

Mr. Curry was married twice. On the 3d of September, 1847, he wedded Rebecca Morton, the sister of his brother Jacob's wife. Unto them were born four children: Jane, now the wife of Albert Mackin, of Clay county, Missouri; Frances, the wife of Walter Carpenter, of Clay county; Alonzo E., who married Minerva Crockett and is a merchant of Kansas City; and Alvira, who died in infancy. The mother of these children passed away in 1855, and Mr. Curry was married, at Oskaloosa on the 20th of April, 1856, to Amanda Williams, who resided near that city. She was born August 4, 1833, near Terre Haute, Indiana, and in 1841 her parents removed to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where she grew to womanhood in a neighborhood in which the Indians were still frequent visitors. She pursued her education in a log schoolhouse, seated with slab benches, while the light came through greased paper windows. Her father, Thomas Williams, was born in Virginia in 1807 and when a young man removed to Indiana, where he engaged in teaching and also followed farming. He died near Oskaloosa, where he had gone on business, but was making his home near Paola, Kansas. He had lost his father when young and was reared by an uncle. In 1822 he married Annie Chenowith, who was born in Pike county, Ohio, and died at their home near Paola, Kansas, in 1884. She was a daughter of John Chenowith, who married a daughter of Calvert, the third Lord Baltimore. This John Chenowith came to America from Wales and was a nobleman in his native land. He was born in 1652 and crossed the Atlantic in 1680.

The children of Thomas Williams were as follows: Mary, born in 1828, who became the wife of Thomas Johnson and after his death married Joseph Black. She died near Paola, Kansas, in 1900. Martha became the wife of Robert Kennedy and resides near Terre Haute, Indiana. Mrs. Curry is the youngest of the family. William C. wedded Mary Olney and died in the vicinity of Oskaloosa, Kansas. James B. was married to Jane Lane and after her death was married near Paola, Kansas, to Sallie Rochester, at Denver, Colorado. He married his third wife and now resides at Idaho Springs, that state. John Buskirk, who was a member of the Thirty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, was killed at Helena, Arkansas, while carrying water to his comrades in battle. Isabella became the wife of Milton Hadley and died at Centropolis, Kansas. Ferdinand C. married Kate Austin and afterward married Lucy Woodfield.

In 1865 Mr. Curry removed to a farm in Clay county, Missouri, where he continued to work at his trade for forty years, or until August, 1905, when he sold and removed to Kansas City, there making his home with a daughter, Mrs. E. L. Salmon. He died here, December 24, 1907, and is still survived by his second wife. He was a member of the Christian church and in his daily life exemplified his religious faith by his close adherence to the teachings of the church. He was a kind, generous, home-loving man, and all who knew him esteemed him for his many excellent traits of heart and mind. Of fine physique, he was nearly six feet in height and weighed almost two hundred pounds. At his death, although eighty-three years of age, he could read without glasses. His voice was resonant and deep, and his countenance was one that indicated the principles that governed his life and always commanded for him respect and attention. Although his educational advantages in youth were somewhat limited, by reading, study and observation he had kept abreast of the times and could intelligently discuss any question of the day. In politics he was a lifelong democrat, but the honors and emoluments of office had no attraction for him.

Mr. Curry had one child by his second marriage, Ida May, who was born in Oskaloosa, Iowa, May 4, 1862. She pursued her education in the public schools there and taught in the country schools. She was also a teacher of piano at Liberty and Birmingham, Missouri, and also near Lemars, this state. She was married in the Walnut Grove church, near Liberty, June 29, 1887, to Edward Lavelette Salmon, who is now one of the well known residents of Kansas City, being president of the Kansas City Furnace Company, having gained a creditable place in business circles. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Salmon have been born four children: Elaine, born June 19, 1889; Royal, born July 16, 1891; Jewel, born July 20, 1900; and Edward L., born April 2, 1906. Both Mr. and Mrs. Salmon are well known socially and have many warm friends in Kansas City.

HENRY W. JACKSON.

That the A. R. Jackson Kansas City Show Case Works Company is officered by men of ability and enterprise, is indicated by its constantly developing success. He of whom we write is secretary of the company and is one of the city's native sons, born August 10, 1875, at the family home of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Jackson, at the corner of Third and Main streets. At the usual age he became a public-school student and at the age of fifteen began working in his father's factory, where he acquainted himself with the business in principle and detail. On the incorporation of the company in 1902 he became one of its members and has since been active in the management and control of the business as its secretary.

Henry W. Jackson is well known in fraternal circles, belonging to Temple Lodge, No. 299, A. F. & A. M.; Orient Chapter, No. 102, R. A. M.; and Vasa Tent, No. 35, K. O. T. M. He also belongs to the Swedish Baptist church

and gives his political allegiance to the republican party, being in hearty sympathy with its principles and purposes

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Jackson was married September 1, 1905, to Miss Ruth Helm, of San Francisco, California. That many of his staunchest friends are those who have known him from his boyhood days to the present is an indication that his has been an upright and commendable record.

RALPH E. STOUT.

A spirit of marked enterprise has gained for Ralph E. Stout recognition as one of the prominent representatives of journalism in Kansas City and in fact he is well known in the west as managing editor of the Kansas City Star. He was born in Adrian, Michigan, his parents being Jared C. and Martha (Montgomery) Stout, who were likewise natives of the Wolverine state. The father was a railroad painter and removed to Kansas to work for the Kansas Pacific Railroad when the system was being established through that state. The family numbered three children, of whom two are living, the other being Helen, now of Kansas City.

The elder is Ralph E. Stout of this review. He spent the greater part of his youth in Wyandotte county, Kansas, his preliminary public-school education being supplemented by study in the University of Kansas. When a young man he turned his attention to newspaper work, being first connected with the Journal at Lawrence, Kansas, and in 1886 he came to Kansas City as reporter. In 1892 he became a city editor on the Kansas City Star and since 1905 has occupied the position of managing editor.

In 1898, in Topeka, Kansas, Mr. Stout was married to Miss Mary McCabe, a daughter of Arthur McCabe, of Topeka, and they have two children, Martha and David. Mr. Stout is a member of the Kansas City Club and of the Country Club, and is well known as a foremost representative of all that is progressive in journalism.

The Kansas City Star came into existence September 18, 1888. It constituted four small pages of six narrow columns each and the price was two cents per copy and ten cents per week. The established morning papers at that time sold for five cents and in that day pennies were few west of the Mississippi, so the Star purchased and brought to Kansas City a barrel or two of new pennies fresh from the mint and advertised the fact. Back of the enterprise was a man of progressive American spirit and the young journal developed with the rapid growth which has been characteristic of the upbuilding of the west. After a brief period it was not only issuing one edition daily but was putting out both evening and morning and Sunday and weekly editions printed by five great quadruple, perfecting presses and one huge octuple, consuming each day thirty-eight tons of paper made expressly for it in its own paper mill. The choice of Kansas City as a home for the Star was made after a careful investigation of the advantages of the western cities from St. Louis to San Francisco but its promoters became convinced that

Kansas City offered the best field and by the 18th of September, 1880, three thousand subscribers had been secured by advanced solicitors and were enrolled as patrons on the circulation list of the paper before its publication was begun in a little upstairs office at Nos. 407-09 Delaware street. The established morning papers assumed toward the new venture a most kindly patronizing attitude, terming it the "Twilight Twinkler." At the beginning of the second month the Star announced that it had more readers than any other paper in Kansas and argued that it was the best medium of advertising. On the 1st of February, 1881, the first sworn statement of circulation was made—four thousand one hundred and fifty-one copies per day. A month later—on the 12th of March—a removal was made to No. 14 West Fifth street on the ground floor, the National Associated Press news report was secured and a contract was made with the Times to do the press work.

The paper has always been very active in promoting the welfare of the community and has been the first to start the agitation resulting in more reforms than any other paper. The Star demanded good gas, beginning its campaign with an editorial to be published, headed "A Word to the Gas Company—and 'Let There Be Light.'" The paper also began an anti mud crusade and pleaded for additional protection against fire. In fact the Star has always been prominent in advocating municipal reform and progress.

With its birth the Star began a struggle for public parks. It has ever been a defender of public honor and good order. The first political candidate that the Star espoused was Colonel R. T. Van Horn, editor of the Kansas City Journal, advocating his candidacy for congress. At the end of the first year the circulation had reached seven thousand eight hundred and twenty. The first Sunday issue of the Star appeared April 29, 1894, and since that time the paper has grown to be the greatest of all the journals in Kansas City in its circulation, while the success of the business is indicated by the fact that a fine office and press room has been erected at Eleventh street and Grand avenue. The circulation has increased until the daily output of the morning edition is one hundred and thirty-nine thousand, one hundred and sixteen, while the number has reached one hundred and forty-one thousand, five hundred and eighty-five in the paid circulation of the evening edition.

WILLIAM STANSBURY WOODS.

William Stansbury Woods, since 1904 president of the Woods, Waller & Holtz Realty Company, one of the leading real-estate and insurance firms of Kansas City, was born July 4, 1855, in Weston, Platte county, Missouri, a son of Washington T. and Nannie E. (McKinney) Woods. He attended high school and also the Normal School at Leavenworth, Kansas, and later continued his studies at the McLaughlin Business College. Thus well qualified for the active and responsible duties of life he accepted a position as bookkeeper with the firm of Keith & Henry, coal dealers. His ability winning

him recognition in successive promotions, he was for ten years secretary and treasurer for the Keith & Perry Coal Company, now the Central Coal & Coke Company. He was from 1878 until 1889 in the coal business, from 1889 until 1904 in the real-estate and loan business, and from 1904 to the present time in the real-estate and insurance business. After severing his connection with the Keith & Perry Coal Company he became in 1890 president of the Whipple-Woods Realty Company but disposed of his interest in that connection in 1905 to become vice president of the Kansas City Real Estate Exchange. One year later he organized the Woods, Waller & Holtz Realty Company, of which he was president until April 1, 1908, when he resigned that position to take the management of the real-estate, loan, insurance and rental business of the Pioneer Trust Company and to become one of its board of directors, which is his present connection. For seventeen years a representative of real-estate interests in Kansas City, he is one of the best informed men concerning property values, the possibilities for purchase and sale and the probabilities of the rise or diminution in value of realty throughout the city. He has made of his business a close study, and his unfaltering application, enterprising spirit and determined manner have constituted the basis of his success, which is most desirable.

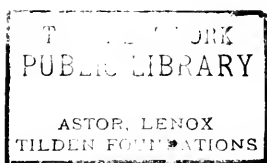
On the 11th of May, 1883, Mr. Woods was married in Kansas City to Miss Mattie Cary, a daughter of Judge Lucius Cary, and they now have a son and two daughters, William Clay, Martha E. and Lucia C. The family attend the Methodist church, south, of which Mr. Woods is a helpful member. He also belongs to the Knife & Fork Club, the Noon Day Club, and the Commercial Club, while his political allegiance is given to the democracy. Aside from what he has done for the city in its public interests he has contributed to its progress in other ways and at all times is the champion of progressive measures.

JUDGE FREDERICK W. GIFFORD.

Judge Frederick W. Gifford, an attorney of the Kansas City bar, was born March 8, 1858, near Paris, Kentucky. The family is of English origin and the grandfather was Asa Gifford, one of the pioneers of western New York, settling in Wyoming county. He was a native of that state, born in 1791. The son, William Henry Gifford, was a merchant in the east and, removing to Wisconsin, located at Cottage Grove, near Madison, in the fall of 1858. The following year he crossed the plains to California by way of Fort Omaha, making the journey with a mule train, and after four years spent in the mining districts of that state returned in 1863. When he had again reached Wisconsin he offered his services to the government as a soldier of the Civil war but was never called out for active duty. In 1866 he went to Independence, Iowa, where he erected the first large hotel of the place, hauling the brick by team for seventy-five miles. He continued a resident of Independence until his death and was a prominent factor in the development and progress of that state. His wife, Mrs. Sarah J. Gifford, nee Lemon, was



F. W. GIFFORD



born in Scotland and was brought to America when four years of age, the ancestral home of the family having been near Edinburgh. She was one of a family of fifteen children, but her brothers and sisters are all now deceased, with one exception. The death of Mrs. Gifford occurred in 1896.

Judge Gifford was the eldest of four children. His brother Asa, who died in September, 1898, engaged in dealing in hides, meats, produce and groceries at St. Joseph, Missouri. Anna Lemon Gifford is now principal of the Longfellow school at Seattle, Washington, and has successfully engaged in teaching from the age of seventeen years. William Henry Harrison Gifford is engaged in the railroad transfer business and also in the operation of coal mines at Independence, Iowa. Both the father's and mother's family were notable from the fact that none of them weighed less than two hundred pounds, and the paternal grandfather of our subject, who was six feet ten inches in height, weight three hundred and ten pounds.

Judge Gifford spent his boyhood at Independence, Iowa, and acquired his early education through the medium of the public schools. He afterward attended the Iowa University at Iowa City and was graduated therefrom in the class of 1878. Subsequently he pursued a course of law lectures in the University of Wisconsin at Madison and, returning to Independence, Iowa, entered upon active relations with the bar at that place, and when but twenty-two years of age was elected judge of the city court of that city. He has a mind naturally logical, inductive and judicial in its cast and his four years' service on the city bench was characterized by the utmost fidelity to duty, as well as soundness of judicial opinion.

Later he spent six months in traveling throughout the United States in search of a location which he considered favorable and at length decided upon Kansas City. Returning here, he entered upon active practice in the courts of western Missouri, in March, 1884, opening an office at Fifth and Main streets, where the Hub Clothing House now stands. On the second day he had two clients and he continued in active practice, connected with much important litigation, until 1896, when he was elected judge of the police court and was the first court to inaugurate the anti-spitting law. In 1898 he was nominated by the republicans for judge of the criminal court and carried the city by over three thousand majority but was defeated in the county. The large vote which he polled in the city, however, was certainly a flattering one, indicating that where he was best known he had the entire confidence and respect of his fellow townsmen. He had been offered the nomination of the republican party for judge of the criminal court at every election since that time but has always declined. He took an active part in politics from the time he attained his majority until four years ago and his opinions have been influencing factors in local republican councils. He has attended every national convention of both parties during this period and every republican state convention in Missouri with the exception of two, when he was absent in Europe. Those questions which are to the statesman and the man of affairs of greatest import have always claimed his attention and few men who are now active in office have broader knowledge of the issues of the day.

In the trial of a case, Judge Gifford sees quickly every advantage and disadvantage, notes the effect of an argument with remarkable rapidity, and quickly became recognized as possessing to the fullest extent the qualities which go to make up the successful advocate. He has now retired from the active work of the courts, however, and is making a specialty of real-estate law, giving counsel to his old clients but no longer appearing in the courts in person but intrusting the litigation to his representatives. His eldest son, Ward C. Gifford, has for the past two years been associated with him in practice.

For the past four years Judge Gifford has also been interested in the promotion of an amusement device for the education and entertainment of children and adults, which consists of securing and reproducing pictures from all parts of the world and showing them in a car identically like an ordinary Pullman, thus giving them the impression of traveling. These devices are also used in teaching history and geography. Judge Gifford has obtained the films from all parts of the globe and cars are installed and in operation in every large city of the world, having been in use in the United States for the past four years, in Great Britain for two years, in Australia for one year and in Europe for a year and a half. They are also found in New Zealand, South America and other districts. Judge Gifford and his son have secured patents on this device in all countries and have personally supervised the installment of the first car in each country. Public school children are given admission for half price and schools conducted by charitable institutions are given free admittance. A company has been organized in each country, the parent company being organized in London and capitalized for three hundred and fifty thousand pounds. Thus the business is being promoted throughout the world and it is contemplated placing these cars in schools to give the children the visual instruction in connection with the oral and text-book instruction received in the schools. Some of the important ocean steamship lines have also under advisement the matter of adopting this form of amusement for their passengers and negotiations are pending with the large hotels of England and Europe and the depots of these countries for the installation of machines for the display of routes to travelers who are contemplating a trip. There are now over three hundred cars in use and the views are accompanied by all the sensations and sounds of actual travel, produced by mechanical devices, which make the illusion perfect, and the business promises to develop into an important productive industry. The idea is most meritorious, furnishing both instruction and entertainment.

Judge Gifford was married at Independence, Iowa, in 1883, to Miss Arvilla Rice, a daughter of John Rice, of West Union, Iowa. They have two sons living: Ward C. and Romney R., the latter a graduate of the Central high school, of Kansas City, of the class of 1908. One son, Frederick W., died in 1896 at the age of four years.

Judge Gifford is prominent in various fraternal organizations. He has been a Mason since 1880, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen since 1881, and a V. A. S. since 1882. In 1886 he became a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, and in 1905

joined the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. He is also connected with several minor fraternal and insurance orders and has filled chairs in many of these. He was one of the first members of the Kansas City Athletic Club and in the line of his profession is connected with the National Bar Association, the Missouri State Bar Association, and the Jackson County Bar Association. He was a delegate to Port Arthur to the Nicaragua canal convention twelve years ago and there read the regrets of the late Senator Morgan, of Alabama, and responded to the toast on "The Commercial Possibilities of the Two Kansas Cities."

Judge Gifford has now long been connected with Kansas City, thoroughly identified with its interests and its upbuilding. The first two gentlemen whom he met here through letter of introduction were the late Thomas B. Bullene and Senator William Warner, both of whom advised him to locate here immediately. He has been fully satisfied with the choice which he made at that time and it is his desire that his son shall remain here, for he believes that few cities on the continent offer so superior advantages. Judge Gifford occupies an enviable and eminent position in both professional circles and the commercial world. As an energetic, upright and conscientious lawyer and a gentleman of attractive social qualities, he stands high in the estimation of the entire community.

THOMAS ROBERT MORROW.

Thomas Robert Morrow is one of the graduates of Yale whose successful professional career substantiates the reputation of its alumni as leaders in many walks of life. Born in Hartford, Connecticut, on the 24th of January, 1857, he is the only member of his family who has chosen the west as a place of residence. At the usual age he entered the public schools, passing through consecutive grades until he had completed the high school course by graduation in 1876. He then entered Yale College and pursued an academic course, which he completed in 1880. His further preparation for a life work was continued in the law school of Yale University and following his graduation in 1882 he opened an office and practiced for a short time in Hartford. The same year, however, he came to Kansas City and is now a member of the firm of Lathrop, Morrow, Fox & Moore, one of the strongest law firms of western Missouri. His arguments have elicited warm commendation, not only from his associates at the bar but also from the bench. His handling of a case is always full, comprehensive and accurate; his analysis of the facts clear and exhaustive.

On the 3d of July, 1883, Mr. Morrow was married to Miss Flora E. Bert, of Hartford, Connecticut, who is descended from Revolutionary ancestry. In Masonic circles Mr. Morrow has taken high rank and is recognized as one of the most prominent representatives of the craft in Kansas City. Nor is he unknown as a leader in democratic circles, although not an aspirant for public office. He served, however, as a member of the board of

police commissioners for four years by appointment of Governor Francis. Throughout his whole life whatsoever his hand has found to do, whether in his profession or in his official duties or in any other sphere, he does with his might and with a deep sense of conscientious obligation.

CARL BUSCH.

By Howard E. Huselton.

Carl Busch has given much of value to music in the new world. His is a new and original voice from the great west, and its message has the freedom, the whole-souled enthusiasm and the potential force so thoroughly characteristic of the vast domain west of the Mississippi river.

Mr. Busch is a Dane by birth, an American by naturalization. He entered Kansas City in 1887, the last year of that city's historic "boom," and, except for an occasional season abroad, has lived there ever since. The west has honored him, yet it is in the east, and more particularly in the largest cities of Europe, where music is old, that Mr. Busch is valued highest. His works, varied in kind, have traveled the world round and wherever heard have left the impress of a rare mind seemingly destined for still greater things.

Carl Busch was born March 29, 1862, in Bjerre, the peninsula of Jutland, in Denmark. He received some instruction on the flute and piano as a boy, and between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years was employed in various government offices. After passing examination for entrance to the University of Copenhagen, he began the study of law. The law, however, was not to his liking and in response to earnest pleadings he was permitted to begin the study of music professionally in Copenhagen. He became a pupil of Olavesen, a member of the Royal Orchestra, in violin, Adam Kruegel in harmony, and Siegfried Langgaard in piano. A year and a half later he entered the conservatory as a pupil of L. W. Tofte in violin, Bondesen in piano, and Emil Hartmann and Neils W. Grade in theory. He remained in the Copenhagen conservatory three years, receiving a scholarship the last two years and at the same time playing under the baton of Neils W. Gade in the Musical Society, under Johann Svendsen in the Philharmonic and Baldwin Dahl in the Tivoli Orchestra.

In 1886, Mr. Busch was attracted to Brussels, where he was given a scholarship in the Royal School of Music. Not satisfied in Brussels, he went to Paris, where he remained one year, playing and studying under Benjamin Godard. He was a member of orchestras under the direction of Anton Rubinstein, Camille Saint-Saens and Charles Gounod, and participated in the first performance of Gounod's oratorio, "*Mors e Vita*," in the Palais de Trocadero. Copenhagen again claimed Mr. Busch, and while there he accepted the invitation of Thyge Sogaard, Danish vice consul in Kansas City, to organize a string quartet and seek reputation and fortune, perhaps in the New World. That was in the year 1887.

Mr. Busch at once became an important and active factor in the musical life of Kansas City, and since then has done more than any other musician toward giving the city prestige for original and serious work in music. He organized the Kansas City Orchestral Society and conducted it five years. After a brief interval, the Orchestral Society was succeeded by the Philharmonic Orchestra, which gave Kansas City a long-continued series of Sunday "pop" concerts. In this series Mr. Busch produced a great many Scandinavian works, particularly those of Neils W. Gade, Emil Hartmann and Edvard Grieg. Several great May music festivals in Kansas City's big Convention hall, with the Chicago Orchestra as one of the visiting organizations, were under Mr. Busch's direction. He led the destinies of the Oratorio Society during its best days and has served the Church of This World as musical director more than ten years. Concerts of all kinds in Kansas City, and far removed, have claimed his aid and encouragement, and always toward the best in music.

But composing has been, and always will be, Mr. Busch's chief effort. His earliest important recognition in America came from the late Theodore Thomas, the Chicago Orchestra, under Mr. Busch's direction as guest conductor, playing his first orchestral suite, a pastoral reverie. Mr. Busch has been guest-conductor of the Seidl Orchestra, in Carnegie hall, New York city, the Cincinnati and Chicago Symphony Orchestras and the orchestra at the World's Fair, in St. Louis. Abroad he has been guest-conductor at the Bonoran, in Leipzig; the Royal Belvidere, in Dresden, and the Tivoli, in Copenhagen.

Mr. Busch's prize compositions include the following:

"Chrysaor," male chorus, Arion society, Brooklyn, New York, fifty dollars; "When the Heart Is Young," mixed chorus, Madrigal society, Chicago, twenty-five dollars; "Ode to Breckinridge," male chorus, Crescendo club, Lexington, Kentucky, gold medal; "Quivira," cantata, Festival chorus, Topeka, Kansas, two hundred and fifty dollars; "The Four Winds," cantata, Strawbridge & Clothier chorus, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, five hundred dollars.

The Oliver Ditson Company of Boston has published about seventy works by Mr. Busch, which is the best of testimonials to the success of this western man. Among the seventy scores are several short choruses for male, female and mixed voices; a great many songs, among them six, distinctive and odd, set to Indian words from the "Hiawatha" of Longfellow; a number of compositions for violin and violoncello, chief among them an "Indian Legend," a weirdly beautiful and impressive work, now in the repertoire of the best violinists of this day, and the following cantatas:

"The League of the Alps," written for four solo voices, mixed chorus and orchestra, and sung during one of Kansas City's May festivals; "King Olaf," written for three solo voices, mixed chorus and orchestra, and sung by the Apollo club, Chicago; the Philharmonic Choral society, Kansas City; the Festival chorus, Columbia, Mo.; the Reading chorus, Reading, Pa., and at the World's Fair, in St. Louis; "Paul Revere's Ride," written for baritone, or contralto, solo, mixed chorus and orchestra, and sung by the Choral so-

ciety of New Orleans, La.; the Arlington chorus, Kansas City; the Philharmonic Choral society, Kansas City, and the Festival chorus, Bangor, Maine.

Breitkopf & Hartel, the celebrated publishers of Leipsic, have issued several of Mr. Busch's works, among them being an orchestral prologue, "The Passing of Arthur," an elegy, for strings, and a fine arrangement of "Old Folks at Home," also for strings. All three works have been played throughout Europe. The last named has found astonishing success. On July 4, or any other occasion when the American idea is dominant abroad, it never fails to find its way into band, or light orchestral programs.

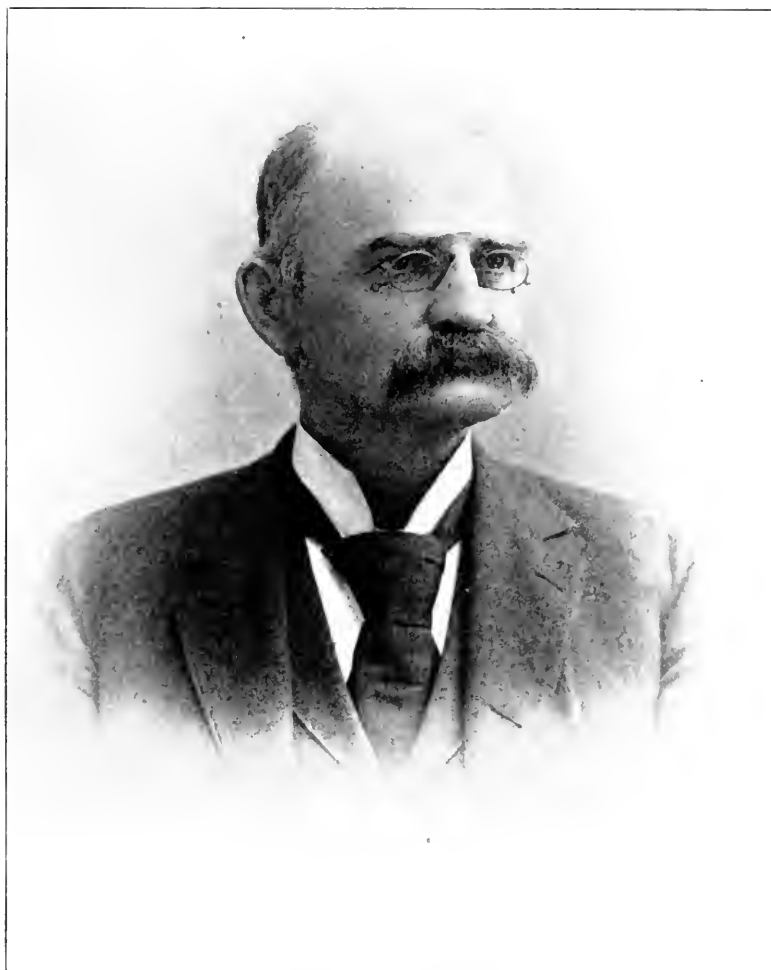
Some years ago Mr. Busch, while in Europe, was looked upon as an apostle of the so-called "Negro music," first brought to conspicuous public attention by Dr. Anton Dvorak. Mr. Busch's rhapsody, based upon songs sung by the "darkies," attracted wide interest. The year which ended in September, 1907, found Mr. Busch in Europe again, and that time he put forward some Indian music, embracing the six songs before mentioned, and an orchestral suite, in five movements. Indian music proved to be a distinct novelty to the foreigners. The themes, genuine, were in a new voice. Englebert Humperdinck, friend of Richard Wagner at Bayreuth, the instructor of Wagner's son, Siegfried, and the composer of the fairy opera, "Hansel and Gretel," was especially pleased with the Indian suite and urged Mr. Busch to continue working in this new field.

Personally, Mr. Busch has wide popularity. He never loses a friend. During his visits abroad he won the intimate personal acquaintance of the master workers and soloists in music to-day. His sympathies extend beyond the field of melody, however, and he has the confidence, the respect and the admiration of his home community. His hobbies are wood carving, in which he is an expert, the collecting of old musical instruments and the reading of Longfellow's poems. His partiality for Longfellow is evidenced by the many times he has taken Longfellow's verse for musical setting.

In 1899, Mr. Busch married Miss Sallie Smith, of Fayette, Missouri, a prize pupil of the Leipsic conservatory of music, founded by Felix Mendelssohn. Like her husband, Mrs. Busch has individual place at the top among the musicians of Kansas City. They have no children.

DAY KELLOGG SMITH.

Day Kellogg Smith was born in Chicago, Illinois, January 16, 1845. His father, Charles Smith, was a merchant and a prominent factor in the business circles of Chicago in an early day. The son acquired his education in the public schools of that city. Mr. Smith was a life-long railroad man, entering the service when quite young, as a telegraph operator. From this position he was advanced to that of train dispatcher and at the age of twenty-two years was superintendent of a branch of the Wabash Railroad in Illinois.



DAY K. SMITH

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In 1875 he entered the service of the Union Pacific Railroad and remained with that company for a number of years at Cheyenne and afterward on the South Park division in Colorado as division superintendent. From there he came in 1885 to Kansas City and was appointed superintendent of the Kansas City Belt Railway then in process of construction. He held this position until 1892, resigning to accept that of president of the Calumet Construction Company building and operating the Duluth Transfer Railway in Duluth, Minnesota, where he remained until his death in 1894.

In Masonic circles Mr. Smith was prominent, attaining the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite, also being a member of the Mystic Shrine. In 1870, at Peoria, Illinois, he was married to Margaret Virginia Donlevy, of that city. Four children survive him: Day K., Fred K., Winifred and Robert O. Of these the two elder sons are in business in Kansas City and the youngest, Robert O., is located in Seattle, Washington. All are members of the Athletic Club of Kansas City.

JAMES A. BAYLES.

James A. Bayles, strong in his ability to plan and perform and strong in his honor and good name, is today recognized as one of the representative residents of Kansas City and Jackson county. He has lived in the county for thirty-seven years and for a much longer period has been a citizen of Missouri. Throughout this period he has manifested excellent business ability and enterprise, combined with indefatigable energy and ready resource, which qualities have served as the foundation on which has been erected the superstructure of his present gratifying and enviable success.

He was born in Adrian, Michigan, May 12, 1834, his parents being Samuel and Mary (Hubbard) Bayles. His paternal grandfather, Jonathan Bayles, served throughout the Revolutionary war. He came from England to America and married a French lady and the French strain is a very evident one in their descendants. They settled upon a farm near New Rochelle, New York, adjoining the home of Tom Payne, and Jonathan Bayles and Payne became great friends. Both he and his wife continued residents of New Rochelle until called to their final rest. Their family numbered four sons and two daughters: James, Jonathan, Nathaniel, Samuel, Ophelia and Eliza. As they reached adult age they resembled more the French than the English and this trait has predominated in the family to the present day.

Samuel Bayles, the father of our subject, remained upon the home farm until the death of his parents. After the death of his father he took up the study of surveying, which he followed for sometime, and eventually became a general merchant on Broadway, New York. However, he became imbued with the desire to establish his home in the west and removed his family to Michigan, making the journey by way of the lakes. They landed at Monroe, Michigan, and Samuel Bayles invested in large tracts of land in and near Adrian. His extensive business interests and his strongly marked traits

of character made him one of the prominent and influential residents of that locality. Both he and his wife passed away there. They were devoted and faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church and in early life Samuel Bayles gave his political allegiance to the democracy but upon the organization of the republican party he voted for Fremont and remained a supporter of the party until his demise. When he went to Michigan he was the only democrat living in his section of the state, the other residents there being supporters of the whig party. With characteristic public spirit and liberality, he contributed most of the money and all of the lumber for the erection of the school building and when it was completed his neighbors took the liberty of painting in great white letters across the school front, "This is a whig schoolhouse." Unto Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bayles were born seven children. Hubbard, the eldest, studied medicine, completing a college course in preparation for that profession, and then located for practice in New Orleans. He was one of the pioneers in fighting the yellow fever there but his strenuous labors in his efforts to check the ravages of the disease impaired his health and he returned to Michigan, where his death occurred. Jonathan, who is now a resident of Girard, Kansas, was married in Michigan to Eugenia Briggs. Jennie is a resident of Detroit, Michigan, and the widow of Dr. David Briggs, who settled in Toledo, Ohio. James A. is the fourth of the family. Ophelia is the widow of Rev. Littlefield, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. Samuel Mead, who removed westward to St. Louis with his brother James and there engaged in horticultural pursuits, died there in 1902. Benjamin H., the youngest of the family, settled in Denver when it contained only a population of five thousand and there engaged in mercantile pursuits for many years but is now living retired.

James A. Bayles, reared upon the frontier of Michigan, pursued his early education in the old subscription schools but after the establishment of a public-school system he continued his education in that way and later attended a school under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church at Albion. At the age of nineteen he began teaching, which profession he followed for a few years and then started for the promising west, believing that the opportunities there offered were better than he could secure in the locality in which he had been reared. He first went to St. Louis and thence up the Missouri river on a tour of investigation. Following his return to St. Louis he was connected with the Sigersons, who were progressive citizens of the time, being among the pioneer nurserymen of the Mississippi valley. Mr. Bayles later severed his connection with them and went on a visit to Michigan but soon after returned to St. Louis, where he was identified in business interests with his brother, establishing the Bayles nurseries at Carondelet, now South St. Louis. They were the first to introduce strawberry boxes.

In 1870 James A. Bayles removed from St. Louis to Lees Summit, Missouri, where he established the Western Missouri Nurseries, while his brother continued at St. Louis. For years Mr. Bayles was a prominent nurseryman of this section of the country and his extensive sales took his shipments into all sections. He met with gratifying success in his under-

takings owing to his careful management, keen discernment and his powers of organization and control. In 1898 he withdrew from the nursery business and converted his five hundred acres into apple orchards. While he is not now active in the management of his horticultural interests, he derives therefrom an excellent annual income. His fertility of resource and his quick recognition of opportunity have led him into fields of industry. In 1884 he joined the Cass Land & Cattle Company, with headquarters at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, and a ranch on the Pecos river in New Mexico, and he is still a director and active member of that company. He became a large stockholder in the Iola Portland Cement Company of Iola, Kansas, in 1900 and served on its board of directors from that time until February, 1907. Mr. Bayles is still financially interested in the company and is also owner of good mining properties in Mexico. He now derives his income from several different but valuable sources and without further resource to labor is enabled to enjoy well earned ease.

In Adrian, Michigan, in 1861, Mr. Bayles was married to Miss Louise C. Allen, of that place, a daughter of Stephen and Deborah (Sutton) Allen, who were New York people that had removed from the Empire state to Michigan. Mrs. Bayles died in 1874, leaving five children: Ida; Allen D., of Kansas City; Stephen, who died in December, 1905; Clara Belle; and Edgar. In 1875 Mr. Bayles was again married, his second union being with Esther G. Allen, a sister of his first wife, and she passed away in December, 1906.

In 1891 Mr. Bayles removed from Lees Summit to Kansas City and has occupied his present home on Independence boulevard since 1909. He is devoted to his home and family and aside from his business affairs has practically given all of his time to their interests. His political allegiance has been given to the republican party from its organization. Loyal always to the interests of his adopted county, he has taken pride in its progress and advancement, has noted with pleasure the extent of its business development and has contributed his share to its upbuilding during his long and active business career. His name is honored wherever he is known and most of all where he is best known.

ALBIN BRADFORD COLTON.

The list of the leading residents of Kansas City contains the name of Albin Bradford Colton, one of the representative and honored business men of western Missouri. His record in all life's relations has been so honorable that he has gained the confidence and good will of all with whom he has been brought in contact and his appreciation of the responsibilities that rest upon each individual in his relations to society and the country at large has been manifest in tangible support of many movements for the general welfare. He was born in Clark county, Missouri, March 24, 1859. His father, Edward Taylor Colton, was at that time engaged in the conduct of a flour milling enterprise of Athens, Missouri, having a water power priv-

ilege at that point. He removed to Colorado Springs, Colorado, in 1863 and engaged in the same business there until his death in 1878. He was a great-grandson of Quartermaster George Colton, one of the minutemen of 1776. The family is of English origin, the founder of the American branch having come to this country from Colton, England, in 1647, establishing his home near Springfield, Massachusetts. Many representatives of the name through various generations have been connected with the manufacture of flour. The Coltons of Colton, England, at the present time have a water privilege there and conduct a flour mill which has been in the family for over two hundred years. Various other Coltons of America are likewise connected with the business and wherever so engaged manifest marked proficiency in this line. Edward Taylor Colton was married to Mrs. Mary Thome Smith, a native of Kentucky, whose father, Arthur Thome, was a slaveholder at Newport, that state, but liberated his bondsmen two decades before the Civil war. Mrs. Colton died in 1873.

Albin Bradford Colton was the youngest of a family of ten children. The only survivors are Luella, the wife of D. C. Beaman, vice president of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company of Denver, and a half brother, W. H. Smith, of Palmyra, Missouri. A cousin of Albin B. Colton, David D. Colton, of San Francisco, was one of four men who built the Central Pacific Railroad immediately after the Civil war. Another cousin is Colonel George Radcliff Colton, formerly a banker of David City, Nebraska, and for two and a half years receiver of the San Domingo government through appointment by President Roosevelt. He is now United States revenue collector at Manila. His father is the Hon. Francis Colton, of Washington, D. C., formerly general passenger agent of the Union Pacific Railroad.

A. B. Colton, of this review, was educated in the University of Illinois, belonging to the class of 1881. Among his classmates at that time were Mayor H. M. Beardsley and Judge H. L. McCune, both now of Kansas City. His early inclinations were for a legal career and his college course was pursued with that end in view, but being obliged to work his way through college, he spent much time as an employe in a machine shop and, following his university course, was obliged to continue in that work for a time in order to earn the means which would enable him to study law. His evenings, however, were given to the perusal of borrowed text-books upon that subject but his service in the machine shops soon led him to become greatly interested in machinery, while his rapid progress won for him encouraging promotions. Eventually he gave up the idea of studying law and entering professional circles and since that time has concentrated his energies upon mechanical pursuits in one connection or another. He did not long continue as a workman in the shop, however, but passed on to positions of executive control and administration. For eight years he was treasurer of the Frost Manufacturing Company at Galesburg, Illinois, manufacturers of engines and boilers. On severing his connection with that concern he came to Kansas City in March, 1896, to accept the position of manager of the Kansas City branch of the Great Western Manufacturing Company of Leavenworth, Kansas, the Kansas City house having recently been estab-

lished. Under his management the business has increased fivefold during the past twelve years and the house has established itself as headquarters for flour mill and grain elevator machinery in all the territory tributary to Kansas City. It will thus be seen that Mr. Colton has not diverged far from the general calling of his ancestors, being connected with one of its allied interests. The safe, conservative policy which he inaugurated on assuming charge here commends itself to the judgment of all and has secured to the company a patronage which makes the volume of trade transacted over its counters of great importance and magnitude. The prosperity of the company at Kansas City is certainly due in large measure to the manager, who is now well known here as a representative of important business interests.

Mr. Colton has also figured prominently in various public connections. He has always taken an active interest in municipal affairs and, while he gives stalwart support to the republican party where national questions are involved, has always been an independent voter in connection with municipal and state affairs. He has never been slow in giving his support to any movement for the elimination of corruption in municipal politics but on the contrary has been an active worker in behalf of a clean civic government and strong in his opposition to misrule in city interests. Under Mayor Reed's administration he was chairman of the executive committee of the Law Enforcement League, which enforced the Sunday saloon closing law for six Sundays. In the municipal elections of 1904 he had charge of all the challengers at the polls in the first ward, where the registers had always been heavily padded. He made his appointments from his business acquaintances and held the worst post himself, with the result that the vote of the ward was eleven hundred and two below the registration. He has thus worked untiringly to obliterate evil influences in city politics and is closely allied with that movement toward higher ideals of citizenship which indicates one of the most hopeful political signs of the times.

Mr. Colton was married at Galesburg, Illinois, November 19, 1887, to Miss Lillian R. Smith, a daughter of Thomas E. Smith, a contractor and builder of Galesburg. They have two sons, Russell Smith and Edwin Thome, aged sixteen and thirteen years respectively and both students in the Central high school.

Mr. Colton is a member of the local chapter of the Sons of the Revolution and has served as a director of the state board of managers. He is a charter member of the Knife and Fork Club and was its second president. He has served as vice president and is a director of the Kansas City Implementation, Vehicle & Hardware Club and through membership relations has co-operated with various movements to promote the commercial and social interests of the city. For many years he has been recording secretary and a director of the Young Men's Christian Association and for the past five years has been on the state executive committee. Throughout the period of his residence here he has held membership with the Linwood Presbyterian church and for five years was superintendent of its Sunday school. While he has made for himself a creditable place in the business world by reason of the acquirement of gratifying success through honorable methods, he has

always found time for cooperation in public affairs bearing upon municipal progress or social, intellectual or moral development. His courtesy is unfailing, his integrity is above question. Without ostentation or any desire for praise, he has labored most earnestly for the welfare of Kansas City and his efforts have redounded to the credit and benefit of the metropolis of western Missouri.

PHILIP BENZ.

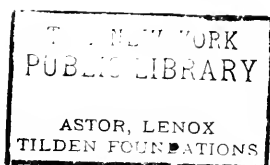
Philip Benz is a retired contractor to whom has been vouchsafed well earned rest in recognition of his previous years of unremitting and well directed labor. He was born in Mulhouse, Alsace, France, now a German province, on the 9th of October, 1844, and in the spring of 1854 came to the United States with his father, Philip Benz, who sailed from Havre for New Orleans, reaching the Crescent city after a voyage of fifty-four days upon a sailing ship. Soon after reaching New Orleans the father took a river steamer to St. Louis and from that point proceeded up the Illinois river to Beardstown, Cass county, Illinois, where he located and made his home up to the time of his demise, which occurred in 1884. His wife died in Alsace prior to his embarkation for the new world. He was a contractor and builder and for many years was thus engaged in business in order to provide for his family, numbering three children.

Philip Benz of this review was reared in Beardstown, where he learned the trade of a carpenter and builder under his father. He had learned to read and write in both the German and French languages in his native country, but his English education there was very limited. Soon after his arrival in America he was placed with a farmer, with whom he continued for a year. He afterward worked for two summers in a brickyard, attending school as opportunity offered. When about twelve years of age he began working with his father and was thus employed until the spring of 1865, when he went down the Illinois river to St. Louis upon the first boat that made the trip after the opening of navigation in that year. He remained for two months in St. Louis with a friend who conducted a restaurant, making himself useful in various ways in that establishment. There was no work in the building line at the close of the war, business being at a standstill.

Leaving St. Louis, Mr. Benz came to Kansas City by way of the river, the trip covering three days and four nights. There were then no railroads in Kansas City and the future metropolis of western Missouri was then a small place, an inconsequential town having little commercial importance and giving but small promise for future development. As building was practically at a standstill here, Mr. Benz accepted a position in a dry-goods store which was owned by friends of his, but later he secured work at his trade and was afterward identified with building operations until his retirement. Feeling the necessity of a better English education to carry on his business successfully, he attended Spalding's Commercial College and was graduated, having attended mostly in the evenings and during bad weather in the day



PHILIP BENZ.



time. In 1857 Mr. Benz began contracting on his own account and for thirty years was one of the dominant factors in the building line in Kansas City, erecting many fine residences and business blocks which still stand as substantial monuments to his skill, handiwork and business enterprise. His patronage increased until annually he executed a large number of contracts necessitating the employment of a considerable force of workmen. He now owns several residences properties and some valuable business properties on Fifteenth street, from which he derives a substantial income. Mr. Benz is also a director and president of the board of the German-American Building and Loan Association, having held this office for the past seven years.

Mr. Benz was married in 1836 to Miss Apalonia Loesch, of Kansas City, who came with her parents from Bavaria in 1858. Nine children have been born unto them: Ida C., the wife of Edward H. Witte, of the Witte Iron Works, of Kansas City; George A., a contractor and builder of this city; Esther A., at home; Franklin O. and Wendell P., both machinists of Kansas City; Philip, a gardener of Kansas City; Caroline B., the wife of Albert T. Kaltwasser, of St. Louis; Julia C., at home; and Charles F., who is with the Robert Keith Fur Company, of Kansas City.

Mr. Benz belongs to Wyandotte Lodge, No. 35, I. O. O. F.; to Temple Lodge, No. 299, A. F. & A. M., to Kansas City Chapter No. 28, R. A. M., and to Kansas City Commandery, No. 10, K. T. He has been an Odd Fellow since 1866 and is the oldest in point of membership in this city and the second oldest in the state. He has been a Mason since 1873 and is loyal to the principles and purposes of both organizations. Politically he is liberal, with republican tendencies. His life as a contractor and builder has always been too busy and active to allow of any great participation in political work, even had he had inclination in that direction. Through his business career he has always faithfully executed the terms of a contract and met the obligations devolving upon him. He has thus established a reputation for undoubted integrity and his name is an honored one wherever he is known.

FRANCIS COLTON.

Francis Colton, whose labors as representative of American interests in foreign lands have been of the most important character, was born at Monson, Maine, May 22, 1834, and the early removal of the family to Illinois enabled him to complete his education in Knox College, at Galesburg, Illinois, where he was graduated with the class of 1855. Throughout his life he has been connected with interests of wide importance. He was United States consul at Venice, Italy, from 1866 to 1869 inclusive, and in October, 1869, on the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, he was appointed general passenger agent of that road, which he represented in this country for two years, and then in 1871 went westward to China and around the world as general foreign agent of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railways—commissioned to

turn the tea trade from Japan and China to San Francisco in order to furnish freight to the Pacific Railways. This trade had formerly gone to London and thence to the United States. On this journey Mr. Colton negotiated with the steamer and railway lines at different points around the globe, and as the result of these negotiations placed on sale in Europe the first "round-the-world" ticket. This was to attract travel to the far east by way of the United States, and help to increase passenger traffic on the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railways. The larger part of the tea trade and much passenger traffic was secured between the years 1873 and 1883. Mr. Colton also became president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank at Galesburg, Illinois, filling the office in the year 1876. He was commissioned by the governor of Illinois to represent that state at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, and since 1885 he has been a resident of Washington, D. C.

COLONEL GEORGE R. COLTON.

Colonel George R. Colton, who rendered distinguished service to his country in the Philippines, was born at Galesburg, Illinois, April 10, 1865, and pursued his education in Knox College in his native city and in Michigan University. After leaving school he went to Texas and New Mexico, spending four years in the cattle business in the southwest. In 1888 he became manager of the Central Nebraska National Bank, continuing in control of that institution until 1897, when he was appointed national bank examiner for Nebraska. In the meantime he had become connected with military interests and as commander of the First Nebraska Regiment went to the Philippines, following the outbreak of the Spanish-American war in 1898. He led his regiment under Major General Wesley Merritt at the capture of Manila, and when that city had capitulated he was appointed collector of customs. Colonel Colton remained in that service in the Philippines for nearly seven years, after which he returned to America and was sent to Santo Domingo as collector general under the treaty between that republic and the United States. In September, 1907, Colonel Colton returned to the Philippines with Secretary of War Taft, by whom he was appointed collector general of customs for the Philippine islands.

HON. LESLIE J. LYONS.

Hon. Leslie J. Lyons, lawyer, legislator and (1908) assistant United States attorney at Kansas City, was born in Olathe, Kansas, January 30, 1872. His father, John J. Lyons, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, was taken to St. Louis by his parents during his infancy. After the death of his father and mother during the yellow fever epidemic, he was reared by a family of Covenanters near Sparta, Illinois. In 1861, when about seventeen years of

age, he enlisted in Company G, Eightieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was wounded at the battle of Missionary Ridge and served until the close of the war. On March 29, 1870, he married Miss Jennie Shreve, a native of Quincy, Illinois, and settled on a farm in Johnson county, Kansas, where he resided until 1898. He is now a member of the "Dawes Commission" and resides at Muskogee, Oklahoma.

Leslie J. Lyons was educated in the public schools of Johnson county, Kansas, Baker University at Baldwin, Kansas, and the State University of Kansas at Lawrence, being graduated with the degree LL. D. in 1900. On the 15th of May of the same year he came to Kansas City, Missouri, and for three years was in the law office of Gardiner Lathrop. In 1903 he began practicing law for himself and the following year was elected to the state legislature. Upon his return to Kansas City from the state legislature he was appointed assistant United States attorney by Senator William Warner.

Mr. Lyons was married January 1, 1902, to Miss Adda Nicholson, a daughter of John D. Nicholson, of De Soto, Kansas, and they have one son, Donald E. Mr. Lyons is serving on the official board of the Independence Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, of which he and his wife are members. Politically he is a republican and socially is connected with the Knife & Fork Club of Kansas City.

HARRY HALDEMAN.

Harry Haldeman is secretary and treasurer of the Senora Chief Mining Company, and treasurer and secretary of the Llano Copper Company, both having properties in Senora, Mexico. He is thus closely associated with the mining interests of that district, which he represents at Kansas City, bringing to bear marked enterprise and perseverance in the development of the interests of these corporations. He was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, not far from the city of Philadelphia, on the 11th of April, 1855, and is a representative of a family which, coming from the southwestern part of Germany in the early part of the nineteenth century, settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania. His father, Isaac Haldeman, was a merchant of Lewtown Square, Pennsylvania, and died in September, 1892. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Mary Gibson, is still living in Philadelphia.

Harry Haldeman pursued his education in the Friends Central high school at Philadelphia, after which he returned home and took charge of business affairs there until 1879, thus relieving his father, who was at that time in poor health. In the year mentioned he went to Philadelphia, where he became connected with the wholesale woolen business of W. W. Biddle & Company as a traveling salesman. He represented that house for ten years and succeeded in building up an extensive patronage along his route. In 1889 he came to the west to accept a similar position with the Foster Woolen Company, of Kansas City, with which he was associated until their business

was destroyed by fire in 1895. During the succeeding six years he engaged in evangelistic work and at the same time conducted an agency for the Illinois Life Insurance Company. In 1903 he went to St. Louis under contract with the Aetna Life Insurance Company, with which he was associated for a year. In August, 1904, he helped incorporate the mine interests with which he had been connected for some time under the name of the Senora Chief Mining Company, which was organized to buy a tract of land of four hundred and sixty-five acres in the mining district of Senora, Mexico; to mine and sell the copper ore therefrom. With no advertising prospectus or accumulation of indebtedness, he financed this enterprise entirely alone, selling the majority of the stock to old business associates in the east in three days, and at once opened an office at Kansas City. Work was carried on on the property for two years, or until the Yaqui Indian trouble arose, when they were obliged to withdraw their forces, but expect to resume work soon, for the disturbances have been quelled. On the 11th of April, 1905, Mr. Haldeman helped organize the Llano Copper Company, in the Magdalena district of Senora. Both of these companies were capitalized for one million five hundred thousand dollars and together they own fourteen thousand acres in the gold and copper district, free from incumbrance. Shipments will be made from the mines of the Llano Copper Company in November, 1908, and will pay dividends in 1909. In the development of mining interests Mr. Haldeman has associated himself with men of irreproachable integrity and at the scene of actual operation employs the best men at high wages and has equipped his plants with the best accommodations and facilities for taking the ore from the mines and converting it into a marketable product. Any one of their properties placed upon the market would sell for more than the capitalization for cash. Mr. Haldeman is also interested in various other enterprises, having many fine properties in Mexico, and he owns one of Kansas City's beautiful homes, located at No. 3024 Montgall avenue.

On the 3d of September, 1879, Mr. Haldeman was married, at Kennet Square, Pennsylvania, to Miss Rebecca S. Stackhouse, a daughter of Amos and Anna W. Stackhouse, who were famous anti-slavery workers. Mrs. Haldeman is very active in church and charitable work, the poor and needy finding in her a warm and helpful friend. She, moreover, displays some judgment in business matters and Mr. Haldeman attributes much of his success to her wise counsel. Unto them have been born three children: Anna W., the wife of Thomas H. Smoot, western representative of the house of Gross & Dallat, of Cleveland, Ohio, now living in Kansas City; Ethel, seventeen years of age; and Henry, a youth of fourteen. There are also two grandchildren. Prominent in Masonry, Mr. Haldeman has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and also belongs to the commandery and the shrine. Both he and his wife are members of the Tabernacle Baptist church, in which he is very active, frequently speaking in its meetings, contributing generously to its support and giving of his time for the furtherance of its various interests. He is also identified with the Young Men's Christian Association, the Provident Association and the Helping Hand Society.

together with many charitable interests. He has never allowed the accumulation of wealth to warp his kindly nature or dwarf his keener sensibilities. On the contrary, few men recognize more fully the common brotherhood of man or the fact of individual obligation, and while he does not believe in that indiscriminate giving which often fosters vagrancy or idleness, no tale of real need or distress is presented to him in vain.

WILLIAM ROCKHILL NELSON.

William Rockhill Nelson, founder, owner and editor of *The Kansas City Star*, was born March 7, 1841, at Fort Wayne, Indiana. His father, Isaac DeGroff Nelson, a native of New York, removed to Indiana in 1837 and held various positions of public trust in that state. He died in 1891. The maternal grandfather of W. R. Nelson was William Rockhill, a native of New Jersey, who in 1819 became a resident of the newly admitted state of Indiana and was closely associated with its development in pioneer times. He carried on farming on a very extensive scale and was the first agriculturist in America to plant a thousand acres of corn. A man of prominence and influence, he was one of the first representatives of congress from the Hoosier state.

William R. Nelson, grandson and namesake of the pioneer, was educated at Notre Dame University and afterward took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar but never practiced his profession, his energies impelling him toward ventures in other directions. Soon after the Civil war he engaged in cotton planting in Georgia, an enterprise which failed because of the sudden and unforeseen fall in the market price of the product. Then he became interested in the Nicholson pavement patents and introduced that pavement into many cities. For a time he was a contracting bridge builder. Incidentally, politics engaged his attention, though he was never a candidate for office. His participation in politics, though not in itself important, was destined to color his whole future career. Born a democrat, Mr. Nelson's natural affiliation, when he entered politics, was with that party. This caused him to become active in the Tilden campaign of 1876, when he was Mr. Tilden's personal representative in Indiana. When Tilden failed of the presidency, Mr. Nelson felt that he was entitled to renomination in 1880 and when the democratic party named Hancock instead, Nelson became an independent, a position which he has maintained consistently ever since and which has had an important part in directing the conduct of his newspaper.

For a year or two before coming to Kansas City, Mr. Nelson had an interest in and was manager of the *Fort Wayne Sentinel*, and thus he discovered his permanent life work. He decided to enter a field of larger possibilities than Fort Wayne seemed likely to offer and selected Kansas City, then a raw but vigorous town of perhaps fifty thousand inhabitants. With his Fort Wayne partner, Samuel E. Morss, he sold the *Sentinel* and the two

proceeded to Kansas City, where, on September 18, 1880, they issued the first copy of *The Kansas City Star*, a small four page daily newspaper. Within a few months Mr. Morss's health failed, compelling his retirement from the work. Since then Mr. Nelson has been sole owner and editor of *The Star*.

The progress of the paper was steady and its owner never hesitated to apply its revenues to improvements and innovations. The *Star* is now issued in evening, morning and Sunday editions—the morning edition being sub-titled *The Times* for convenience—and the subscription price for the whole week's issues, thirteen separate papers, is the same as it was for the original four page paper, ten cents a week. There is also a weekly edition, which was the first weekly periodical to be sold for twenty-five cents a year.

Mr. Nelson's extraordinary energy and practical foresight have been a great influence in the development of Kansas City. In *The Star* he inaugurated and vigorously prosecuted the long fight for parks and boulevards which resulted in the present system of beautiful highways and pleasure grounds which is the city's proudest and worthiest boast in the way of civic achievement. In 1898 he founded the Western Gallery of Art with a collection of valuable paintings to which he has added each year. He promoted the building of the first public baths in the city. Good architecture, efficient municipal service, public hygiene,—everything that promises material, moral, social and aesthetic advancement for the community he has consistently and ardently labored for.

In 1881 Mr. Nelson married Miss Ida Houston, daughter of Robert Houston. They have one daughter. The Nelson home is at Oak Hall, in Kansas City, a spacious house standing in ample parklike grounds. He has a summer home at Magnolia, Massachusetts.

In recent years Mr. Nelson has traveled much, in America and abroad. His alert mind is keenly interested in all phases of human activity. Yachting and motoring are his preferred diversions but, for the most part, his pleasure lies in the attention he gives to problems of city development and beautification and to the active, tireless personal direction of his newspaper.

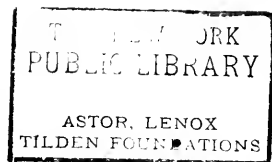
HORATIO LOOMIS HARMON.

Capable of guiding the destinies of large enterprises, possessing that evenness and poise which enable one to correctly value and weigh every opportunity without biased judgment or prejudice, Horatio Loomis Harmon stands before his fellowmen today as one in whom they have thorough confidence—a dependable man in any relation and in any emergency. Born in Chicago, July 17, 1855, he early became imbued with the spirit of rapid but substantial development which attended the city at that period in its existence.

The name Harmon had been an honored one in the western metropolis from an era antedating the incorporation of the city. In 1832 Edwin Ruthven Harmon took up his abode there. Fort Dearborn still stood as a protec-



H. L. HARMON



tion for the settlers against the Indians who yet inhabited northern Illinois in large numbers. The little village clustered around the main branch of the river and the most keen foresight could not have dreamed that it would one day cover an area of great extent—so great that it today contains the longest street in the world. Edwin Ruthven Harmon, taking advantage of developing business conditions, extended his activities and his resources and became a wholesale dry-goods merchant, controlling a prosperous business in the growing town. It was into this atmosphere of progress and up-building that Horatio L. Harmon came, and it constituted his environment in his youth. He pursued his education in the public schools of Chicago and when yet in his teens joined the First Regiment of the Illinois National Guard, with which he served for four years. As he approached manhood and looked abroad over the vast field of business, he determined that he would concentrate his energies upon railroad building, and has held loyal to this resolve through the years which have since been added to the cycle of the centuries.

Mr. Harmon secured a clerical position with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, which he thus represented until 1878, although the period was marked by successive promotions resulting from the expanding powers that came through experience and well applied energy. In 1878 he became connected with construction work on the Illinois & Indiana Railroad and in 1880 he engaged with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in the service of which he advanced through various promotions until he became general southwestern agent for the road with headquarters in Kansas City. On the 4th of May, 1906, he was elected vice president and general manager of the Kansas City Viaduct & Terminal Railway Company. Rapidly growing business interests and quickly developing business conditions, made the demand for such a company and the service which it could give to the public, and seeing the opportunity in this line Mr. Harmon became identified with the movement. His resignation as general southwestern agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad took effect May 15, 1906, and on the 3d of July following he was elected president of the Viaduct Company, while in March, 1907, he was elected president of the Kansas City Terminal Railway Company. This last election came as a great surprise to Mr. Harmon, as it was practically unsought, but those in authority recognized that few if any could so successfully solve the problems confronting the company in the construction of the new depot and passenger and freight terminals in the building of the new railway terminal for Kansas City. The chief executive officer of the company must be a man alive not only to the interests of the corporation, but to the interests of the city as well, and one in whom his fellow citizens have the utmost trust. Various corporate interests have profited by the labors and keen discernment of Mr. Harmon, who aside from his financial connections indicated above is now a director of the Pioneer Trust Company and of the Union Construction Company. He is likewise vice president of the Outer Belt Railway and was a director of Convention Hall for three years, while for five years he was a director of the Board of Trade. He acted as director of the Employers As-

sociation for three years and of the Commercial Club for one year, and has been in close touch with all the varied interests bearing upon Kansas City's business expansion and trade relations.

Along other lines from which he has received no substantial benefit, but in which the public has been a large direct beneficiary, Mr. Harmon is known. That he has ever stood for high ideals in citizenship, opposing misrule in public affairs and supporting those interests which are a matter of municipal virtue and pride, is indicated by his membership with the Civic League, of which he was director for two years. Interested in the musical and art development of the city he was for three years vice president of the Symphony and Orchestra Association. In club life he has been equally distinguished, his presidency of the Railroad club covering four years and of the Country club for one year. He was largely instrumental in organizing the latter and in placing it on a substantial basis. For four years he was secretary of the club and was also secretary of the Elm Ridge club for two years, while for four years he was a member of the directorate of the Kansas City Club and for two years president of the Hyde Park Club. His cooperation in all that is pertaining to Kansas City's welfare and upbuilding has won him the gratitude, appreciation and respect of his fellow townsmen. Whatever tends to benefit the city receives his endorsement, his financial aid and in many cases his active cooperation. He is a man of fine personal appearance and is most popular, yet his popularity is not due to the fact that he has ever courted public notice, but arises from an unfeigned cordiality and a sincere interest in his fellowmen. His history is indeed a valuable asset in Kansas City and the southwest.

Mr. Harmon was married January 19, 1899, to Miss Janette Dodson, of Chicago, a daughter of M. F. Dodson, a retired merchant.

HENRY L. McCUNE.

Henry L. McCune, who since 1904 has been on the circuit bench of Jackson county and now presides over the juvenile court, has throughout his business career been actively connected with the profession which has important bearing upon the progress and stable prosperity of any section or community and one which has long been considered as conserving the public welfare by furthering the ends of justice and maintaining individual rights. He was born June 28, 1862, in Ipava, Fulton county, Illinois, a son of Hon. Joseph L. and Martha E. (Quillin) McCune. His father, of Scotch-Irish lineage, was from Ohio and the mother from West Virginia. In the maternal line the ancestry is traced back to the Woodhulls and Hedges of England in the time of the Norman conquest of 1066.

Judge McCune, the eldest in a family of seven children, pursued a public-school education in his native town to the age of fifteen years, when he had the further advantage of mental training in Illinois College at Jacksonville. He spent two years as a student there, and in 1879 entered the Uni-

versity of Illinois at Champaign, where he completed a four years' course by graduation with the class of 1883. A review of the field of business in its various phases of professional, commercial, industrial and agricultural life led him to determine upon the practice of law as a life work and to this end he became a student in the office of the firm of Morrison & Whitlock, attorneys at Jacksonville, who directed his preliminary reading. From 1884 until 1886 he attended the Columbia Law School of New York city, and following his admission to the bar settled at Oswego, Kansas, where he became junior member of the law firm of, Perkins, Morrison & McCune, the senior partner being United States senator. He was twice appointed city attorney while living there. In 1890 he came to Kansas City and joined Charles L. Dobson and Herbert L. Doggett, in the firm of Dobson, McCune & Doggett, which existed until Judge Dobson was appointed to the circuit court bench of Jackson county. In June, 1897, Judge Dobson resigned from the bench and resumed the private practice of law in connection with Mr. McCune, under the firm style of Dobson & McCune, so continuing until the death of the senior partner in August, 1902.

In 1904 Mr. McCune was elected judge of the circuit court of Jackson county and is still upon the bench, presiding over the juvenile court. He is one of the first circuit judges ever elected by the republicans of this county, a fact indicative of his personal popularity and the trust reposed in him by his fellow citizens, enabling him to poll a heavy vote. On the bench he has manifested much of that progressive spirit which has marked a forward step in judicial proceedings in recent years, when the judiciary, recognizing the fact that not only justice but the higher attribute of mercy is in their hands, has striven not alone to bring punishment but to interpret the law according to the high ideal which makes it a safeguard of the defender as well as the general public in assisting the culprit to become a law abiding citizen through a recognition of the worth and desirability of such a course. The county court has purchased a one hundred acre farm on which they are erecting a number of buildings for the wards of the juvenile court, where they will be educated and taught trades. This is to be called the McCune Home for Boys. The Judge is a valued member of the Kansas City Bar Association and in 1895 was honored with its presidency. He is also well known as an editor and publisher of the fourth edition of Judge McCrary's Law of Elections, and he contributed an article on Judges to the Encyclopedia of Law.

On the 6th of September, 1888, Judge McCune married Helen A. McCrary, daughter of United States Circuit judge George W. McCrary. They have two children, Joseph and Helen Elizabeth. The Judge is entitled to be known as captain, having served with that rank in the Illinois National Guard. He was president of the Kansas City Civic League from its formation until his election as circuit judge, and he is on the advisory board of several hospitals and charitable institutions. For several years he has been a director of the Kansas City Provident Association and has been its president for two terms. He is vice president of the Kansas City Pure Milk Commission and third vice president of the National Municipal League. He belongs to the Sigma Chi Fraternity, the University Club, the Commercial

Club and to the Congregational church, associations which indicate a social nature and a desire for municipal and moral progress. He stands for high ideals in citizenship, toward which he labors through practical methods that have proved resultant factors in the promotion of many of the best interests that have marked the growth of Kansas City in recent years.

JAMES SHERMAN BOTSFORD.

James Sherman Botsford, who has attained distinction at the Kansas City bar as a practitioner of civil law, is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, the name being originally Abbotsford. Three brothers coming to America during the colonial epoch in the history of the country, two of the number settled in New York and one in South Carolina, the ancestry of James S. Botsford being traced back to one of the family who was among the first settlers of Oneida county, New York. There occurred the birth of the father, the grandfather and the great-grandfather of J. S. Botsford. The grandfather married Miss McEwen, of a historic Connecticut family. Seymour Botsford, one of his sons, emigrated to Texas at an early day and was numbered among the patriots who were killed at San Jacinto in the war for Texas independence. Another son, Sherman Botsford, born in Oneida county, New York, removed to Wisconsin in the latter '30s and died in 1851, during the early boyhood of his son James. His wife, Mrs. Rhoda (Look) Botsford, was also a native of the Empire state.

James Sherman Botsford, early thrown upon his own resources, went to Lisbon, Illinois, in his youth and alternately worked and attended school, pursuing his studies in the common and high schools of Lisbon and of Morris, Illinois. He was but sixteen years of age, when, in May, 1861, in response to the country's call for aid, he enlisted for service in the Union army, becoming a private of the Fifth Wisconsin Infantry, with which he was connected for three years. In the first day's battle of the Wilderness, on the 5th of May, 1864, he was wounded and for six months was bedfast, after which he received an honorable discharge in September, 1864, his connection with the army having exceeded the term of his enlistment by more than four months. Again he entered school at Morris, Illinois, continuing his literary studies for two years and at the same time pursuing the study of law as opportunity offered. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar at Ottawa, Illinois, before the supreme court, after successfully passing a creditable examination before a committee of lawyers in open court.

The same year Mr. Botsford removed to Sedalia, Missouri, and opened an office for the practice of law. He there remained for five years and during the last year acted as city counselor. Having been appointed by President Grant to the position of United States district attorney for the western district of Missouri, he removed to Jefferson City, where he resided for seven years, continually adding to his reputation by his careful conduct of important litigated interests entrusted to his care. While there he formed a part-

nership with M. T. C. Williams, which continued from January 1, 1876, until 1895. Seeking a broader field of usefulness and activity, they removed to Kansas City in 1879, the business relation between them being maintained until 1895, when the present firm of Botsford, Deatherage & Young was established. Mr. Botsford's practice is entirely in the department of civil law, of which he has comprehensive knowledge, his trial of a case indicating his thorough familiarity with the points in litigation and the legal principles applicable thereto. He throws himself easily and naturally into the argument, with the self-possession and deliberation of one whose mind has been trained in the severest school of investigation, and to him the close reasoning has become habitual and easy. There is no straining after effect but on the contrary a precision and clearness in his statement and an acuteness and strength in his argument which indicates his comprehensive understanding of his cause and of the law.

On the 16th of November, 1871, James S. Botsford was married to Sallie Warner, a daughter of Colonel William A. Warner, of Lexington, Kentucky, and a granddaughter of General Leslie Combs. They have one child, Georgie, now the wife of B. F. Deatherage, second member of the law firm of Botsford, Deatherage & Young.

Mr. Botsford's fraternal relations extend to the Masonic order, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree and also to the Knights of Pythias lodge, nor is he unmindful of his former associations with the boys in blue, holding membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. His interests aside from his profession are varied and keep him in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress, yet, as in the case with every successful man, his time and energies are chiefly devoted to his chosen life work, and in the practice of law he has attained a reputation that is not limited by the confines of his adopted city, his success giving proof of his native ability and the strength of his character by reason of the fact that, denied in youth the privileges and advantages which many boys enjoy, he has nevertheless gained prominence and prosperity at the bar. For three years he has been the lecturer on equity jurisprudence in the Kansas City School of Law. The recent graduates of that institution give evidence and attest the thorough completeness of that important work.

WILLIAM C. SCARRITT.

William C. Scarritt is a representative of one of the most prominent and honored families of Missouri, his parents being the Rev. Nathan and Martha M. (Chick) Scarritt. His birth occurred at Westport, Missouri, March 21, 1861, and following the acquirement of a knowledge of the rudimentary and common branches of learning in the Kansas City public schools, he attended Central College, at Fayette, Missouri, completing the course by graduation with the class of 1881.

Determining upon the practice of law as a life work he prepared for the bar as a student in the law school of Boston University and was graduated in 1883. He then began practice in Kansas City with his brother, Judge Edward L. Searritt, under the firm style of Searritt & Searritt, the business relation being maintained for ten years until the elevation of the senior partner to the bench of division No. 1 of the circuit court. William C. Searritt was then alone in practice for three years, after which the firm of Searritt, Griffith & Jones was organized and continued until the death of Mr. Griffith and the retirement of Judge Searritt from the bench when the firm name became Searritt, Searritt & Jones. In this connection he has represented many corporations, their clientage being most extensive and important. Endowed by nature with a strong mind, he has so developed his talents that he has won rank with the ablest lawyers of the Kansas City bar, and has a large practice in the supreme court. Devotedly attached to his profession, systematic and methodical in habit, sober and discreet in judgment, calm in temper, diligent in research, conscientious in the discharge of every duty, courteous and kind in demeanor, and inflexibly just on all occasions, these qualities have enabled him to take first rank among the men of the legal fraternity. He assisted in the preparation of the law for the park system and by appointment of Mr. Stephens was police commissioner for one term. He belongs to the Kansas City Bar Association and also to the Missouri State Bar Association.

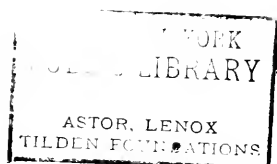
In 1884 Mr. Searritt was married to Miss Frances V. Davis, a daughter of Temple Davis, of Hannibal, Missouri, and they have four children, William H., Frances M., Arthur Davis and Dorothy Ann. The parents are active and devoted members of the Melrose Methodist Episcopal church, South. Always interested in the cause of education Mr. Searritt is a curator of Central College at Fayette, Missouri. In politics he is an active democrat and one who has done much to shape the policy of the party in Kansas City in recent years. He is an orator of ability, who has addressed the public on various momentous questions aside from his profession, wherein he has gained wide reputation in the Missouri and federal courts. Few lawyers have made a more lasting impression upon the bar of the state both for legal ability of a high order and for the individuality of a personal character which impresses itself upon a community.

F. M. FURGASON.

One of the "grand old men" of Kansas City whose name is a synonym for integrity is Francis Marion Furgason, senior member of the firm of Furgason & Tabb, underwriters, and the oldest fire insurance man in Kansas City. He is, moreover, entitled to representation in this volume by the fact that in the early days he was closely associated with the educational development here and has always been a factor in its moral progress through his activity and interest in the work of the church.



F. M. FURGASON



He was born April 1, 1833, amid the beech woods of central Indiana, where his father, James C. Furgason, settled about 1824, at a time when there were less than a half dozen houses in Indianapolis. The six sons of the family, of whom F. M. Furgason is second, all inherited the sturdy spirit of the father and have been characterized by habits of industry, sobriety, economy and philanthropy. Realizing the value of education as a preparation for life's practical and responsible duties, the father gave to his sons every opportunity possible in that direction, and F. M. Furgason, after pursuing the elementary studies taught in a little log schoolhouse near the family home, became a pupil in Franklin College, a Baptist institution at Franklin, Indiana, pursuing a five years' course, which he completed by graduation in 1856. He was immediately made teacher of languages in his alma mater and so continued until the college was closed in 1862 on account of the war. Mr. Furgason then opened a private school in the college, and soon afterward was chosen superintendent of the public schools of Franklin.

In 1856 he married a daughter of Major George W. Branham, founder of the First National Bank, of Kansas City, and when in 1866 Mrs. Furgason's health failed, he brought her to this city with the hope that she might be benefited thereby. She died soon afterward, however, and leaving their two children with the grandmother, Mr. Furgason returned to Indiana, where he settled up his business interests. He then again came to Kansas City in 1867 to make permanent residence here, and for some years thereafter was a factor in its educational development and in the work of improving the public-school system. He was chosen to the superintendency of the Franklin school, which he held for three years, and was later connected with the Benton school for a year. He has never ceased to feel a deep interest in the cause of education, and his influence has ever been given in behalf of progressive measures along that line.

Mr. Furgason's identification with the fire insurance business dates from 1873, when he joined Jonathan Ford, with whom he was associated for twenty-one years, or until the death of Mr. Ford in 1894. Previous to Mr. Ford's death Willis C. Tabb, who had long been a clerk in the office, was admitted to partnership, the firm being Ford, Furgason & Tabb. Since Mr. Ford's death, the firm of Furgason & Tabb has had a continuous existence. For many years Mr. Furgason has been the lecturer on insurance at Spalding's Commercial College and one of the advisory committee of the local board of underwriters, of which he has also been president. Under Mayor J. W. L. Slavens he served as inspector of weights and measures, but beyond this has never taken any active part in politics.

Mr. Furgason was a second time married when, in 1868, he wedded Mrs. Laura Walker, of Kansas City. There are three children of the second marriage, but the two children of the first marriage have passed away.

In church circles the labors of Mr. Furgason have been far-reaching, effective and beneficial. From early manhood he has been an active and faithful church worker. When he came to Kansas City the First Baptist church was divided over the war question, but he helped reunite the congregation and in all departments of the church work has lent his aid and

his influence. In 1868 he became the first president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and in 1876 he aided in organizing the Calvary Baptist church, in which for many years he was an officer and is still an active worker. Until a recent date he belonged to Carl Busch's Oratorio Society and is still a member of the Old Men's Club quartette. His voice, still round and full, is touched by the slightest tremor, which gives it additional sweetness. Consistent with his genial character is his affiliation with the Sunshine Society.

Mr. Furgason is gifted with a literary turn of mind, which often leads him into the realm of poetry, but he is usually too modest to let the world know anything of his writings. It is therefore with pleasure that the publishers present the following poem, which was written by him October 22, 1907:

REFLECTIONS.

Each year of Man's life is a volume complete,
With doing and sayings, so fully replete:
Each day fills a page, and each line marks a thought,
Thus the Book truly tells, just how we have wrought.

These volumes are gathered and treasured on high,
And we'll all know their worth in the "Sweet bye and bye;"
If faithful we've been, we will hail with delight,
The bright sunny morn, after Death's dreary night!

But if we've done badly in life's fleeting day,
Have let evil passions all have their full sway,
We will tremble with fear, and shudder with gloom,
As helpless we hear our terrible doom!

Then let us, each day, fill with care a bright page,
Let Love and true Friendship our efforts engage:
And when our Life Volumes are full and complete,
The great day of reckoning we gladly will greet.

PROFESSOR EDWIN C. WHITE.

Professor Edwin C. White was so closely connected with the educational development of Kansas City as to render his life record an important chapter in its history. It is a widely acknowledged fact that the most important work to which a man can direct his energies is that of teaching, whether it be from the pulpit, from the lecture platform or from the school-room. Its primary object is ever the same—the development of one's latent powers that the duties of life may be bravely met and well performed. The intellectual and moral nature are so closely allied that it is difficult to instruct one without in a measure influencing the other, and certainly the

best results are accomplished when the work goes hand in hand. Professor White, while laboring for the mental development of the young, could not but leave the impress of his Christian character upon those with whom he came in contact, for Christianity was a part of his life and all the ennobling qualities which it develops could not fail to impress those with whom he was associated. He served for many years as principal of the Central high school of Kansas City and was also well known as an extensive dealer in real estate.

Mr. White came to Kansas City about 1870, being at that time a man in the prime of life. He was a native of Richmond, Virginia, born in November 25, 1830, his parents being Thomas and Eliza (Carter) White, who were likewise natives of Richmond and there resided until 1842, when they removed west and settled near Dover, Lafayette county, Missouri, where the father purchased a farm and carried on general agricultural pursuits throughout his remaining days. He died there at the age of fifty-three years, while his wife passed away in the same locality in 1866.

Professor White spent the first twelve years of his life in the place of his nativity and afterward attended the public schools of Lafayette county, Missouri, his studies, however, being alternated by his work at breaking hemp on his father's farm. Thus he was engaged until eighteen years of age and when, at that time his father's estate had been divided, he took his share and with it determined to complete his education. Accordingly he went to Columbia, Missouri, where he pursued a full course of study in the Columbia University and was graduated. Much of his life was devoted to educational work. Returning to Dover, Missouri, in connection with Professor J. W. Garvey, he took charge of the Young Ladies' Seminary at that place and for a few years was there engaged in teaching, after which he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he taught in a private school until his removal to Kansas City in 1870. Here he established a grocery at the corner of Twelfth and Walnut streets but continued in that line for only a short time, as he was not very successful in merchandising. He then resumed the work of the teacher's profession, in which he ever manifested marked ability, taking charge of the Westport school, which he taught for a few years. He was then made principal of the Central high school and acted in that capacity much of the time until his death.

In the meantime, however, he and his brother, L. E. White, purchased ten acres of land in the vicinity of Twenty-seventh and Brooklyn streets in what is now the heart of the residence center of Kansas City. There they opened what was known as the White Brothers addition to the city and began in the real-estate business. After a few years as principal of the Central high school Professor White resigned his position in order to give his undivided attention to his real-estate interests, which in the meantime had become very extensive and of an important character. However, he found no pursuit so congenial as the work of the educator and after a year desired to return to school. He was then made vice principal under Professor Buchanan and a few years later was again made principal. After his health began to fail he would not give up and although practically an invalid for

over three years he continued his work in school. In February, 1906, however, his health had become so seriously impaired that he was obliged to put aside his work as principal.

Professor White was married four times. In 1860 he wedded Miss Jennie Taylor, of Pleasant Hill, Missouri, who died in Dover, this state, in 1863, leaving a daughter, Jennie, who now resides in Kansas City and is the wife of Oswald H. Christian, formerly of Sedalia, Missouri. About 1875 he came to Kansas City and is now the chief clerk in the freight department of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company. Mr. and Mrs. Christian reside at No. 417 Irving Place and are the parents of two children: Bessie, who died at the age of five years; Oswald H., now fifteen years of age. After the death of her mother Mrs. Christian was adopted by Mrs. James R. Young of this city, by whom she was reared, Mrs. Young who is now deceased, doing a mother's full part by her. Mr. and Mrs. Christian now own and reside at the old Young homestead on Irving Place.

Professor White's second marriage occurred in 1867, when he wedded Miss Antonia Wendling, of Shelbyville, Illinois, a sister of the noted lecturer, George R. Wendling. Her death occurred in Dover, Missouri, in 1868, and the child of this marriage is Antonia, now the wife of Dr. Kneeland P. Jones, a prominent physician of Kansas City, with offices at No. 1028 Walnut street. In 1873 Professor White married Miss Lida Perry, of Cass City, Missouri, who died in Kansas City in May, 1876, and their only child, Edna, died in infancy. For nine years Professor White was then a widower and in July, 1885, he married Miss Grace D. Matthews, a resident of Memphis, Tennessee, and a daughter of Samuel W. and Matilda J. Matthews. Her father was a civil engineer and surveyor of Memphis, Tennessee, but during the latter years of his life he lived retired, removing with his wife to Kansas City, making their home with Professor and Mrs. White. Mr. Matthews died in 1900 and Mrs. Matthews still makes her home with Mrs. White at the age of seventy-three years. There was one child born to Professor and Mrs. Grace White: Edwin C., Jr., who is now nineteen years of age and is attending the Kansas University at Lawrence, Kansas.

The death of the husband and father occurred August 9, 1907. For a year and a half he had been confined to his home by ill health and for some time prior had been in an invalid condition, although he continued his school work, which he was loath to give up. He was recognized as one of the most prominent, influential, respected and honored residents of the city and twenty years ago was president of the Law and Order League. In politics he was a democrat and his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the First Christian church at the corner of Eleventh and Locust streets, to which his widow and all of his children belong. He always took a very great interest in church work and for many years was an elder in the church, also serving for a long time as superintendent of the Sunday school. He likewise was a director of the choir and for many years had charge of the music in the church. His labors were effective and tangible elements in the church work and proved of much benefit in its growth and

progress. His was indeed an earnest and consistent Christian life. It is our duty to mark our appreciation of such a man—a man true in every relation of life, faithful to every trust, a citizen diligent in the service of his country and seeking only the public good.

Mrs. White is prominent in musical and social circles in Kansas City and has many friends. She owns much valuable realty here, including her beautiful home at No. 2640 Brooklyn street, which was built by Professor White twenty years ago.

CHARLES BROOKE.

Charles Brooke, proprietor of the Brooke's Sign Works of Kansas City, was born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, December 29, 1854. His father, Charles Brooke, was a native of London, England, born in 1828 and in the year 1845 he came to America. Six years were passed in this country, after which he returned to London in 1851 and was there married to Miss Mary A. Hawkins, an own cousin of Chief Justice Hawkins. With his bride he returned to the new world, settling at Detroit, Michigan, but later removing to Ann Arbor, where he conducted business as a sign painter and decorator. He did all of the work in that line for the University of Michigan and continued actively in business until after the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861, when he joined the army and served for three years with Custer in the Army of the Potomac. When his regiment went west to fight the Indians in 1865, his time having expired, he left that command and located in Kansas City. Here he at once established himself in the business which is now conducted under the name of the Brooke's Sign Works—the oldest establishment of this character in Kansas City. In 1876 he left the business to his son Charles and removed to California. In 1880, however, he returned to Kansas City, serving for two years as alderman, after which he went back to California and engaged in the sign business in San Francisco until his death in 1893. His wife passed away in 1906 at the age of seventy-seven years.

Charles Brooke was a youth of ten years when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Kansas City. He was educated in the ward schools at Ann Arbor and on coming to Kansas City attended Professor Drury's private school (then the largest in the city) in the basement of the old Baptist church located at Eighth and May streets. He was next a student of Spalding's Commercial College at Second and Main streets, and on the opening of the public schools in 1867 was one of the first scholars admitted to the high school, Eleven and Locust streets, of which Professor J. B. Bradley was both superintendent and teacher. The location has been continuous and the school is now known as the Central high.

Leaving high school at the age of fifteen years, after two years' attendance, he entered his father's business to learn the trade and three years later became a partner. In 1876, upon his father's removal to California, the son became sole proprietor and has conducted the business since that time with the exception of a few months spent in California in 1885. He has estab-

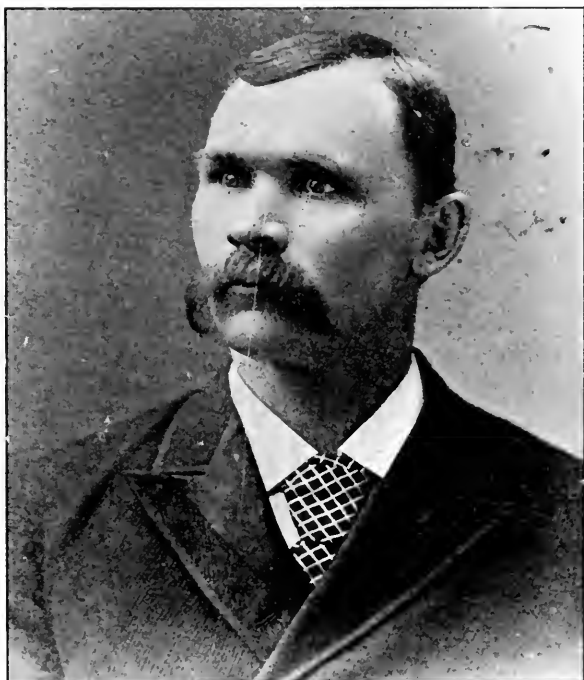
lished a large trade and an enviable reputation for high class work. He does commercial work of all kinds, including pictorial work and has done nearly all of the railroad sign work in Kansas City. He also makes a specialty of office lettering. George R. Barse, Jr., the noted New York artist, did his first work in painting in his shop when a boy and was a close friend of Mr. Brooke, since which time their friendship has continued uninterruptedly. The Brooke's Sign Works is not only the oldest but is also one of the leading establishments of this character in Kansas City and the business has long since reached extensive and profitable proportions.

On the 19th of December, 1877, Mr. Brooke was married to Miss Jennie Spurgin, daughter of Joseph Spurgin, a pioneer business man of Kansas City. They have four children, three of whom are living. James Frank, a graduate physician, married Aileen Irwin, of Kansas City, and has one daughter, Dorothy, now in her second year. Marienne, a vocalist and musician of ability, is at home. Jennie Lillian died in 1896 at the age of eight years, and Richard, eight years of age, completes the family. James F. and Marienne are graduates of the Central high school and the daughter attended the Kansas University at Lawrence, while Dr. Brooke is a graduate of the Hahnemann Institute of Kansas City.

The parents are members of the Central Presbyterian church and are well known socially, while the hospitality of their own home is one of its most attractive features. Until recently they occupied a residence at No. 1108 Tracy avenue, which Mr. Brooke erected just after his marriage and which was their home for twenty-nine years. Now residing at No. 4208 Campbell street, this residence they recently built and he is also the owner of some other Kansas City realty. Prominent in Masonry, he belongs to the lodge, chapter, commandery and shrine. He is a past master and a past eminent commander and is a member of the Blue Lodge of which his father was also a past master and in which Mr. Brooke of this review conferred the three degrees upon his son, Dr. James F. Brooke. He was for years an active member of the Knights of Pythias and in the Good Templars society and has long been an earnest worker in the local ranks of the republican party. He is very fond of athletics and has always been a frequenter of gymnasiums. There are no unusual chapters in his life history. His record is that of a man who has recognized and met his obligations and faithfully performed his duties, making steady progress not only in his business career but also as a cooperant factor in many movements in which the public is a direct beneficiary.

WILLIS M. PRATHER.

Willis M. Prather, a general contractor and builder, dates his residence in Kansas City from 1871 and deserves to be called a self-made man, whose determination and energy constitute the basis of the present creditable position to which he has attained in industrial circles. He was born in Iowa City, Iowa, March 31, 1853.



W. M. PRATHER.

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His father, John F. Prather, was a native of Ohio and a carpenter by trade. He wedded Miss Mary J. McRoberts, a native of Kentucky, and shortly after his marriage removed to Iowa City, Iowa. This was during the territorial period in the history of that state and he became a factor in its early development and improvement. He was associated with his brother Wesley in the building of the first bridge across the Iowa river. He served for three years as a valued soldier of the Union army in the Civil war, with Company G of the Twenty-fourth Iowa Regiment and was with Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea. After the close of hostilities he became a resident of Brown county, Kansas, where he spent three years and later removed to Missouri, homesteading a farm in Barry county. After clearing and developing his land he came to Kansas City in 1871 but remained here for only a short time, after which he returned to Brown county, Kansas, and later removed to Phillips county, that state. Some years subsequently he followed a son to Oregon and both died in the Sunset state.

Willis M. Prather was reared at home and acquired his education in the common schools. In his later youth and early manhood he worked with his father at the carpenter's trade but did not confine his attention entirely to this department of activity until 1872. Previously he worked at whatever offered whereby he might earn an honest dollar. He was largely built and strong and was employed at times in chopping wood, for which he was paid fifty cents per day and boarded himself. From 1872 until 1875 he worked as a journeyman carpenter and in the latter year entered the employ of the Hannibal Railroad Company as a bridge builder, continuing in that service for three years. He resigned his position in order to build his present residence, after which he turned his attention to general contracting and building. Throughout the intervening years to the present time he has been closely associated with the improvement of Kansas City in this way. He had the carpenter contract on the building of the first convention hall and has either built or reconstructed many of the business blocks of Kansas City. In recent years he has done nothing in the line of carpentering but has confined his operations to steel construction and various other branches of contracting. As the years have advanced his efficiency has continually increased and he is today recognized as one of the prominent representatives of building interests in Kansas City.

In 1875 occurred the marriage of Mr. Prather and Miss Pamela V. Alford, a native of Canada, who died in 1903. By their marriage there were four children. In November, 1904, Mr. Prather was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Ada S. Buchanan, nee Sechrist. By her former marriage Mrs. Prather had two children, Grace and Charline, while Mr. Prather had four children, as follows: Louis W., who is employed in the structural department of the Illinois Steel Company, at Chicago, Illinois; Lois, twin sister of Louis and the wife of Percy Beebee, a farmer of Johnson county, Kansas; Hiram J., who is general inspector in the city engineer's office at Kansas City; and Ivan, who attended Morgan Park Academy, at Morgan Park, Illinois, and is now a student at the Chicago University.

Mr. Prather is a member of Ridgely Lodge, No. 435, I. O. O. F. He also belongs to Kansas City Lodge, No. 220, A. F. & A. M., and to Oriental Chapter, R. A. M., being in hearty sympathy with the purposes and principles of the craft. He votes with the republican party but has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business interests, and his close application and unwearied industry have brought him goodly success, while his recognized skill and ability have gained him recognition as one prominent in building circles.

THE KANSAS CITY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Among the important educational institutions of Kansas City is the one whose name introduces this paragraph—the largest institution of its kind in America and the fourth largest in the world. It was established in 1891, two rooms being rented for this purpose in the Schutte building on Grand avenue. The following year it moved to 310 East Twelfth street. During the first year of its existence there were only three pupils and for the first five years the progress was very slow, it having an enrollment of only eleven pupils in 1896. In March of that year several enterprising young veterinarians became interested in the college and it was organized with the following officers and directors: Dr. C. J. Siler, president; Dr. S. Stewart, dean; Drs. R. C. Moore, B. F. Kaupp, S. L. Brooking, T. A. Bray and Isadore Woolf, directors. In 1898 Dr. R. C. Moore was elected president and other changes have taken place from time to time, the present board of directors being: Robert C. Moore, D. V. S., president; Benjamin F. Kaupp, D. V. S., vice president; Frank F. Brown, D. V. S., vice president; Sesco Stewart, M. D., D. V. M., secretary and treasurer; W. Ross Cooper, D. V. M.; James A. McLane, A. M., LL. B.; and Albert T. Kinsley, M. Sc., D. V. S.

In July, 1896, the institution was moved to 1404 Holmes street, the building there being converted and arranged for classrooms and laboratories in connection with a veterinary hospital, which was previously established there. Up to this time the course of instruction consisted of a two years' ungraded course. Seeing the need of a more thorough scientific training to put the profession on a higher plane, and realizing the moral influence that such a change would have upon the scientific standing of its graduates the directors inaugurated a three years' graduate course and although this involved large financial risk, it produced the desired results and was probably the stepping-stone leading to its success. Since that time the college has grown rapidly and in 1902 it purchased the ground and erected a large, beautiful structure at the corner of Fifteenth street and Lydia avenue, the present college home. It is a two-story building, with ninety-six feet frontage on Fifteenth street and one hundred and twenty feet on Lydia avenue and on the first floor are the offices, library, pharmacy, collegeroom, the clinic wards of the hospital and a large clinic amphitheater. On the second floor are several large classrooms, a large museum, a microscopic laboratory, and the best

general equipment of any medical institution in the city. The research work in this department is conducted by Dr. A. T. Kinsley. On the second floor are also wards for small animals. In 1907, being still obliged to further enlarge its facilities, an annex was built on Lydia avenue adjoining the main building, this being also a two-story structure fifty by one hundred and ten feet. It contains wards for large animals a judging arena, an amphitheatre seating five hundred people, a large chemical laboratory well equipped and an anatomical laboratory with all modern conveniences and appliances for the study of anatomy, holding autopsy, etc.

The large hospital practice conducted in connection with the college supplies a great variety of clinical material. A shoeing forge in charge of an expert horseshoer is also maintained to enable the students to become familiar with methods and tools and they are trained in examining horses' feet and receive instruction in the application of shoes, especially for the relief of diseases and defects of the feet and limbs. The present enrollment is four hundred and seventy, and the best recommendation of the institution lies in the recognition of its graduates by the government which employ many of them in the United States cavalry and the bureau of animal industry, in the quarantine, and in the meat inspection service.

The following list of the faculty and their respective branches of instruction will give an idea of the scope of the work: Sescio Stewart, M. D., D. V. M., therapeutics, principles and practice of medicine; Robert C. Moore, D. V. S., anatomy, operative and clinical surgery; Isadore J. Woolf, M. D., bacteriology; Leon Rosenwald, M. D., pathology; Benjamin F. Kaupp, D. V. S., parasites and parasitic diseases, feeds and feeding; Frank F. Brown, D. V. S., surgery, clinical diagnosis; W. Ross Cooper, D. V. M., breeds and breeding, stock judging; Albert T. Kinsley, M. Sc., D. V. S., microscopic laboratory; Alphonso L. Hunt, M. D., chemistry; Hon. Albert A. Dean, national quarantine; Arthur Trickett, D. V. S., canine diseases, comparative anatomy; Hugh Miller, B. L., M. D., ophthalmology and otology; Sidney L. Hunter, D. V. S., military practice; James A. McLane, A. M., LL. B., veterinary jurisprudence; R. Fred Eagle, D. V. S., meat inspection; Richard F. Bourne, B. Sc., D. V. S., histology and physiology; Orville A. Stingley, B. Sc., D. V. S., hygiene; Lloyd Champlain, B. D., D. V. S., language of medicine; John S. Barbee, Ph. G., pharmacy; Daniel B. Leininger, D. V. S., shoeing.

HUGH ALEXANDER HOLMES.

Hugh Alexander Holmes, financier and promoter, makes his home in Detroit, Michigan, but the boundaries of the state are too limited for the capabilities of such a man. He is a man of the nation—a typical representative of the American spirit which within the past century has achieved a work that arouses at once the astonishment and admiration of the world. Kansas City is fortunate that he has allied his interests with hers, for he is connected with the promotion of interurban railroad building. The marvelous

development of the west is due to such men, whose indomitable energy and progressive spirit have overcome all obstacles and reached the goal of success. He is not so abnormally developed as to be called a genius but is one of the strongest because one of the best balanced and self-masterful of men, and he has acted so well his part that the country has been enriched by his example, his character and his labor.

Mr. Holmes was born in Oswego county, New York, February 10, 1857. His father, Morris Holmes, was a contractor who removed to Clinton county, Michigan, in 1864, and to Detroit, Michigan, in 1880. He was of English and Scotch descent and his wife, Kathrin E. (Bowen) Holmes, was of Dutch and English lineage. Both, however, were natives of the Empire state and were descended from ancestors who fought for national independence in the war of the Revolution. The wife died June 1, 1907, in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Hugh A. Holmes was educated in the Clinton county union schools and in a private business college. He was a telegraph operator at seventeen years of age and at that time left Clinton county in 1875 to accept a position at Grand Haven, Michigan, as general agent for the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad, now the Grand Trunk Railroad and the Grand Haven Railway, part of the Pere Marquette. For three years he filled that position, after which he became interested in the lumber business and the construction of boats, which interests he still retains to some extent. On changing his line of business he removed to Detroit, Michigan, where he has since made his home though his interests have extended to all parts of the country. Since 1880 he has been engaged in financing and promoting railroad and corporate enterprises and is now president of the Union Finance Company of Kansas, with offices in Kansas City, which company only handles securities in connection with properties in which he may be identified. He is president of the Methow Public Service & Smelting Company of the state of Washington, which concern is now investing over six million dollars in railway, smelting and mining equipment. He is likewise managing officer in the promotion of an interurban railway between Kansas City, Missouri, and Iola, Kansas, on which construction began early in the spring of 1908, preliminary work having been carried on through the past three years. Mr. Holmes holds the treasurership of the American Merchants & Manufacturers Association, said to be the largest commercial organization in the world. Its national headquarters are in Kansas City. In addition to the corporate concerns already named, Mr. Holmes has many other financial interests of various kinds which have made him a notable figure in the financial world, and owing to his intimate connection with investments and railway interests, much of his time is devoted to investigation work for investors. His recognized knowledge of life insurance matters makes him a welcome guest at New York meetings at all times.

On the 10th of July, 1879, Mr. Holmes was married to Miss Mildred Eames, a daughter of Luzell B. Eames, a mechanic and millwright of Ottawa county, Michigan, and a native of New York. Mr. Holmes' political preference on matters of national politics is for the republican party. In

Masonry he has attained high rank, belonging to Detroit Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; Michigan Consistory of the Valley of Detroit; and Moslem Temple of the Mystic Shrine, while for three years he has been representative in the Imperial Counsel. As a man his business ability has been constantly manifested in one phase or another, showing unlimited possibilities, and the extensive concerns—some of the largest in the world—of which he has been the promoter, are monuments to his wonderful power.

JOHN WESLEY SPEAS.

John Wesley Speas is a prominent business man of Kansas City. His influence is ever found on the side of progress and he belongs to that class of representative citizens who, while winning individual success, have time and opportunity for cooperation in public affairs, resultant in benefit to the community at large. It is but natural that he should be deeply interested in the growth and advancement of this part of the state, for he is a native son of Jackson county, having been born here on the 18th of October, 1862. His mother died when he was less than a year old and in 1872 he came to Kansas City with his father, S. W. Speas, who in 1879 removed to Santa Barbara, California, where he died a few years ago.

John Wesley Speas, however, remained in Kansas City and is indebted to its public-school system for his education. When his school life was ended he became bookkeeper for Kelly & Company and later for D. Austin & Company and the Western Newspaper Union. In January, 1882, he entered the office of the Kansas City Distilling Company, where he served first as bookkeeper and afterward as traveling salesman, finally becoming secretary, treasurer and manager. He remained with that corporation until 1895, when he became president of the Monarch Vinegar Company, of which he had previously been a stockholder and officer for several years. For the past ten years he has also represented Clark Brothers & Company, distillers of Peoria.

On the 16th of December, 1884, Mr. Speas was married to Miss Effie E. Spears, of Kansas City, and they have one son, Victor Edward, who is secretary and treasurer of the Monarch Vinegar Company. Mr. Speas is a member of the Masonic fraternity, connected with the lodge, chapter, consistory and the Mystic Shrine, also holding membership with the Elks lodge, No. 26. He is in thorough sympathy with the principles and purposes of these orders. He has been prominent in all public movements for the betterment of Kansas City for many years, was vice president of the Commercial Club from 1903 until 1905 and has also been one of its directors for five years. On the 4th of June, 1908, he was presented with a handsome silver service by one hundred prominent citizens of Kansas City, representing the Commercial Club. For eleven years he was also one of the directors of the Priests of Pallas. He was one of the directors and organizers of the Convention Hall, filled the vice presidency from 1904 until 1906 and has since

been president. He was appointed one of the general relief committee, composed of fifteen members, at the time of the disastrous flood in Kansas City in 1903. Many specific instances of valuable aid which he has rendered to the city could be given. It is a well known fact that he never withholds his cooperation when the best interests of the city are involved. He possesses unfailing good humor and a delightful personality, which render him popular, making his circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintances.

ARTHUR C. BROWN.

Arthur C. Brown, enjoying a satisfactory practice at the Kansas City bar, is one of Ohio's native sons, his birth having occurred in Logan county, that state, September 18, 1878. His parents were Thomas S. and Mary E. Brown, the former a lawyer, who limited his practice to patent and trademark cases exclusively. He was also the author of several text-books and a man of strong intellectual and scholarly attainments. Both he and his wife are members of the Society of Friends or Quakers. An uncle of Mrs. Brown was Edward Knight, author of Knight's Mechanical Dictionary and Examiner in Patent Office. Three of her uncles were patent lawyers and three of her brothers are now in that department of the profession.

Arthur C. Brown was afforded good educational advantages, attending successively the public schools of Bellefontaine, Ohio, and Topeka, Kansas, the Central high school of Kansas City, the Washburn College at Topeka, Kansas, and the Kansas City School of Law. The family removed from Logan county, Ohio, to Topeka, Kansas, in 1889 and to Kansas City in 1892. In the fall of 1902 Arthur C. Brown entered the Kansas City School of Law with a view of preparing himself for practice in partnership with his father, who, however, died within a few months after the son entered upon his course of study. He afterward completed the course by graduation in the class of 1903 and succeeded to his father's practice. There has always been manifest in his mental make-up a decidedly mechanical strain, and after leaving Washburn College in the second year he entered the office of Knight Brothers, of St. Louis, working as patent and trademark solicitor. This department of jurisprudence perhaps more than any other calls for a wide and comprehensive knowledge, entailing a thorough understanding of mechanics and mechanical principles and the varied subjects relating thereto. To Mr. Brown has already been entrusted a number of important cases of this character and the work of the profession appeals to him strongly not only because of the contests at law but also from the mechanical side.

Mr. Brown is a member of the Manufacturers and Merchants Association, of the Business Men's League, of the Technological Society—organizations for the promotion of scientific knowledge and the advancement of trade interests—and in all of these is a committee worker. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Social Target Club, and is likewise connected



ARTHUR C. BROWN

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with the Social Gun Club. He was a member of Company H, Third Regiment of the Missouri National Guard, in which connection he was on active duty when the regiment patrolled the city at the time of the memorable flood of 1903. In politics he is a republican but not an active worker of the party. Fraternally he is connected with the Royal Arcanum and the Modern Brotherhood of America and he belongs to the Westport Avenue Presbyterian church.

On the 1st of June, 1904, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Grace Phillips Hawes, of Boston, Massachusetts, the wedding, however, being celebrated in Kansas City, Missouri. They have one daughter, Barbara. Mr. Brown is rather retiring in nature, preferring the quiet enjoyment of his home and select circle of friends rather than an extensive circle of acquaintances. He finds needed rest and recreation in hunting and fishing trips and greatly enjoys the outdoor life.

LAWRENCE PEMBROKE BROWNE.

While the spirit of self-help and self-improvement is the actuating motive in the lives of most men—and it is but right that it should be so—yet there are many who consciously or unconsciously exert a strong influence upon the community or district in which they live. Such a man was Lawrence, P. Browne, who in the extent of his business operations and through the force of his character, resulting from superior qualities, left his impress upon the history of the west and southwest. Kansas City, who knew him in the days of his early business career and afterward when success had crowned his efforts, was proud to number him among its residents. He was born in Towanda, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1830, a son of Warren and Ruth Browne. The ancestry of the family is traced back to Edward Spalding, a native of England, who settled at Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1630 and was made a freeman May 13, 1640. In that same year his wife, Margaret Spalding, died. This Edward Spalding was the first of the name in America of whom we have any knowledge and was one of the founders of Chelmsford, Massachusetts. He was chosen a selectman of that town at the first election and died there in 1670. His son, John Spalding, born about 1633, accompanied his father to Chelmsford. He married Hannah Hale at Concord, and she died August 11, 16—. Edward Spalding, of the third generation was born at Chelmsford in September, 1663, married Mary Brackett and removed to Plainfield, Connecticut, about 1697. The town records of Plainfield mention among its freeholders several of the name of Spalding. Edward Spalding, of the fourth generation was the father of Simon Spalding, who was born November 7, 1714, in Plainfield, Connecticut. He married Anna Billings, June 2, 1737, and was the great-great-grandfather of Mr. Browne of this review. His son and namesake, Simon Spalding, was born at Plainfield, Connecticut, and married Ruth Shepard. In 1753 the general court of Connecticut granted a large tract of

land in northern Pennsylvania on the Susquehanna river to certain citizens of Connecticut, styled the Susquehanna Company. Simon Spalding's name is not among the two hundred citizens who were enrolled in 1773, but in 1775 we find that he was in Pennsylvania and was chosen constable of Westmoreland. When the Revolutionary war broke out he joined the Wyoming Independent Company, became first lieutenant January 1, 1777, and was promoted to the captaincy June 24, 1778. He was engaged in General Sullivan's campaign against the Iroquois in 1779 and was transferred to the First Regiment of the Connecticut Line formation of 1781-1783. After the war he was a general of the Pennsylvania militia. In May, 1785, he removed to Bradford county, Pennsylvania, accompanied by his wife and several families that he knew. They were the first settlers of the town. Simon Spalding had noticed this spot on the Susquehanna while on the expedition against the Indians in 1779 and went there to settle because of its beauty and fertility. After the close of the war there was for several years a great deal of trouble between the authorities of Pennsylvania and those of Connecticut. Arms were resorted to and several men were killed, but after a number of years the controversy was adjusted and the sovereignty of Pennsylvania was acknowledged. Simon Spalding was prominent all through those times and was one of the commissioners appointed by the government of Connecticut to make a settlement of the dispute.

Sarah Spalding, the next representative of the family in direct line to our subject, became the wife of Joseph Kinney, of Pennsylvania, who was born at Preston, Connecticut, March 23, 1756, and was a learned and accomplished gentleman. Sarah Spalding and Joseph Kinney had a son, Simon Kinney, who was born in Pennsylvania, married Phebe Cash and in the '30s removed to Peru, Illinois, being one of the first settlers of that town. Thus it was that the ancestors of Lawrence P. Browne came to the middle west, where he spent his boyhood and youth. His father was a farmer by occupation. The son in early life attended the schools of Peru, Illinois, and afterward of St. Louis, Missouri, but did not graduate. As a boy he was modest and retiring, with a taste for investigation and reading. He continued his studies for several years after leaving school and throughout his entire life wished to know the reason for things and thus carried on his researches far and wide. It was necessary that he provide for his own support and he also contributed to the support of his parents for several years or until their deaths. For some time he was employed in mercantile houses in St. Louis and afterward came to Kansas City, where he entered the employ of Walker, Northrup & Company. Eagerly availing himself of every opportunity for advancement, he steadily worked his way upward and each forward step brought him a wider outlook. In 1858 he established the mercantile house of W. H. Chick & Company, doing a wholesale, forwarding and commission business in outfitting trains for Santa Fe. In 1866, however, a disastrous fire occurred and the firm lost everything, for the war had just ended and no insurance was collectible. The fire was of incendiary origin and one employe was burned to death. It was subsequent to this time that Mr. Browne removed to Junction City, the terminus of the Kansas

Pacific Railroad Company, and again embarked in business there. Following the terminus of the railroad as the line was extended westward, he removed to Ellsworth in 1868 and to Sheridan in 1869. At that time buffalos were numerous on the Kansas prairies, while Indians frequently attacked the freighters' trains and travel was thus rendered somewhat hazardous. The business was continued successfully at Ellsworth until 1870, when the house was removed to Kit Carson, Colorado, and thence in 1873 across the prairie sixty miles to Granada. In 1876 another removal was made to La Junta, Colorado, and the same year a branch was established at El Moro, Colorado, while subsequent removals—always to the railway terminus—were made to Otero, New Mexico, to Springer, New Mexico, and in 1879 to Las Vegas, New Mexico, where the house is still in business. Branches were established from time to time as required by the business, at Pueblo and Trinidad, Colorado, Socorro and Albuquerque, New Mexico, and El Paso, Texas, but all these branches have since been discontinued. This in brief is the history of the business with which Mr. Browne was connected, but it is only a bare outline, indicating little of the conditions that were to be met by those who braved the dangers and faced the difficulties incident to blazing the way for civilization by establishing progressive enterprises upon the frontier. A man of excellent business capacity and keen foresight, he understood the advantage as well as the risk and so controlled his business affairs as to achieve a measure of success that was most commendable and gratifying. Moreover his labors were an important element in the substantial development and improvement of the west, proving a vanguard in the advance of modern civilization and upbuilding.

On the 24th of October, 1854, Mr. Browne was united in marriage, in Wyandotte, Kansas, to Miss Artless Jane Ladd, of a prominent pioneer family. Their children are as follows. Millard W. and Ruth A. were twins. The former married Edith Swaine, now deceased, and is living in Las Vegas, New Mexico, while Ruth is the wife of C. N. Blackwell, of Raton, New Mexico. Lydia M. Browne married Thomas B. McNair, of Las Vegas. Cecil W. wedded Annie Welsh and is also living in Las Vegas. Ernest L. married Mae Bassett and resides in Kansas City, Kansas. Kenneth L., a twin of Ernest L., married Kate V. Brown, of Kansas City, Missouri. Evan H. married Lillian Leland and lives in Kansas City, Kansas. Helen F. and Jessie E. are twins and are residents of Kansas City, Missouri, the latter being the wife of Milton H. Norton. Constance S. and Gertrude A. are also twins. The former is the wife of Durbin I. Parsons, of Kansas City, and the latter is the wife of John E. Balis, of Bradentown, Florida.

The death of Lawrence P. Browne occurred December 5, 1893, in Kansas City, Missouri, when he was sixty-three years of age. In politics he was a republican and a man of broad views, who closely studied the questions and issues of the day. He wrote many articles for newspapers regarding matters of public moment and his opinions were largely unbiased, resulting from careful investigation of the subject which claimed the public attention. He belonged to Wyandotte Lodge, No. 35, I. O. O. F., of Kansas City, and to the Montezuma Club of Las Vegas, New Mexico. Although not a mem-

ber of any religious denomination, he believed firmly in church associations and contributed liberally to the support of the churches. Almost his entire life was spent on the frontier far from those places which are often regarded as "centers of learning" in America, yet he did not fall behind the times in any particular. In fact he kept abreast with the thinking men of the age and the part which he played in western progress entitles him to distinctive mention as a representative resident of Kansas City and the great district west of the Mississippi.

WASHINGTON ADAMS.

Washington Adams, since 1870 a member of the Kansas City bar, was born in Boonville, Missouri, April 16, 1849. He was one of a family of nine children whose parents were Andrew and Sarah (Flournoy) Adams. The father, a Santa Fe trader, went as far south as Chihuahua, Mexico, and in his business interests in the southwest in pioneer times met with gratifying success, so that in his old age he retired from active life to spend his remaining days in the enjoyment of well earned ease, surrounded by many comforts. He married Sarah Flournoy, of Independence, Missouri. Washington Adams, an uncle of our subject, was a distinguished Missouri lawyer, who for many years was judge of the supreme court and left the impress of his individuality upon the judicial history of the state. His mother was a sister of Chief Justice Boyle, who sat upon the bench of the court of appeals in Kentucky.

Reared in his native city, Washington Adams of this review, acquired his early education in the Kemper school at Boonville and later matriculated in the University of Virginia, where he completed a part of the literary course and the junior law course with the class of 1869. He then returned to Boonville and for one year read law under the direction of his uncle, for whom he was named. He was then admitted to the bar and in 1870 entered upon the active practice of his profession in Kansas City. In no profession is there a career more open to talent than in that of the law, and in no field of endeavor is there demanded a more careful preparation, a more thorough appreciation of the absolute ethics of life, or of the underlying principles which form the basis of all human rights and privileges. Unflinching application and intuitive wisdom and a determination to fully utilize the means at hand, are the concomitants which insure personal success and prestige in this great profession, which stands as a stern conservator of justice; and it is one into which none should enter without a recognition of the obstacles to be overcome and the battles to be won, for success does not perch on the falchion of every person who enters the competitive fray, but comes only as the direct result of capacity and unmistakable ability. Possessing all the requisite qualities of the able lawyer, Washington Adams soon gained distinction at the Kansas City bar, establishing a good practice. Almost from the beginning he has been accorded a distinctively representative

clientage and several political positions in the direct path of his profession have been accorded him by popular suffrage. In 1874 he was elected city attorney, was reelected the following year and was twice appointed counselor of Kansas City, serving in 1880 and 1884. He became county counselor of Jackson county, Missouri, in 1891 and was reappointed in 1893. As county counselor he insisted upon every officer sending quarterly an account of all fees received by him and was instrumental in establishing the office of county accountant in order to obtain the surplus business to which the county was entitled. The abuses thus exposed led to the abolition of the fee system in Jackson county. His is a natural discrimination as to legal ethics, and he is so thoroughly well read in the minutiae of the law that he is able to base his arguments upon thorough knowledge of and familiarity with precedents, and to present a case upon its merits, never failing to recognize the main point at issue and never neglecting to give a thorough preparation. His pleas have been characterized by a terse and decisive logic and a lucid presentation rather than by flights of oratory, and his power is the greater before court or jury from the fact that it is recognized that his aim is ever to secure justice and not to enshroud the cause in a sentimental garb or illusion which will thwart the principles of right and equity involved.

On the 5th of June, 1877, Mr. Adams was married to Miss Ella B. Lincoln, of Plattsburg, Missouri, a daughter of John K. Lincoln, a farmer and distant relative of Abraham Lincoln. They have one son, John W., who was graduated at Harvard in 1904. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1908, being now engaged in practice with his father. In politics Mr. Adams is a sound money democrat, interested in the political situation and the issues of the day, yet with little desire for public office, for a constantly growing patronage has made heavy demands upon his time and attention.

THEODORE WINNINGHAM.

Theodore Winningham is a real-estate dealer and speculative builder whose operations in Kansas City have been a substantial factor in the city's development and improvement as well as a source of gratifying income to himself. He has here lived since 1876, coming to western Missouri from Hernando, Mississippi, where he was born in 1850. His father was Dr. Nathaniel Winningham, a native of North Carolina and a graduate of Louisville (Ky.) Medical College and a descendant of Dr. Wintringham of England, doctor to King George III. After preparing for the profession he practiced medicine in Hernando, Mississippi, with good success for many years and there died in 1904, at the venerable age of eighty-four years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Bell, was a native of North Carolina.

Theodore Winningham in his boyhood and youth was a pupil in the common schools at Hernando, Mississippi, after which he attended Trinity

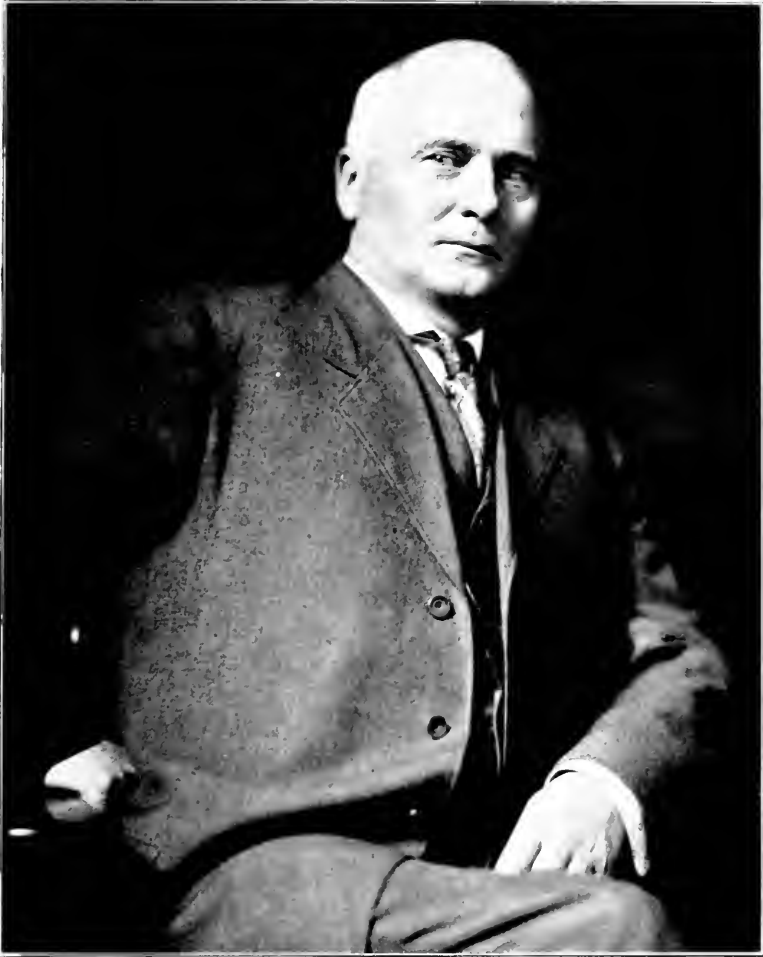
College in North Carolina, being graduated therefrom with the class of 1873. He next became a student in the law school of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated in 1876. Coming to Kansas City in the same year he opened a law office in the old Times building and practiced in the city and state courts until 1888, when he withdrew from the profession and entered the real-estate business, having an office in the James building. In 1894 he removed to his present location in the American Bank building, where he is now conducting a real-estate and loan office. In this connection he has prospered, securing a gratifying clientage year by year. He has built a great many residences, thus materially improving the city, and has carried on a general real-estate business, negotiating many important property transfers for his clients.

In 1884 Mr. Winningham was married in St. Joseph, Missouri, to Miss Emma Burnes, of the distinguished Burnes family of that city, and they have one daughter, Louise, who is at home with her parents in a fine residence on corner Armour boulevard and McGee, which Mr. Winningham erected. He is a democrat in his political views and socially is connected with the University Club. He has gained many friends during the three decades of his residence here and has won for himself favorable regard in business circles in recognition of his enterprise, his alert and energetic spirit and his successful accomplishment.

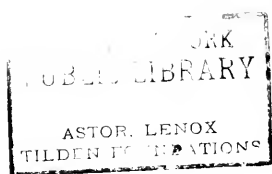
RICHARD C. PATTERSON, A.M.

It is well known to historians and others who have had occasion to investigate, that everywhere and in all ages—even where the lines of caste have been strictly drawn—brains and ability have forced their way to the front through insurmountable obstacles, and in spite of humble birth and adverse circumstances, men of forceful personality have stamped themselves on the history of their time. Richard C. Patterson is one of this character, a gentleman on the order of the old school, courteous, considerate, generous, and unselfish, a character rare in our present time of bustle and worry, a man of strong magnetic power, which is demonstrated in the success he has attained in all his business deals. Although of a strong and positive nature, he is charitable and loyal to a fault. It is such men as this and such as his ancestry, who had the molding of our country in its inception, and who made the west what it is today—the greatest country the world has ever known.

Mr. Patterson is a native of Pennsylvania, born May 1, 1854. His father, Colonel George W. Patterson, was a well known army officer, who died in 1865, as a result of disability received in the war, and his mother was Sarah (Cunningham) Patterson. Seven children, all sons, was the result of this union, all of whom except one are now living and all successful in business. They are of Scotch and Irish descent, tracing their ancestry



RICHARD C. PATTERSON



back to that of Duke Alexander, of Scotland, and Captain John Patterson, of Ireland.

After passing through the public schools Richard C. Patterson attended Kishacoquillas Seminary, where he prepared for Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the classical course and then entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he studied law and became a member of the bar. Mr. Patterson not only has the degree of A.M., but also the distinction of being able to write LL.B. after his name when he desires.

In 1883 he came west, locating in Omaha, Nebraska, where for three months he practiced law. This proving too slow for one of his energy and industry, he embarked in the real-estate and banking business, in which he remained for twenty-three years, during which time he met with remarkable success, and was at one time nominated for state senator, but, having no taste for politics, declined the nomination.

In 1906 Mr. Patterson organized the Union Portland Cement Company, which caused his removal to Kansas City. This company has a capital of three million, five hundred thousand dollars, and a directory composed of the most influential men of the west. J. H. Mickey, ex-governor of Nebraska, is president, Richard C. Patterson its first vice president and general manager; Joab Mulvane, of the famous banking firm of that name of Topeka, is second vice president. Among its directors are Guy C. Barton, of Omaha, director of the American Smelting & Refining Company and president of the Consolidated Street Car Lines of Omaha and Council Bluffs; Louis Boder and John Townsend, of St. Joseph; C. S. Jobes and Joseph H. Rush, of Kansas City; and other men of equally well known prominence.

Mr. Patterson is not only interested in Portland cement but in a great many other large enterprises. He recently demonstrated his faith in the future of Kansas City by purchasing the Centropolis Hotel, one of the largest and best known hotels in the west. He is the president of the Patterson Realty Company, president of the Centropolis Hotel Company and a large owner of real estate in Kansas City and Omaha, and of ranches in Colorado, Kansas and Texas. He is a vice president and director of the American Mining Congress and once delivered before that body a celebrated lecture on mining that has gained for him a national reputation.

In November, 1884, Mr. Patterson was married to Miss Belle Neiswanger, and they have three children, Richard C., Jr., Kenneth A., and Mildred Patterson. Though not a club man, he has always taken a deep interest in every movement for the city's good and during his life in Omaha was a leading member of the Commercial Club of that city, as well as of the social clubs. He is a member of the Kansas City Club, and also of the Greek fraternity of Beta Theta Pi. Strictly speaking, Mr. Patterson is a self-made man, who worked his own way through college and the university and who has never met with a business failure. Starting in life without funds or influential friends, his enterprise and energy has won him success in life, and his brains and judgment in making good investments have helped him to retain his position. Through his entire life his principal

motto has been: "The love you liberate in your work is the only love you keep," and this is characterized in the expressions of good will which all of his associates have for him. Probably no man on leaving his home town to engage in a new enterprise ever had so many expressions of good will and loyalty, both from the press and personal friends, than followed Mr. Patterson on his arrival in Kansas City. These written expressions are now in his possession and are prized very highly, because they came from editors, bankers and his business associates of twenty-three years standing, and from men of a national reputation, some of whom have since passed away, notably, Hon. Edward Rosewater, Count John A. Creighton and Herman Kountze, of the famous banking firm of Kountze Brothers.

IRA M. FLEMING.

Ira M. Fleming, president of the Cherokee & Crescent Coal Company, was born in Kewanee, Illinois, March 24, 1866. His father, Thomas Fleming, came from the coal district of the county of Durham, England, as a young man in the late '40s and located first in the coal region of Pennsylvania. After remaining there for some years he emigrated to Ohio, from which state he later removed to Illinois, locating at Kewanee, where our subject, Ira M., was born. While residing in the latter place the Civil war broke out and he enlisted. After his term of service had expired he returned to Kewanee and made his home there until 1871, when he removed to Fort Dodge, Iowa, whence he removed to the Indian Territory on the 1st of January, 1875, and to Nevada, Missouri, in 1887, there spending the residue of his days. He began life in the coal mines of his native county and throughout his business career was connected with the coal industry in one capacity or another, working through the various positions from the lowest to the highest. On his removal to the Indian Territory he took charge of the mines of the Osage Coal Mining Company and after coming to Missouri was superintendent of the Rich Hill Coal Mining Company and the Western Coal & Mining Company, of Rich Hill. He was also general manager of the Kansas & Texas Coal Company and at his death, which occurred at San Antonio, Texas, December 26, 1894, was general manager of the Southwestern Coal and Improvement Company, identified with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, operating mines in the Indian Territory. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Janet A. Simpson, was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and in her girlhood days came to America. She is still living at Nevada, Missouri.

In the public schools of Clinton, Missouri, Ira M. Fleming pursued his preliminary education and afterward entered the Missouri School of Mines at Rolla on the 1st of January, 1883. There he pursued a course in civil and mining engineering and continued until June, 1885, when he entered business life under the direction of his father as mining engineer and later as superintendent of the mine over which his father had charge. Upon his

father's demise he became superintendent of the Southwestern Coal & Improvement Company, January 1, 1895, with headquarters at Parsons, Kansas, thus continuing until the 1st of January, 1902, when he resigned and organized the Fleming Coal Company, which operates three mines in Cherokee county, Kansas. In the spring of 1902 he organized the Cherokee & Crescent Coal Company, operating two mines in the same county, and of both of these companies he is president. He removed from Parsons, Kansas, to Kansas City in October, 1904, and from this place superintends his business interests. In the spring of 1907 he became interested in the Girard Coal Company, conducting a mine in Crawford county, Kansas, of which he is general manager. Throughout his entire business experience he has been connected with the coal industry and is one of the prominent representatives of this department of activity, widely recognized as an alert, enterprising and successful business man.

On the 29th of October, 1889, Mr. Fleming was married to Miss Clara Pye, a daughter of the Rev. George W. Pye, a Methodist minister of Cherokee, Kansas, now deceased. They had two children: Melvin, who died in infancy, and George Pye, six years of age. Mr. Fleming is both a York and Scottish Rite Mason and also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church and at the polls supports the republican party. He belongs to both the Commercial and Railroad Clubs and is interested in all that pertains to the substantial development of the city which is now his home. He is preeminently a man of affairs, possessing the spirit of determination and progress which have made this section of the west a great commercial as well as agricultural center.

HENRY MAHAN BEARDSLEY.

Whatever else may be said of the legal fraternity it cannot be denied that members of the bar have been more prominent actors in public affairs than any other class of the community. This is but the natural result of causes which are manifest and require no explanation. The ability and training which qualify one to practice law also qualify him in many respects for duties which lie outside the strict path of his profession and which touch the general interests of society. Holding marked precedence among the members of the bar of western Missouri is Henry Mahan Beardsley, who has also attained distinction in political circles and is now mayor of Kansas City. Born in Knox county, Ohio, October 20, 1858, he is a son of George F. Beardsley and a representative of one of the old families of the Buckeye state, his grandfather having settled there in 1816. His mother, Mrs. Martha Mahan Beardsley, was born in the state of New York.

From early boyhood Henry Mahan Beardsley manifested the activity and the spirit of enterprise which have characterized him throughout his entire life and gained him well merited success and prominence. When but ten years of age he raised garden vegetables to sell to the neighbors and

at the age of fifteen was ticket seller for the county fair. In 1867 he became a resident of Champaign, Illinois, and at the age of eleven years secured a clerkship in a book store, where he remained for four years, devoting all of his time aside from the hours spent in a clerical capacity in preparing for college. When sixteen years of age he gave up a position which was paying him fifty dollars per month to enter the state university at Champaign, where he pursued a four years' course of study, completed by graduation with the class of 1879. He worked hard during the vacation periods, being engaged for two summers on the survey of the line for the railroad from Bloomington to Kankakee, Illinois, and one summer on survey work in Iowa, and during one of these periods he was accompanied by Alfred Gregory, now his law partner. In school Mr. Beardsley made a reputation as one of the best debaters and orators in the university and during his fourth year was at the head of his class. He graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law, the next year won the degree of Master of Law and in 1905 the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him. Following his graduation he was tutor in the chemical laboratory of the university for two years while reading law with George W. Gere, of Champaign, a prominent democrat of that day, as his preceptor.

Mr. Beardsley was admitted to the bar at Mount Vernon, Illinois, upon examination before the court of appeals in 1882, and soon afterward entered into partnership with his former preceptor under the firm style of Gere & Beardsley, which relation was maintained until 1886, when he removed to Kansas City. A few months later Alfred Gregory followed and they formed a partnership, which was so continued until 1900. The admission of Charles H. Kirshener to the firm led to the adoption of the firm name of Beardsley, Gregory & Kirshener. The friendship formed in college days has continued through twenty-two years of active practice at the bar.

In April, 1883, occurred the marriage of Henry M. Beardsley and Miss Marietta Davis, of Monticello, Illinois, who was a fellow student in the University of Illinois. Of the three children of the family, Eleanor was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1907 with the honors of her class and was a member of the Phi Delta Theta. She is now studying vocal music in Brussell, Belgium. George is now a student in the University of Illinois, and Henry, thirteen years of age, is at home. The family are members of the Westminster Congregational church, of which Mr. Beardsley is an elder, and though professional and other duties have made heavy demands upon his time, he has always found opportunity for active participation in church and kindred work. Since 1890 he has been a director of the Young Men's Christian Association and since 1893 has been its president. He is a member of the Commercial Club and has likewise been a member of the board of associated charities and has labored earnestly, untiringly and effectively to ameliorate the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. His efforts in behalf of municipal progress and improvement have been a tangible element in the city's upbuilding. He has been president of the board of public works and of the upper house of the city council and in 1906 was elected republican mayor of Kansas City after several times refusing the candidacy

in previous campaigns. He is in politics not from preference but as a matter of civic duty. Regarded as a citizen and in his social relations, Mr. Beardsley belongs to that public spirited, useful and helpful type of men whose ambitions and desires are centered and directed in those channels through which flow the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number. Though frequently solicited to become a candidate for high political and other public offices, he has eschewed them entirely up to his election to the mayoralty but probably there is not a man of large private interests in this city that has felt a more hearty concern for the public welfare or has been more helpful in bringing about these purifying and wholesome reforms which have been gradually growing up in the political, municipal and social life of the city. Unselfish and retiring, he prefers a quiet place in the background to the glamour of publicity but his rare aptitude and ability in achieving results make him constantly sought and often bring him into a prominence from which he would naturally shrink were less desirable ends in view.

FREDERICK N. TUFTS.

Frederick N. Tufts, special agent for the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, and secretary and treasurer of the Knife and Fork Club, has in these connections become widely known in Kansas City, and the personal qualities he has displayed in meeting with his fellowmen have gained for him warm friendship and high regard. He was born at Winthrop, near Augusta, Maine, October 5, 1857. His father, Rev. Samuel N. Tufts, was a clergyman of the Freewill Baptist church and continued active in the ministry until he retired on account of advanced years. He was one of the older ministers of Maine and preached also in New Hampshire but retired before his removal to the west. He came to Kansas City seven or eight years prior to his death and passed away in October, 1897, at the age of seventy-nine years. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Angeline Morton, died in Kansas City in November, 1903. Her ancestors in the paternal line were of English origin, George Morton having come to America on the ship *Anne* in 1623. He was a nephew of Governor Bradford and published Bradford's Account of the Founding of Plymouth. Mrs. Tufts was numbered among his direct descendants in the sixth generation and was descended as well from Miles Standish, John Alden, John Howland, Priscilla Mullen and Elizabeth Tilley, all Mayflower ancestors. The family was represented in the Revolutionary war by Ichabod Morton and Batchelor Bennett, while Levi P. Morton was an own cousin of Mordecai Morton, the father of Mrs. Tufts.

Frederick N. Tufts was the youngest in a family of four children, of whom three are yet living, his sisters being Mrs. H. M. Keif, of Berkeley, California, and Mrs. George S. Woodman, of Auburn, Maine. Another sister, Mary Ida, was drowned in the Androscoggin river when eleven years of age. Mr. Tufts was educated in the public schools of Maine and New

Hampshire, removing to Farmington, in the latter state, when ten years of age. After his school days were over he was employed in shoe factories in Maine and Massachusetts and came to the west from Lynn, Massachusetts, arriving in Kansas City in January, 1887. Here he was joined a few years later by his parents, who spent their remaining days here. Following his arrival in Missouri, Mr. Tufts engaged as special agent with the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, with which he has since been connected, conducting a successful business in this line. He devotes all of his time to insurance interests and his duties as secretary of the Knife and Fork Club, in which capacity he has served for nine years, while for six years he has also acted as its treasurer.

On the 3d of May, 1882, Mr. Tufts was married in Lynn, Massachusetts, to Miss Anna B. Fitz, a daughter of Josiah Fitz, a wholesale baker of Lynn. There is one son of this marriage, Howard Morton, now twenty-two years of age. The family residence, owned by Mr. Tufts, is at No. 1332 East Thirty-third street and is justly celebrated for its warm-hearted hospitality. Mr. Tufts is a republican, well informed on the issues of the day but not an active party worker. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and is a faithful member of the First Congregational church, of which he has been an active worker almost continuously since coming to Kansas City, twenty-two years ago. He has held many offices therein, serving as clerk for seven years, as superintendent and treasurer of the Sunday school, while at the present time he is deacon in the church and assistant Sunday school superintendent. His church work, his secretaryship with the Knife and Fork Club and his business interests have combined to bring him a very wide acquaintance and he is a man of unusually attractive personality, who has the faculty not only of winning but retaining friends. His manner is so genial, his cordiality so sincere and his courtesy so unflinching that he sheds around him much of the sunshine of life.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

OF

WILLIAM WHITEHEAD TAYLOR.

In this biography, I want to thank America and the American people for what they have done for me and show the difference in my condition now and what it would have been, if I had remained in England. I am glad that circumstances in my youth planted me in America, for the very air that I breathe has created an ambition within me to excel, to advance, to build up, to better the condition of my family.

I was born in Hobson Street off Union Street, Oldham, Lancashire, England, January 1, 1844, in a public house called the Rose & Crown, where my mother brewed her own beer and sold it to the trade to help rear the family. I can remember after she died and the public house was closed, seeing the sign put away in the stable. I had a noble, kind hearted mother



WILLIAM W. TAYLOR

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who was also born in a public house where her mother brewed her own beer and sold it, but it was considered a respectable business at that time and with all the surrounding none of our family died a drunkard.

In six months after mother died, father married again a good, kind hearted, hard-working woman who was always good to me and who took in washing for forty years to help keep the wolf from the door. I afterward brought her to this country, where she died and is buried in Union cemetery.

My brother John came to this country in 1849, settled in Jacksonville, Illinois, and worked for fifty cents a day. About this time my people became so poor that I had but one shirt and mother used to put me to bed Saturday night without shirt and wash and iron it and have it ready for Sunday morning.

When I was in my tenth year, I met with an accident. I was going for some clothes for mother to wash and a boy pushed me under a cart and both my arms were broken. I was taken to my mother's sister's home called Coldhurst Hall, a large farm house occupied by three families. They sent for a doctor and he came and set my arms, which was an act of charity, as we had no money to pay him with.

I laid there till I was nursed back to health, but had to be fed for three months by other hands. The remembrance of these kindnesses caused me to turn my mind to help Mercy Hospital, a charitable institution in this city for helpless crippled children. I can remember while I was in bed there, looking out at the clover and green grass and hedge, hearing the cuckoo sing and could see the birds and flowers outside my window. I was in a large room and they used to move me around with the sun, so as to make things pleasant for me. Some boys and girls came to see me and read and talked to me to cheer me up. I still remember a verse they used to sing to me, it is this:

"The Cuckoo is a bonny bird
It sings as it flies,
It brings us good tidings,
And tells no lies.
It sucks pretty bird eggs
To make its voice clear,
And never sings Cuckoo
'Till summer is near."

I can remember when I was working half-time in the factory, when my two sisters were weaving, we got up one Saturday morning and they divided all the bread and butter there was in the house between us, share and share alike and I thought my share was the least, so I got mad and would not take any and I worked till one o'clock and then we all took our wages home and mother went up town and bought flour and other things and cooked us something to eat—I was very hungry by that time.

There was a law in England that children could not work all day, but only half a day 'till they were twelve years old and mother took me to a doctor to see if he would not pass me as a full timer. He examined me like a

horse and said I was not twelve years old, so I wasn't allowed to work full time.

We have all seen hard times in this country, but nothing like that, so something had to be done and Brother John got the consent of father to let me come to this country on one condition, that all the money I earned above my keep was to be sent to him to help raise the second family, which obligation was kept to the end, for I worked during the Civil war for twelve dollars a month, walked sixteen miles in a July sun and paid two dollars and fifty cents for one dollar in gold to send to England and at the same time, mother sold her long black hair for three shilling and six pence for food for the children. I now bid goodbye to England, for the present, for in a few months after that, we sailed on the good ship Louise Hatch, a three masted sailing ship.

We sailed on the 8th of January, 1856. I was then twelve years and eight days old. There was snow on the ground and to some of the older people it was a sorrowful goodbye, but to me, things couldn't be worse, so I was willing to go.

In three days when we got out to sea, I went up on deck and found a stranger there. He was a stowaway who had hid himself in the vessel till we got out to sea and then the captain had to bring him over. His name was Ned Kennedy and the suffering and abuse that that man got would be considered a crime now.

I always thought the captain a coward for not putting up more sail so as to get to the end, but we were ten weeks and three days before we got to New Orleans. Three weeks after we sailed, our provisions got scarce and the captain cut us down to one-third rations and one-third water. Conditions were serious, but I got in with the sailors and they seemed to take a liking to me and I never went hungry while they had anything to eat. About six people from our town were always together and we used to steal water and provisions. I watered our crowd every night in this way, the water was stored in very large hogsheads and piped down to the deck and at night our crowd would sit around the hogsheads and sing songs while I would sink a bottle with a string around it through the hole in the hogshead and in this way get water and then the singing would stop. It was the same with provisions.

Our ship was not a passenger ship, it was loaded with earthenware and china, in crates up to a foot and a half of the deck and the thirty-six passengers they took on were to make up the cargo. Once every three days one of our men would crawl over those crates to the forward part of the vessel and take what he could carry back to our quarters and that is the way we lived. One day before we got to the gulf, we sighted a vessel on our left and the captain ran up a flag of distress. The other vessel answered, so we sent a yawl over to her and they loaded our yawl and one of theirs with provisions and sent them to us, which made great rejoicing on the Louise Hatch.

I was always busy up in the rigging or up on deck with the sailors. I knew the name of every rope and every sail on the ship and through my knowledge of the ropes, I innocently caused one of the cruelest acts I have

ever seen. It was against Ned the stowaway. Our first mate was the most wicked man I ever saw in my life and one day he was on watch and ordered Ned to tighten a certain rope. Ned took down the wrong rope and I corrected him and showed him the right rope and the mate flew into a rage and ordered an American sailor by the name of West to tie Ned's feet together and his hands behind him and swing him up to the yard arm, head down.

West refused to obey and then the mate ordered a Norwegian sailor to do it. He obeyed and swung Ned up to the end of the yard arm head down and as the vessel rocked, sometimes Ned's body would be hanging over the sea and other times over the deck.

I felt very bad to think that I had caused Ned's trouble, so I went down below and told our women folks about it and they cried and made such a noise about it, that it woke the captain up and he came up on deck and let Ned down, more dead than alive. In about four days, we had the worst storm of the trip. Everybody was up and that night, the cruel sailor who had hung Ned up, lost his box with all his things in and had nothing but what he stood up in and everybody supposed that Ned threw them overboard during the storm.

Well now we come to the mouth of the Mississippi river where we had to anchor for two days and wait for a tug to take us up to New Orleans. Our rations were again cut short but the captain sent that wicked mate and two sailors, my brother and Albert Kershaw to land for provisions and after they had been gone two hours, there came up a fog and all you could see was a vessel anchored just to the left of us, waiting for the tug. Everybody got alarmed for our boat, knowing that if it passed us, it would go out to sea with the tide and be lost, so the captain sent a man up the main mast to the royal sail, which is the highest sail on the ship and there he sat and blew a horn to guide the boat to us and another man on the fore-castle fired off sky-rockets for a guide. About four o'clock, in the afternoon, we sighted our boat as it ran alongside of the other vessel and I heard my brother's voice ask if that was the Louise Hatch. The captain answered no, but pointed to our vessel, so they steered over to us and one of the sailors threw out a line.

My brother caught it and tied the boat to it and so saved them. We threw over a rope ladder for them to get up on and the first man that got up was that wicked mate and he ordered the others put in irons. The two sailors were drunk in the bottom of the boat and the mate had been drunk. My brother and Kershaw were sober and came up themselves and the captain sent a sailor down and he tied a rope to each of the men and pulled them up. Nobody was put in irons. Brother brought some canned peaches (the first I ever saw) some flour, bacon, lard, butter and coffee and his wife made some muffins, fried bacon and made some coffee and if they had not choked me off, I would have been eating yet. I can still taste those peaches.

We came up the Mississippi river to Naples and then went up the Illinois to Jacksonville, Illinois. Here we settled on a farm. I went to school one winter to a teacher by the name of Merrill and this was where I learned to put my H's where they belonged, for I was the laughing stock of the

whole school. I made the boys all laugh till the teacher sent out for a switch to whip us all. They used to use the rod then and I guess we needed it.

Well about the first of April, 1857, we came to Kansas City. There were no railroads then, so we came by river to St. Louis and then up the Missouri on the boat Chambers, with Captain Gillum in command. We brought weather boarding, shingles, sash, doors and a Charter Oak cook stove and lived in a tent on the southwest corner of 15th and Oak, till we built a two room house. This was about the close of the Border Ruffian war, when they made Kansas a free state.

Those were stormy times with us, being from a free state. I can remember Brother John having a fight in Flagler's Hardware store near Third and Main, with old Tom Smart, in an argument on free and slave states. There was always some fighting going on and when Kansas was made a free state, then the negroes from Missouri were always trying to run away to Kansas.

About a block west of the Muelbach Brewery, Bud Evans made the brick for the block on the east side of Grand avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth. The laborers were negroes and one night two negroes came over to the Southern Hotel and said there was a lot of Clay county negroes at the yard making their way to Kansas, so they got up a crowd of young men and started out. They brought two of them back in the morning and they were handcuffed together and sent over to Clay County for their masters to come and get them, which they did.

About that time, I saw them auction a negro off to the highest bidder on the levee. These were the times when the James boys, the Younger boys and the Todds and Andersons were growing up and the scenes of those days had its influence on all these boys. All through the Civil war and long after, they were not bad boys, but it was their surroundings that made them what they were and shaped their lives for many years. I have always thought the Border Ruffian war was the forerunner of the Civil war.

That year I plowed corn for Jennings Johnson on 12th and the Paseo for ten dollars a month and got discharged because I did not plow as many rows as Tom Johnson did before dinner.

My brothers were jobbers in brick work, cisterns, drains, walks, plastering, etc. We plastered a cistern at the old Peery homestead across the street south from the Baptist church on Ninth street, in 1857. I mixed the cement and I let it down to Brother John and when I thought I had enough, I went out in the orchard to get some apples. I stayed so long that when I got back he was coming out of the cistern. He thought I had left him and he boxed my ears, but I got the apples.

That year, Mr. Peery built a large brick house on the northeast corner of Twelfth and Prospect. He had the finest watermelon patch on the north side and one day two other boys and myself were caught taking some melons by old Peery's negro. He chased us through the woods all day, but never caught us.

In the winter of 1857 and 1858, I went to school at the corner of Twelfth and Troost. Pat Stewart was the teacher. Most of the names I remember—

Johnson, Evans, McClain, Molney, Richards, Tussey, Jim Slater, the Holmes girls and the Bales boys and Anne Taylor.

The spring of 1858 I went back to Illinois near Berlin and lived with my sister and her husband and went to work on his brick yard. I went to school one winter to Mr. Spaulding, a man from Jacksonville, Illinois.

One day I had a quarrel with my brother-in-law and I jumped the fence and left never to return and at this time, I met the best friends and kindest people I ever have known outside of my own family. Their names were Thomas and Sally Fouche (Uncle Tom and Aunt Sally) and the Rev. Father Connelly. These people gave me good fatherly advice that I have remembered all my life.

When I left home, I walked about three miles and landed at Uncle Tom's. I asked for a job; he looked at me and asked me if I had no home. I said no. Had I any parents? Yes, in England. I told him I had been living with my sister and her husband but I could not get along with them and had left for good. He took me into the house to see Aunt Sally and they agreed to keep me till corn cutting time and let me work for my board and then cut corn, plow and sow wheat by the month for twelve dollars a month and then I could do the chores for my board and go to school in the winter. That just suited me, so I was settled then. In about a week, Aunt Sally began to talk about going to Berlin, Illinois, to buy some things for clothes. My shirt was getting dirty, but on Saturday they let me have a horse to ride, so I went back to my sister's and got my clothes. When I went in, sister asked me if I had come back to stay. I told her no, I wanted my clothes. She asked me where I was going, I told her to Congress and got on my horse with my clothes in a flour sack and went back to Uncle Tom's and with him and his son John I stayed till 1863—worked in the summer and went to school in the winter. The kindness that couple showed me and the good advice I shall remember till I die, for I think the influence I was under and the advice I got from them has been a guide for me all my life. They were Baptists and strong republicans and I can remember when Lincoln and Douglas stumped the State for President.

We used to go to all the meetings. That is where I became a republican. I heard Lincoln make a speech at the Fairgrounds on September 3, 1860, at Springfield, Illinois. People came from all over the State and camped for the meeting. It was nothing but politics, everybody belonged to either the Hickory or the Wide-awake. People got so excited that the store keepers posted notices in their stores "no politics here." then after the election, the war broke out and Fort Sumter was fired on.

The neighborhood began to divide up and during the election, old Mrs. Hawkins went to a political meeting and wore her sun bonnet out shaking it and yelling for Douglas.

Then came the raising of troops in our neighborhood. My father did not want me to go in the army, but the war was on and I was determined to go, so I enlisted. Our coast was blockaded and England could not ship any cotton to America and this caused a depressed condition in England. They had to open soup houses for the poor and mother got orders for shoes and

clothes from the officials for the children. I am thankful to the giver of all good things, that since I have been in this country, I have never seen such poverty.

The Twentieth Illinois regiment was organized about this time and Will Fouché joined it and John Harris was the captain. They went up to Camp Butler a while to drill and then went to the front and when they got to Hannibal, Will Fouché got the typhoid fever, came home on a furlough and died and left the girl he was engaged to marry after the war, to mourn with the family. Her name was Lizzie DeMary. Everybody was sad at the parting.

Aunt Sally and Uncle Tom were known for their charity in the first settling of the country. If anybody in the county was sick, if it was a woman, Aunt Sally was there—if it was a man, Uncle Tom was there. Then all the women went to work making bandages and all kinds of things and sending them down to Dixie land. When Grant started from Camp Butler to Hannibal, he and his regiment ate their 4th of July dinner with us in the front of Captain Brown's. They came in playing the Star Spangled Banner and went out playing Dixie. Captain Brown was the first man to ship fine cattle from England and he told Grant to let his men kill anything they wanted. Grant replied that would not do, they were going to the front and the men would have to get used to army rations and if they were allowed to eat too much fresh meat, some of them would get sick, but the people gave them the best they had.

I now leave Illinois and go back to old Missouri. In January, 1864 of the spring before Price's raid, I started back to Missouri and that was the winter of the deep snow. The train I was on got snowed up at Breckenridge, a small town on the Hannibal and St. Joe, and the passengers ate up everything in the town in two days. We took turns about sawing fence rails to burn in the stoves in the cars, to keep the folks from freezing. Seventeen of us started out single file to the town of Hamilton. It took us till three o'clock to get there. We secured all the beds in the hotel and the next day, four of us started out to meet the train that was clearing the track from St. Joe and when we got within a fourth of a mile of it, the train whistled and started for St. Joe and left us on the prairie. We concluded to go on and try to reach the next town or house, but it got dark and we tried to set fire to an old house, so as to get warm, but our matches gave out. One of the men dropped down from exhaustion and the cold. George Fisher and I picked the man up and put him on his feet. He asked us if we got a fire and when we said no, he sighed, and said his mother would not sleep any if she knew where he was tonight.

We walked on about a fourth of a mile when we saw a light. We went up to the house and it was old Dr. Smith's. He took us in. His wife and daughter had gone to Kentucky on a visit, but he had negro servants and he saw there was something the matter with the man from Savannah, so he had him sit down on the bed, take his coat off and put his feet in a wash tub and had the negro carry fresh water from the well and put in the tub and in his boots to thaw them out, for they were frozen. When we got them off and

took his socks off, his toe-nails came off too and the next morning he couldn't put his feet on the floor.

Fisher and I then started out for St. Joseph. We bid them goodbye and never saw these men again. We walked single file. The snow and wind was in the northwest and we faced it all day, they had cleared the track, so we walked all the way to St. Joseph and about four o'clock my nose froze and I had to stop in a cut and thaw it out and wrap up better. We got into St. Joe about eight o'clock, had supper and I came on to Kansas City, part by stage and part by rail. I found Kansas City occupied by troops. Brother John had been in Col. Van Horn's regiment and was captured at the battle of Lexington and paroled, but he had joined Captain Carpenter's Company A, Home Guards, and was doing duty around town. I joined the same Company and in the fall came Price's Raid.

Major Jack Vivion sent word in that he would water his horse in the Missouri river at Kansas City the next day, but they got no further than about where the Country Club now stands.

On Friday night, three others and myself, standing guard at 20th and Grand avenue, heard horses coming across the OK Creek bridge. We thought the whole army was coming. We halted the four in the lead, but they could not give the pass word and by that time, the whole troop was there. It was Curtice's bodyguard, with him in an ambulance, so we let them in. He had issued an order to retreat to Leavenworth and there was no way to cross the Kaw river only on the rope ferry, but Price was held in check by Col. Moonlight and some Kansas troops, until Gen. Smith came up behind and they got Price in between them. Then he retreated southwest and every day for a week, the wounded and the prisoners kept coming in, till one day at eleven o'clock there came a messenger with the news that Price was on the retreat and Curtice countermanded his order to retreat to Leavenworth.

Old Mr. Deardorf was then connected with a bank at 2nd and Main and he dressed like a laborer and started with an old satchel with seventy-five thousand dollars in it of the Bank's money, to Leavenworth, to keep Price from getting it. You could not go south on Grand Ave., for the refugees were all coming into town.

The next day, our Company went out to bury the dead and bring in the wounded and the churches and the halls were made into hospitals, but things began to get quiet again, and I went back to work.

The spring before, in 1863, I commenced to learn the trade of brick laying, as my brothers were building a brewery for Muelshuster at 20th and Grand Ave.

One Saturday, I was hauling brick and the officials caught me at Fifth and Main with a team and took me up to the Fort and pressed me in as well as about twelve others, with our teams, to go down to Fort Scott with loads of guns and ammunition for the army. Our train was made up of about four government wagons and a dozen citizens' wagons, with an escort. We got to Indian creek the first day and to Paola the next day. The night we camped on Bull creek, it rained and we had to double team, to get over the creek and up the bank. The rain continued all day and all the next night

and our teams were half fed and worn out, so we had to steal feed. About seventeen miles this side of Fort Scott, I got stuck in the mud and could not get out. The train left me alone and I went to a farm house, but there was not a horse on the place. Two young women were there, but there was no help for me. Just as I was leaving, up came two soldiers who belonged to a regiment that had been camping at Widow McGrier's spring and they knew me. They asked me what I was doing there. I told them I was stuck with a load of guns and could not get out and the train had left me. They fed their horses and we went in the house and they ordered dinner, but the girls did not like it. We saw a Confederate States' revolver hanging on the wall, but we got our dinner all right and as we started out, we saw a man coming out of the brush on horse back, leading another horse, so the soldiers asked him where he had been. He said out in Kansas, to see some of his folks. The fact of the matter was he had been hiding in the woods, till the armies had passed, to save his teams. The soldier told him to hitch up and pull my team out and take part of my load to Fort Scott. He refused, for he said he was tired and his horses were tired and he could not go, so they told him they would take his horses and pull me out and go onto Fort Scott, but he soon made up his mind to go with his team rather than lose them. He took most of my load and pulled me out and the boys escorted us to Fort Scott and we got there about dark and when we crossed the Marmiton river, we found Navy Hogan stuck and his wagon broke down. We got him out and reached the fort and unloaded and got our voucher for our trip at four dollars per day each way.

Then the quarter master would not let us stay in the yard and we could not get a bed in town neither for love nor money, so we went down in the river bottom and tied our horses to the wagon and fed them what we had. It rained all day and at night it turned cold and commenced to snow. Charlie Goddard and I chummed together, so we got in the front end of my wagon and went to sleep. We had no cover on the wagon, so about two o'clock in the morning, we woke up nearly frozen and I could not get my boots on. We both got up and I said I was going to strike out for a fire. I could see through the brush. The quilt was frozen stiff, but I got out in my bare feet and run up to the fire and found it lined all around with Indians, as close as they could sit.

None of them would move and let me in to the fire, so I put my left hand on one and jumped into the fire and thawed out my boots and put them on. Then it was about daylight and Charlie and I bought a bushel of shelled corn from the mill. We paid two dollars and fifty cents for it and spent the balance of our money on crackers and cheese and lit out for home. It was about a four day trip. We stole corn for our horses and the crackers and cheese did us till we got home.

We got to Penmook's hay barn this side of Olathe, one of my horses gave out and I left it there, borrowed a saddle and rode the other horse and in a few days went back and got the horse. Such was my experience in Price's raid.

Our company did nothing but guard duty in the edge of town, to keep the rebels out.

The war was soon over then and Kansas City commenced to build up and the next year, we built an addition to the convent on Eleventh and Washington for Father Donnelly. I shall never forget how kind he was to me and what good advice he gave me. I built my first corner on the convent and he used to sit under the shade of a tree and watch me raise the corner. When we got story high, he shook my hand and said I would make a bricklayer and ever after he was my friend. I laid lots of brick for him. The first part of St. Joseph's Hospital, first part of the Orphans' Home on Summit and the Redemptious College and the Cathedral on 11th and I walled his tomb up with my own hands.

The next year, I worked over in Wyandotte on Father Kuhl's first church and one Saturday afternoon, I was going home and I met a man about where the cold storage plant is in the bottoms now. He was a French man and lived there in a small brick house. He told me that the bushwhackers had been in town. They had shot Mayor Ransom at Seventh and Main, through the arm and hip and at the Junction, shot at an Irish man and at 13th and Grand they shot a negro. They all had good horses, so they got away.

Charlie Quest was County Marshal and Jerry Dowd was City Marshal. They got up a posse and started out toward the Blue river. They killed one man. I think his name was Johnson and he was said to be innocent, but would not surrender and that was the last of it.

Some time during the war, the government sent Captain Prince and Captain Duvold and a regiment of soldiers to Kansas City from Leavenworth, to occupy this town as a Post and they built a stockade from Central to Broadway and from Tenth to about Thirteenth. They built log houses out of cottonwood logs and they stayed there and held the town till the war was over. Just before that, Henry Coffman kept a black-smith shop on 5th and Main, where the Drug store is now and he put a Union flag up. The Rebels sent their spokesman, called Gov. of Goose Neck, to notify him to take the flag down or they would do it for him, but he told them they would do it over his dead body and the flag stayed there till the war was over.

After the war was over and my company disbanded, my whole life has been spent in building and brickmaking. I built the first part of the Stock Exchange, the first Packing House in Kansas City, several power houses for the Metropolitan St. Railway Company, W. J. Smith's warehouses and factory, the County Court house, County jail, Board of Trade, American Bank, Midland Hotel, Water-works Building, Heist Building and a great many dwelling houses. I have made brick at 4th and Broadway and 14th and Central and Second and Gillis—at the last place I made two hundred million in about twenty-five years.

The brickmaking has kept up with other places in improvements. It started with hand made brick and now it is all machinery and first all red clay and now all shale.

There are only a few of the old settlers left now.

The city has grown from about four thousand inhabitants to two hundred and fifty thousand and will never stop. We have passed through the hot winds, droughts, grasshopper year, when the whole country was shredded of all growth by the millions of these bugs, and floods and still we are increasing in population and wealth and someday, we will be the largest city in the west!

I laid brick on the first free school that was built out of brick and now I am superintending a new fireproof school for the Schoolboard. In fifty years from now all the nations on earth will be sending their youths to this country to get an education instead of the way it is now—sending our children to Europe.

We have brought up seven children out of nine. Their names are John W., James E., Joseph G., Benjamine W., Nell Taylor, Annie Swearingen and Mary P. Purnell.

My wife's name was Anne Jordan, born in Manchester, England. She came to this country in 1849. We have been married 49 years, and have been through many hardships together, but now we feel that we have done our part and can spend the remainder of our days in quiet happiness. And although I started out in the world with nothing I have pulled through all these years of hard work and trouble and now I can take life easy.

The reader will remember what charity did for me when I was a boy and got hurt and out of appreciation of what was done for me at that time, I have given almost a year to help build the Mercy Hospital for crippled and deformed children. This is a most worthy institution, for it takes care of these unfortunate little ones. It is kept up entirely by donations and every dollar given to it helps Mercy Hospital to throw out the life line to the little helpless ones and make good men and women of them.

In conclusion, I want again to thank America for what I have and am.

LOUIS A. SCHOEN, M.D.

Dr. Louis A. Schoen was the second resident physician of Kansas City, his predecessor having been Dr. Charles Lester. The month of April, 1857, witnessed his arrival, and in addition to the practice of medicine and surgery he also engaged in the drug business throughout his remaining days. As the years passed he prospered and became the owner of much valuable real estate. His success was well merited, for he performed every duty conscientiously, and in his business life was never known to take advantage of the necessities of another. A native of Germany, his birth occurred August 1, 1831. His parents always remained residents of that country, where the father throughout his business life was engaged as a steamboat builder and built the first steamer on the river Rhine.

Dr. Schoen acquired his education in the fatherland, supplementing his common-school course by study in the Medical College at Wurzburg, Germany, from which he was eventually graduated. He then began prac-



DR. LOUIS A. SCHOEN.

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tice in Germany, where he remained for two years, when thinking to find broader opportunities in the new world, he sailed for America, first settling at Toledo, Ohio, where he remained for two years. He next went to Chicago, where he opened an office, and it was during his residence there that he was married to Miss Bertha Kline, a native of Germany, in which country his father spent his entire life. He was an architect there and also engaged in the real-estate business, buying lots and afterward building and selling houses. He died during the early girlhood of his daughter Bertha, who accompanied the mother and the other members of the family to the new world. In later years the mother made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Schoen, remaining in Kansas City until her demise, which occurred when she had reached the age of eighty-five years.

Following his marriage Dr. Schoen continued in the practice of medicine in Chicago for two years, and in 1857 arrived in Kansas City, which was then a small village. There were no railroads and he had to send to St. Louis to buy his household goods. The same year he opened an office and began practice and also established the first drug store in the city at the northwest corner of Fifth and Main streets. From the beginning his practice was very extensive, owing to the fact of a siege of smallpox. He was kept busy day and night, and not only were his professional services in constant demand, but the drug business also increased rapidly, in fact to such an extent that he established a drug store at the northeast corner of Fifth and Wyandotte streets. Demonstrating his professional skill and ability during the emergency days, many who then became his patrons continued to call him as their family physician, and throughout the period of his residence here he enjoyed a very large and lucrative practice. His mercantile interests were also profitable, and he directed his efforts to both fields of labor throughout his remaining days. He had planned a trip to Germany to visit his mother in the spring of 1881, but it was at the time of the great flood here, and he went out to the bottoms to witness the devastation wrought by the high water, and in so doing contracted an illness which developed into pneumonia, resulting in his death. He passed away on the 12th of May, 1881, at a comparatively early age, although he came of a family noted for longevity.

Unto Dr. and Mrs. Schoen have been born eleven children, of whom four are now living. Louis A., who wedded Bertha Heideman, resides in Victor, Colorado, where he is engaged in the drug business. George J. married Frances Tobener. He is now living retired at No. 2826 Woodland avenue. Anthony J. is a resident of Chicago, where he is engaged in the real-estate business. Lydia is the wife of Elmer Williams, and they now reside at the Elsmere Hotel. Mr. Williams is a native of Illinois, and after several years' residence in McPherson, Kansas, came to Kansas City, being now one of the largest real-estate dealers in the south part of the city, and the president of the Williams Realty Company. He owns apartment houses and flats in various sections and is conducting an extensive and profitable real-estate business. Unto him and his wife has been born one son, Presley, now eleven years of age. The other children in the Schoen family died in

infancy, save Robert, who passed away at the age of sixteen years, and Gust, who died at the age of seven years.

In his political views Dr. Schoen was a staunch republican and for several years represented his ward on the board of city aldermen. His friends solicited him to become candidate for mayor on several occasions, but he steadily refused on account of the demands made upon him by his practice and his mercantile interests. As a private citizen, however, he did much for the welfare of Kansas City and its substantial improvement. He worked hard to secure the building of the first railroad here, made speeches in its favor all over the city and in other lines contributed in substantial measure to plans and methods for the general good. His personal manner, his public spirit and his business integrity all endeared him to his fellow townsmen in unusual degree, and his friends cherish his memory in a way that time cannot obliterate.

R. M. SNYDER.

There are found many men whose industry has won them success—men who by their perseverance and diligence carry out well defined plans which others have made—but the men who take the initiative are comparatively few. The vast majority do not recognize the opportunities for the co-ordination of forces and the development of new, extensive and profitable enterprises and therefore must follow along paths which others have marked out. R. M. Snyder, however, did not belong to the designated class. The initiative spirit was strong within him. He realized the possibilities for the combination of forces and wrought along the line of mammoth undertakings, becoming one of the most prominent business men of Kansas City. His course was one of signal usefulness and honor and his name stood as a synonym for commercial integrity as well as activity. In his death therefore the city lost one of its representative residents—a man of great force of character, whose labors were crowned with successful accomplishment.

A native of Indiana, Mr. Snyder was born at Columbus, March 10, 1852. His father, John Snyder, was a Kentuckian, while his paternal grandfather was of Virginian birth and both were engaged in the milling business.

In the year 1880 R. M. Snyder arrived in Kansas City and entered its commercial circles as a wholesale grocer. He was not long in demonstrating his business ability, foresight and energy. After two years he engaged in the real-estate, loan and banking business and negotiated financial aid for the construction of several large business buildings in the city during the boom period of the early '80s. In 1889 he sold to the government the site on which the present postoffice is located. He also did much toward stimulating the credit of Kansas City in financial circles of the east by negotiating several issues of city bonds. He secured the highest bids for both the water works and city library issues and, with firm faith in the future of this metropolis, he led others to look at the question from his standpoint and time has

proven the value of his wisdom and of his sagacity. Watchful of every opportunity pointing to success, recognizing advantages unseen by many others, he so utilized his powers that extensive business enterprises were inaugurated and encouraged and the entire community benefited thereby. For a few years he was vice president of the Detroit & Lima Northern Railroad, now the Ohio Southern Railroad. He was president of the Mechanics National Bank, which was merged into the City National Bank, of which he was the first president, and he organized the Bankers Life Insurance Company of Kansas City, now the Kansas City Life Insurance Company, of which he was the first treasurer. Eminently practical, his keen foresight and well formulated plans resulted in the establishment of interests which have been of far-reaching effect in the business world, stimulating that commercial activity which is the basis of great successes. In 1895 he was an important factor in securing a reduction in the price of manufactured gas from a dollar sixty to one dollar per thousand feet. He was the organizer of the Missouri Gas Company. At that time the city council was asked an extension of the franchise of the old Kansas City Gas Light & Coke Company for a period of thirty years. The committee to which the matter was referred recommended that the same be granted, but after Mr. Snyder had offered to install his plant and supply gas at one dollar per thousand the council refused to extend the franchise as asked by the old company. On the other hand, the city granted Mr. Snyder a franchise to install and operate a gas plant and sell gas to the consumers at the rate of one dollar per thousand. He developed the business but afterward sold it to the old gas company, the one dollar rate, however, remaining unchanged until natural gas was supplied to the people of Kansas City. About six years later he began to investigate the feasibility of bringing natural gas into Kansas City, piping it from the natural gas fields in southern Kansas. He finally secured leases and in conjunction with his eldest son, R. M. Snyder, Jr., and other Kansas City capitalists, organized a company known as the New York Oil & Gas Company, which did the initial developing. While drilling for gas this company discovered the famous Schoenberg oil well, which was the beginning of the oil boom in southern Kansas. This well flowed five hundred barrels per day when oil was worth a dollar and thirty-eight cents per barrel. In the meantime the work of securing natural gas for Kansas City was continued. After a capacity of two hundred million feet per day had been developed Mr. Snyder attempted to launch his company. He succeeded in selling bonds in the east with which to finance his enterprise and in 1904 the Kansas Natural Gas Company, with a capital of twelve million dollars, was organized. Mr. Snyder was elected vice president of the company. Active work was then begun to supply many points in Kansas with the product. Kansas City was reached in the early spring of 1907 and now the people are enjoying the benefits of natural gas for fuel and lighting purposes furnished at twenty-five cents per thousand feet, while the manufactured product is sold at one dollar per thousand feet. Mr. Snyder also developed the natural gas resources of the Indian Territory and owned the monster well that burned so long at Caney, Kansas. In his business affairs Mr. Snyder dis-

played not only strong and unfaltering purpose but also clear understanding that enabled him to readily comprehend intricate business problems and carry them forward to a successful solution. He seemed to determine with accuracy the value of any business situation and to foresee its possibilities, recognizing at the same time the difficulties that confronted him. His coordination of forces was undoubtedly one of the strong elements in his success and well might he be termed one of Kansas City's captains of industry.

Mr. Snyder first married Miss Fanny Horn, and after her death he married Miss Mollie Dawson, of Plattsville, and on the 1st of January, 1900, he was united in marriage to Miss Sibyl M. MacKenzie. He is survived by his widow and three sons: R. M., Jr., a son by his first wife; and Leroy J. and Kenneth W., sons of the second wife. R. M., Jr., is a director of the Kansas Natural Gas Company; Leroy J. is a graduate of Harvard University; and Kenneth W. is still in school.

R. M. Snyder met an untimely death on the afternoon of October 27, 1906. He was returning to his home in his automobile from a trip to the Country Club and when only a short distance from his home at No. 2806 Independence avenue, a boy attempted to cross the street in front of the car. The chauffeur made an unsuccessful attempt to prevent running over the boy and turned the big machine into the curb, throwing Mr. Snyder out upon the pavement, and in this accident both Mr. Snyder and the boy lost their lives. Mr. Snyder left large holdings of valuable land in the Indian Territory, Texas, Arizona and Missouri. His country estate, Hahatonka, in Camden county, Missouri, comprises fifty-two hundred acres and contains more natural wonders than any other like amount of territory in the United States. Among the many notable features of this place are six caves, a natural bridge, a natural amphitheater and a lake covering ninety acres, which is fed by a spring ninety feet in diameter and twenty feet deep at its source, where it gushes out of the base of a cliff three hundred feet high. On this estate Mr. Snyder erected a magnificent and palatial residence. He was an enthusiastic fisherman and was one of the founders of the Minnesota Angling club of Lake Miliona, Minnesota, becoming the club's first president. He was one of the pioneer tarpon fishermen and owned the largest tarpon ever caught. His Hahatonka lake was stocked with bass and rainbow trout, and the large trout exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 were caught in this lake. Mr. Snyder was, moreover, an enthusiastic art collector and during the last ten years of his life accumulated one of the finest private collections in the west.

He held membership in the Country Club, the Elm Ridge Club of Kansas City, the Minnesota Angling Club of Minnesota, the Tarpon Club of Texas, the Baltusral Golf Club of New Jersey and the New York Athletic Club. He was an active member of the Independence Boulevard Christian church and was one of the organizers of the Eleventh and Locust street Christian church in the early '80s. His contributions were most liberal to the various churches of Kansas City and he gave freely of his means to benevolent objects and in support of those plans and measures which have for their purpose the welfare and development of the city. While he won

splendid success he never allowed the accumulation of wealth to warp his kindly nature. On the contrary his sympathies broadened as he had opportunity to indulge a kindly spirit. He was a man of great breadth of view upon all questions affecting municipal affairs, business interests or individual life—a man whose strength of character lay in his honorable purposes, his high ideals and his practical use of opportunities. While he was a man of theory he was also preeminently a man of action and the value of his ideas were again and again demonstrated in his business career and in each interest of life with which he became associated. To know R. M. Snyder was to respect and honor him.

WILLIAM FRANCIS ZUMBRUNN.

William Francis Zumbrunn, an attorney at law of Kansas City, was born December 9, 1877, in Falls City, Nebraska, a son of Henry F. and May Belle (Gutscher) Zumbrunn. After attending the high school at Nelson, Nebraska, he continued his education in the Grand Island Business College and in the Nebraska State University. From 1898 until 1904 he conducted a successful business as a broker and banker at Callaway, Nebraska, and, coming to Kansas City the latter year, he here established as an attorney.

Mr. Zumbrunn has attained quite a reputation as a real-estate lawyer and has a very extensive practice in real-estate law and the handling of large sums for investment.

CHARLES G. MOHRLE.

Charles G. Mohrle, who has for several years been a representative of prominent brewing companies, was born in Black Forest, Germany, in 1867 and after graduating from the "real schule" in 1884, he emigrated to the United States, arriving here the same year. The succeeding two years were spent in New York, where the cheering reports of untold wealth and great opportunities of the west came to him and he answered the call. In 1886 he arrived in Kansas City and engaged in the liquor traffic in its various branches. Eight years were thus passed and in 1894 he removed to St. Louis to take the office of assistant secretary of the Columbia Aluminum Company. Four years were spent in that way. In 1898 he returned to Kansas City, where he assumed charge of the business at this place for the Tosetti Brewing Company of Chicago. He continued with that house until their retirement from the Kansas City field in 1902. He then assumed charge of the city business of the Pabst Brewing Company and resigned on the 1st of April, 1906, to establish a branch for the M. K. Goetz Brewing Company at this place, but returned to Pabst April 1, 1908, on the expiration

of his contract with Goetz, to take management of one of the largest eastern branches of the Pabst Brewing Company, January 1, 1909. He is a man of good business ability and executive force and what he has accomplished represents the fit utilization of his business talents.

R. E. SHRYOCK.

R. E. Shryock, who on the 1st of February, 1903, organized the R. E. Shryock Real Estate & Loan Company, of which he is the president, was born in Fulton county, Illinois, December 26, 1860, and was but five years of age when his parents removed to Cuba, that state. His paternal grandfather, Milton Shryock, was one of the pioneers of Fulton county, establishing his home there in the early '30s, not long after the Black Hawk war occurred. His wife, Rebecca, is still living at the venerable age of ninety-two years. He owned extensive farm lands in the coal region, and was one of the prominent and influential men of the early day. The family continued residents of Fulton county until 1879, when R. E. Shryock, then a youth of nineteen years, accompanied his parents on their removal to Jackson county, Missouri. Here his father, William W. Shryock, purchased a farm in the southern part of the county. He had previously engaged in merchandising, but here turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits. After living upon the farm a few years, however, he sold out and came to Kansas City, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in June, 1907, when he had reached the age of seventy-two years. His wife was Miss Margaret Slack, and of their marriage there were born seven children, of whom five are now living.

R. E. Shryock was largely reared in the town of Cuba, Illinois, and, as stated, came with his parents to Jackson county when a young man of nineteen. In 1889 he engaged with Charles F. Emery in the real-estate and loan business as an employe, and his capability won recognition the following year in his appointment to the office of secretary of the company. He was thus engaged until 1892, when he began business on his own account as a dealer in mortgage investments under the firm style of Shryock & Company, successors to the Emery Company. Closing up the business of the old firm, he located his office in the Beal building, where he remained until 1895, when he removed to the first floor of the New England building, adding the real estate and rental departments to the business. There he continued until 1902, when he opened his office in the Postal Telegraph building, and on the 1st of January, 1908, removed to his present location. About five years before he had organized the R. E. Shryock Real Estate & Loan Company, of which he is the president, while W. H. Norton is vice-president and F. C. Shryock secretary. This company deals in loans and engages in real-estate and building operations. They have also erected many cottages and modern homes of more pretension, together with various flat buildings, all of which have been erected for investment purposes. A



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large tract of land has been platted at what is known as Shryock Heights, south of the city, and is to be converted into one of the most beautiful residence additions to the city. Mr. Shryock has laid this out, and under the supervision of Sid. J. Hare, well known as one of the coming landscape artists, has set out shrubs and trees, and has done much to convert it into a beautiful residence district, which is being sold in one and two-acre lots, and there he has erected his own home.

In 1897, at Topeka, Kansas, occurred the marriage of Mr. Shryock and Miss Grace L. Dodge, of Indiana, who removed to Kansas with her parents in early life. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shryock are well known socially, enjoying the favorable regard of many friends. In Masonry he is well known, having taken the degrees of the York Rite, being a Knight Templar, while in the Scottish Rite he has attained the thirty-second degree, and also a Shriner. He also belongs to the Manufacturers' Club. He was a charter member of the Elm Ridge Club and belonged also to several other clubs in Kansas City, notably the Kansas City Club, but since moving to his country home he has severed his connections with these various organizations, and devotes his leisure hours to the enjoyment of the simple life. The qualities of clear perception, of sound judgment and keen discrimination which are so essential to success in real-estate dealing, are well known characteristics of Mr. Shryock, and along well directed lines of labor he is meeting with the success that he deserves as the legitimate outcome of his perseverance and improvement of opportunity.

ISRAEL PUTNAM DANA.

Israel Putnam Dana, for many years general attorney of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad Company and a member of the well known law firm of Pratt, Dana & Black, was born at Danville, Vermont, in 1849. He was educated in the public schools and the academy of St. Johnsbury in his native state, and subsequently attended Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts. He further continued his literary course by matriculating in Harvard College and was graduated with the class of 1871. The two subsequent years were devoted to teaching, after which he was appointed chief deputy collector of internal revenue for Vermont. While discharging the duties of the office he devoted his leisure time to the study of law under the direction of Hon. L. P. Poland and S. C. Shurtleff and in 1881 was admitted to the bar.

Believing that the west offered better opportunities, Mr. Dana came to Kansas City in 1882 and entered the office of Pratt, Brumbaek & Ferry, where he remained until 1884, when he was appointed attorney for the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad and associate companies and remained with them until they were merged in the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company and continued with the latter company as its district attorney. He has also engaged in the private practice of law as a member of

the firm of Pratt, Dana & Black, in which connection he has secured a liberal and growing clientage. Earnest effort, close application to his profession and the exercise of his native talents have won for him a gratifying measure of success at a bar which has numbered many eminent and prominent men. His allegiance to his client's interest is proverbial and the zeal with which he has devoted his energies to his profession, combined with the assiduous and unrelaxing attention to all the details of his cases, have brought him a large business.

DAVID WILSON RIDER.

Public opinion concurs in the fact that David Wilson Rider is one of the strong business men of Kansas City and one of the prominent railroad leaders of the west. He is now superintendent of the Kansas City Belt Railway. His has been a splendid record, characterized by steady progress from the time when he started out in business life in the humble capacity of a messenger boy. Thirty-six years have since come and gone and today he is occupying a position of prominence and responsibility in railroad circles. He was born August 25, 1857, in Geneseo, Illinois. After acquiring a public-school education he entered the railway service in 1871, as a youth of fourteen years, in the capacity of messenger boy. The promptness with which he dispatched his duties, his reliability and his alertness secured his advancement to the position of freight handler and successively he became switchman, brakeman, conductor, yard master and station agent. From October until December, 1881, he was superintendent of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway and from the latter date until January 10th, 1887, he was chief clerk to the division superintendent of the Wabash Railway. Later he acted for a short time as fuel agent for the same road and from May, 1887, until July, 1889, he was secretary and chief clerk to the receiver of the Wabash Railway. He then served as superintendent of the Jacksonville Southern Line until July, 1891, after which for a little more than a year he was general superintendent of that line. On the 11th of October, 1892, he became superintendent of the Kansas City Belt Railway. Each promotion has brought him added responsibilities and larger duties, the faithful performance of which is indicated by his continuous advancement. He has always carefully systematized his work, has neglected no detail, and has manifested marked ability in formulating his plans and carrying them forward to successful completion. He is interested in other business enterprises at the present time which are a profitable source of income and make him a valued factor in business circles in Kansas City.

His force in railroad circles is widely recognized and he is accorded by public opinion position among the prominent railroad leaders of the west. He has been chairman of the executive committee of the Car Service Association since its organization and served two terms as president of the Kansas City division of the Central Association of Railroad Officers and was director

of the Kansas City Provident Association. He has also been a director of the Commercial Club, of the Convention Hall committee, and of the Merchants & Manufacturers Association. His name is on the membership roll of the Elks. In Masonry he has taken high rank, having become a Knight Templar and a consistory Mason. He likewise takes deep interest in the moral development of the community and for several years has been vestryman in the Episcopal church, of which he is a communicant. There is in his nature nothing narrow nor contracted. On the contrary, he is a man of broad mind, liberal ideas and progressive views. Satiety has no part in his makeup for he is continually moving forward, finding and utilizing wider opportunities.

On the 14th of January, 1885, Mr. Rider was united in marriage to Miss Mary Louise Mayo, of Chicago, and to them have been born two sons and one daughter: David W., Jr., now twenty-two years of age, who married Miss Annie Green, of Kansas City, and is city sales agent for the Western Sash & Door Company; George M., twenty years of age, who is a stenographer for the Kansas City Belt Railway; and Elizabeth, eight years of age. For the past six years the family residence has been at No. 1221 Linwood avenue.

JAMES P. TOWNLEY.

James P. Townley, president of the Townley Metal & Hardware Company, started upon life's journey August 29, 1848, in Cincinnati, Ohio. His father, Major James Townley, was a native of New Jersey, who followed contracting and building as a life work and died in Cincinnati in 1874. He was a direct descendant of Lord Townley of England and one of the claimants to the Townley estate near Liverpool, being one of the direct heirs upon the death of Lord Townley. Sir Richard Townley, his great-great-grandfather, started from England with Lord Effingham Howard and settled at Elizabeth, New Jersey, then a part of Virginia, where Major James Townley was born.

The latter went to Ohio as a young man and there married Harriett Allen, a native of the Buckeye state, a daughter of Philander Allen and an own cousin of Ethan Allen, a distinguished Vermont general of the Revolutionary war.

James P. Townley was the fourth of a family of three sons and three daughters, of whom five are yet living, and with the exception of Mrs. S. H. Hubbell, of Kansas City and the subject of this review, all are residents of the east. In the city of his nativity James P. Townley spent his boyhood and there obtained his education as a public-school student. When a youth of sixteen he entered a stove foundry as shipping clerk and after three years in that position went upon the road for the same house, which he thus represented for six years. During the succeeding decade he was engaged in the retail stove and tinware business at Terre Haute, Indiana, and in 1884 came to Kansas City, where he established the Townley Metal Company. He found

that the trade at Terre Haute was limited owing to competition from Indianapolis, Evansville, St. Louis and Chicago and, showing the usual wisdom and foresight which has characterized him in his business career, he determined to establish a house in the west, having in view one of the four cities—St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha or Kansas City—as a location. At length he determined upon Kansas City and the day following his arrival leased a building at No. 302 Delaware street, where he commenced business under the style of the J. P. Townley Metal Company. In March, 1885, however, the enterprise was incorporated under the style of the Townley Metal Company. The new venture proved successful from the beginning and in five years was forced to seek more commodious quarters. In 1895 they built warehouse No. 1 at the corner of Second and Walnut streets and six years later erected warehouse No. 2. The change to the present name of the Townley Metal & Hardware Company was made in 1902, at which time the capital stock was increased, and in 1907 warehouse No. 3 was erected. The success of the company is undoubtedly due in large measure to the fact that its officers have confined their attention to the upbuilding of the trade along modern business lines without going into outside speculation and have made themselves not followers but leaders in their department of commercial activity. Mr. Townley is also one of the directors of the Kansas City Transportation & Steamship Company but other than this his activities have been such as reach out to the general interests of society for the benefit of the community and not for personal gain. He has endeavored to promote the trade interests of Kansas City as a member of the Commercial Club and the Manufacturers & Merchants Association. He has labored for higher ideals in citizenship as a member of the Civic League, of which he is now vice president, and for the further moral progress of the city as a member of the First Presbyterian church, of which he is now treasurer and in which he has been an active and helpful member since his arrival here. He was on the soliciting committee which raised funds for the Young Men's Christian Association building and has cooperated in many other commendable and beneficial movements. As every true American citizen should do, he keeps well informed on the political questions and issues of the day and his study thereof has led him to give his support to the republican party.

Mr. Townley was married twice, his first wife being Miss Mattie Myers, a daughter of Amos Myers, and by this union there were two sons, John Myers Townley and Alken Townley. The latter died at the age of two years and Mrs. Townley passed away in 1878. In 1891 Mr. Townley was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Fairbanks, a daughter of Henry Fairbanks, who was a nephew of Thaddeus Fairbanks, governor of Vermont and the founder of the Fairbanks Scales Company. By the second marriage Mr. Townley has one son, Richard Fairbanks, aged thirteen years, who is attending the Searritt school. Mr. Townley owns and occupies a fine home at No. 3400 Gladstone boulevard, which is one of the choicest residence districts in the city and was erected by him seven years ago. A son, John M., has for the past ten years taken an active part in the conduct of the business of the Townley Metal & Hardware Company as assistant secretary and as he and

other officers of the company have largely relieved the president of the onerous duties of executive head of the concern, the latter has for the past two years been virtually retired, only giving general supervision to the business. There is perhaps no better criterion of a man's character than the feeling entertained for him by his employes, and throughout the establishment Mr. Townley is never spoken of except in terms of the highest respect. There has been continually a bond of friendship and common interest between him and those in his service, for he is entirely lacking in that spirit which is too prevalent in this day of gigantic commercial enterprises, when the employe is treated more as a part of a vast machine than as an individual. While he has used every honorable means for the development and upbuilding of his business, his path has never been strewn with the wreck of other men's fortunes, and he stands today as a citizen of undoubted commercial as well as personal integrity, well meriting the confidence and esteem in which he is uniformly held.

CHARLES CHRISTIAN HOEFER.

Charles Christian Hoefer, of the Woodstock-Hoefer Watch & Jewelry Company, was born in Mayville, Dodge county, Wisconsin, March 2, 1855. His father, Thomas William Hoefer, came from Germany to America as a young man in 1845 and, landing at New Orleans, walked to St. Louis, Missouri, whence he made his way to Wisconsin, settling in Dodge county. There he married Philipina Knester, also of German birth, and in the efforts to establish a good home for his family cleared the first forty acres of land in that vicinity. As the years passed he carried on farming, the burning of lime and various other occupations and at the time of his death in 1858 was serving as justice of the peace.

When the mother died ten years later C. C. Hoefer was left an orphan at the age of thirteen years. He had till then attended the country schools but his financial condition rendering it necessary that he provide for his own support he entered a drug store, where he was employed for two years. He also spent two years in a dry goods store in Wisconsin and then removed to Chicago, where he was employed by the firms of Marshall Field & Company and John V. Farwell & Company until 1882, when he entered the watch and jewelry business in the employ of Otto Young & Company, and later M. A. Meade & Company and traveled several years, securing a large patronage and building up a good trade for the house which he represented in the territory over which he traveled. In 1885 he changed his residence from Chicago to Kansas City and in 1887, with S. E. Woodstock, who had just severed his connection as manager of a jewelry business in Des Moines, Iowa, he established what is now the Woodstock-Hoefer Watch & Jewelry Company. They began business on a small scale, Mr. Woodstock attending to the interests of the office, while Mr. Hoefer traveled as representative of the house. The business grew steadily and ten years ago Mr. Hoefer was

obliged to leave the road and devote his attention to office work. The firm now has five traveling salesmen who cover all the territory west of the Mississippi from the Dakotas to Texas and their trade is constantly growing. From the beginning the new enterprise proved successful and is today one of the leading wholesale commercial establishments of Kansas City. Mr. Hoefer is interested to a considerable extent in Kansas City real estate and owns a pleasant home at Thirty-seventh street and Valentine Road in Roanoke, one of the most desirable residence districts of the city.

On the 11th of February, 1885, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hoefer and Miss Mary Virginia Scholfield, a daughter of Dr. William Scholfield, a pioneer physician and lumber man of Scholfield, Wisconsin, who removed to that place in a wagon from Rockford, Illinois, becoming one of its earliest settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Hoefer have two daughters: Eunice, nineteen years of age; and Mary Louise, a little maiden of eight summers.

Mr. Hoefer is a man of domestic tastes, devoted to his home and family, and finds his greatest happiness in providing for their welfare. In manner genial and pleasant, his social qualities have gained him warm friends. His wife is a member of the Christian Science church. Mr. Hoefer is identified with the Kansas City Club and the Elm Ridge Club. In politics he is an independent democrat, casting his first vote for Samuel J. Tilden in 1876, but while his views are usually in accord with democratic principles, he possesses that independent spirit which is now largely prevalent among business men of the times, not to accede to any dictatorial party rule but to support principles in which he believes and the men who stand for such principles. His life record is another evidence of the fact that it is under the stimulus of necessity that the best and strongest in men is brought out and developed. Left an orphan at the age of thirteen years, Mr. Hoefer soon arrived at a conclusion concerning the value of certain qualities in the business world and developed also a spirit of self-reliance and independence which has been one of the strong factors in his success. He has also prospered by meeting the demands of the public and following a commercial policy that has neither sought nor required disguise. He is now in control of a profitable, growing trade, enjoying a well merited business success.

EDWARD P. GRAVES.

Edward P. Graves has enjoyed peculiar distinction as a prime factor in his operations of past years, resulting in the substantial improvement of Kansas City. Many fine buildings and beautiful homes are credited to him, and as a real-estate dealer and builder he has conducted an extensive business. He was born in Nelson county, Virginia, in 1824, and there spent the first ten years of his life, after which he accompanied his parents on their westward removal to Pike county, Missouri. His father, John Graves, was born in the Old Dominion, and one year after coming to this state purchased



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one hundred and sixty acres of timber land, which his sons cleared and developed. He was only permitted to enjoy his new home for a few years, when he was called to his final rest. The family began life in Missouri in true pioneer style, living in a little two-room log house with a stone chimney. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Lucy Turner, and was also born in Virginia, died when they had been in Pike county only four years.

In the family were ten children, of whom three yet survive. After the father's death the older brothers completed the work of clearing the land which their father had purchased. They also added to it from time to time until they had an extensive tract here, owning the same until a few years ago. In 1847 Edward P. Graves left Pike county and went to Fayette, Howard county, where he attended school for two years. He then engaged in teaching school for two years, after which he was married and settled on a farm, following that pursuit until 1871. Coming to Kansas City he has since been interested in real-estate operations, and has not only bought and sold much property, but has also transferred unsightly vacancies into fine residence districts through the erection of many attractive, modern homes. Twenty buildings now stand to his credit, all owned by himself and wife, and they have other property in the city. In 1872 Mr. Graves built his first home on McGee street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, and there lived for twenty-two years. He also erected a business house on Grand avenue and Fourteenth street and one on Twelfth street between Holmes and Charlotte streets. He also built four residences on Sixth street, numbered in the three thousands, and six houses on the block at the corner of Ninth street and Cleveland avenue. He erected a fine brick residence trimmed with stone at No. 3000 Sixth street, about two years ago, and it is now his home.

Mr. Graves has always been especially interested in doing good and promoting the welfare of the state, working earnestly for better and greater Kansas City. He has always been active and helpful in church work, and organized a Sunday school of the Christian church in Howard county, serving as its superintendent until coming to Kansas City in 1871. For a half century he had been a member of this denomination. He belonged to the church at Twelfth and Main streets, and now holds membership in the church at the corner of Eleventh and Locust streets. For almost fifty consecutive years he has been an elder in the church, has labored earnestly to promote its various activities and done all in his power to extend its influence.

Mr. Graves was married in early manhood to Miss Frances Woods, of Missouri, a daughter of Adam C. Woods, who came from Kentucky to this state in 1817 and followed farming. She is a representative of prominent families, being connected with the Coopers, the Marshalls and the Carsons, the last mentioned being the family to which Kit Carson, the noted frontiersman, belonged. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Graves were born two children, Adam and John, both residents of Kansas City. The wife and mother died in 1854, and in 1856 he married Louise Woods, a sister of his first wife. She passed away in 1869, and in 1871 Mr. Graves married Mrs. Amanda C. (Smart) Waldron. She was the widow of Madison M. Waldron, who came

here in 1845 and engaged in the contracting business up to the time of his death in 1853. He built the old Hills house and other prominent buildings of the early days. He was a native of Virginia and came from that state to Missouri, where in 1847 he wedded Amanda C. Smart. Two of their children are living, Mrs. Smart and Mrs. Lancaster Bacon. The mother, Mrs. Waldron, came to Jackson county in 1836 by wagon with her father, and few residents of this section of the state have so long resided within its borders. For more than the scriptural span of three score years and ten she has been a witness of the growth and development of this part of the state and of the transformation which has been wrought, changing it from a frontier district into one which bears every evidence of a modern and progressive civilization.

For a half century Mr. Graves has been a member of the Masonic fraternity and is true to its beneficent teachings. In politics he has been a republican from the organization of the party. For many years he continued a most active factor in business life, and for over a quarter of a century had an office in the down-town district, but in the fall of 1906 he removed his desk to his home and yet gives supervision to his business interests. His labors and efforts along many lines have been of material benefit to the city and county. He did valuable work in Missouri during the period of the Civil war in keeping peace among the people and in preserving a loyal sentiment toward the government and the country. At that time he was engaged in exporting tobacco to Europe and met with gratifying success in his business. Mr. Graves has now passed the eighty-third milestone on life's journey and is numbered among the most honored Kansas City residents. There is indeed particular satisfaction in reverting to his life history since his mind bears the impress of the historic annals of the state from the early pioneer days and from the fact that he has been a loyal son of the republic, having also attained to a position of distinct prominence in the city where he has retained his residence for more than a third of a century, being now one of the revered patriarchs of the community.

SAMUEL A. BOYER.

Samuel A. Boyer, the first republican ever elected to the office of county clerk, is proving in the discharge of his official duties an incumbent worthy of the highest respect and admiration. The integrity of the course which he has planned and is carrying out has never been called into question and while working toward high ideals he yet uses the most practical methods for their accomplishment. His election came as a tribute to his personal worth and an expression of the confidence reposed in him by many friends as well as by the followers of his party.

Mr. Boyer was born at Berlin, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1858. His father, Jonas Boyer, a farmer by occupation, was a native of York county, Pennsylvania, and in 1864 removed thence to Fulton county, Illinois. In

1898 he retired and established his home at Ipava, Illinois, where he died November 22, 1903, at the age of seventy-nine years, leaving to his family a considerable fortune which he had accumulated through well directed energy and enterprise. He was a college bred man and was highly respected and influential in his community but was not inclined toward public life. His widow, Mrs. Susan (Roth) Boyer, is now living in Chicago at the age of seventy-nine years. The family is descended in the paternal line from old Quaker stock, the head of the American branch having come to Pennsylvania with William Penn.

The Boyers have direct connection both in name and history with the Gallie Boii, widely distributed over Rhine regions in the time of the wanderings of nations and particularly active between the fourth and the second century before Christ. Julius Caesar conquered them in part about 58 B. C. Both the Bavarians and the Bohemians get their names from the Boii, though the Bohemians are not Boii by descent. The Bavarians both of eastern Bavaria, and of the Rhine Bavaria, known as the Palatinate, are the descendants of the Boaires, an admixture of the Gallie Boii and the Germanic stock. The descendants of these Boaires have become intimately identified with the history of France, Germany, etc., as Bayers, Beyers, Boyers, etc. Like other families, many of the Boyers both in France and Germany accepted the doctrines and consequences of the Sixteenth century reformation. In the complications that resulted from the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV, king of France, in 1685, the Palatinate was terribly devastated.

Those who could escape Louis' fury found at least temporary refuge in parts of Germany, Holland and England. In the meantime Thomas Penn, the proprietary governor of Pennsylvania, sympathizing with the Protestant refugees in Europe and intuitively sighting war between England and the American colonies, helped to produce a veritable exodus of Protestants from Europe. Through his agents he made it known among the refugees in Europe that he was ready to grant land possessions on easy terms in Pennsylvania and that liberty of conscience was to be allowed there. The inducement worked like a charm. Queen Anne of England contributed to the movement by furnishing transportation on easy terms. Even transportation companies in self-interest, or for other reasons, helped the movement. On condition that emigrants allowed themselves to be sold for a term of years on arriving in America, those who could not pay for their passage across the sea were willingly transported. Such immigrants are known as redemptioners. Some ships came to port at New York, some landed secretly almost anywhere to escape ship taxes, most of them came to Philadelphia. Among those refugees came the Boyers. About forty of them settled in Pennsylvania before 1775, some of them in Philadelphia, and others at various points in the eastern counties of Pennsylvania. That these Boyer immigrants were relatives appears from the fact recorded in the history and letters of the times, that relatives persuaded relatives to come. In religion these Boyer immigrants, like others, were either Lutheran or Reformed, depending mainly on their coming from Germany or France.

Wherever they settled they became identified with the colonial efforts to sustain ministers and schoolmasters, and to build the log church, the latter also serving as schoolhouse in many instances. Migrations chiefly from Pennsylvania to the western states began even before 1840. There are now about one hundred thousand Boyers in America, and they have identified themselves with all the professions and occupations that America has produced.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Boyer were born twelve children. Annie, the eldest, became the wife of Samuel Fitz, of Astoria, Illinois, and died in 1875. Professor E. R. Boyer, the second, was prominent in the educational and public affairs of Illinois and was the author of Boyer's Biology. For many years he had a chair in the Chicago University and was to have had charge of Blaine University of Chicago but death prevented and he passed away in 1900. Rebecca became the wife of Louis Manhardt and died in 1904. Samuel A. was the fourth in order of birth. I. R. Boyer, an attorney, came to Kansas City with his brother Samuel in 1885 and practiced law here until his death in 1907, when he bequeathed a certain property for the establishment of a children's home, toward the accomplishment of which purpose his brother Samuel has devoted considerable time and money. Jacob Boyer, the next of the family, died in infancy. W. H. Boyer, the seventh, is president of the first State Bank at Canton, Illinois. Sarah is the wife of Bert Fisk, a druggist of Chicago, and is prominent in the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Mary died in infancy. Susie died at the age of thirty-eight years. Catherine is the wife of D. W. Clark, an electrician of Kansas City. Charles J., the youngest of the family, holds a prominent position with Allyn & Bacon, of Chicago.

Samuel A. Boyer accompanied his parents on their removal to Fulton county, Illinois, when six years of age and there resided on a farm, attending the district schools and also the high school at Ipava, from which he was graduated at the age of twenty years. He afterward continued his education in the State Normal school and until twenty-eight years of age engaged in teaching during the winter seasons, while in the summer months he followed farming. During the last year of his active connection with educational work he was principal of the Bernadotte school. In the meantime he attended the University of Valparaiso and various other teachers' institutes and thus qualified in ample manner for the profession. During 1882 and 1883 he engaged in merchandising and in 1884 was again principal of the Bernadotte school for a year. Early in 1885 he removed to Indianola, Nebraska, where he became interested in land and also clerked in a general store for R. J. Finch at Arapahoe, Nebraska. After a few months there passed, however, he came to Kansas City in September, 1885, and with his brother, I. R. Boyer, engaged in the real-estate business under the firm style of Boyer & Boyer, in which he continued until 1895, when he was appointed chief clerk in the city assessor's office under C. C. Yost. He held that position for seven years and then reentered the real-estate business as senior partner of the firm of S. A. Boyer & Company. He made a specialty of

handling farm lands and flats and erected many flat buildings for sale and rental.

On the 6th of November, 1905, Mr. Boyer was elected to the office of county clerk over four competitors and was the first republican ever chosen to the office. Upon his election he was offered a handsome sum of money for a half interest in his real-estate business but rather than to turn over the interests of his patrons to another he closed his office instead and entered upon the duties of his position as county clerk in January, 1907. He immediately began to make many improvements in the conduct of the office, collected delinquent interest on school loans amounting to a large sum and in various ways increased the receipts of the office, while by systematizing the work and introducing reform measures he diminished the expenses so that in his first year's administration the office had twenty-five hundred dollars over and above expenses, notwithstanding that he had during that time almost entirely refurnished the office with new furniture, books and equipment. The best record that had ever been made in previous administrations was to fall one hundred and twenty-seven dollars short of paying expenses. Mr. Boyer has also made monthly financial statements and has originated a system of duplicate records, one for his office at Independence, the county seat, and the other for his office at Kansas City—the county clerk having an office at both places. He has under his charge twenty-three deputies, seventeen in the Kansas City office and six in the office at Independence. He employs only competent men, chosen by careful examination, and has secured for them higher salaries than have heretofore been paid, none receiving less than one hundred dollars per month, for he believes it a judicious expenditure to pay good salaries for efficient work.

Mr. Boyer has always been very active in city and county campaigns, has served on many important political committees and was for eight years chairman of the judges and clerk of the city republican central committee. He has been a member of almost every republican delegation in the past twenty years. He has also been identified with many movements of public welfare and his motto has always been, "Kansas City first, last and all the time."

On the 28th of October, 1885, Mr. Boyer was married to Miss Adelaide W. Wakefield, a daughter of Dr. L. L. Wakefield, a prominent physician of Fulton county, Illinois. They now have three children: Lucius Trent, Don Wakefield and Samuel A., Jr., aged respectively twenty-one, sixteen and seven years. The first named is a graduate of a ward school and a post graduate of the Manual Training High School and is now one of the bookkeepers for the Kansas City Gas Company. Mr. Boyer owns a pleasant home at No. 3001 Brooklyn avenue, which he erected in 1901, and is also interested to some extent in Kansas City real-estate, having improved his opportunities for judicious investment. He is an ardent lover of fishing and hunting and an excellent shot and largely employs his vacations in enjoying those sports. He belongs to the Linwood Boulevard Methodist Episcopal church, is serving on its official board and is chairman of the ushers. Every department of the church work is of interest to him and frequently receives his active

cooperation. He has always been a helpful factor in the Sunday school and is teacher of the banner class of thirty-seven girls. He belongs to several fraternal and social orders and has been a member of the Missouri Republican Club since the organization of the Lincoln Club. Throughout his entire life he has been actuated by manly principles and high purposes and his business career was ever characterized by close adherence to a most commendable standard of business ethics. In office his course has been characterized not only by unfaltering devotion to duty but by an aggressive spirit which has wrought many needed reforms and improvements in the office, proving most beneficial to the service. His course has awakened most favorable comment and is indeed worthy of high encomiums.

ISAAC A. LEVY.

Isaac A. Levy has lived retired for the past three years but his life has been an eventful one, filled with many incidents of interest. He was born in Alsace, Germany, formerly France, May 14, 1840, and pursued a common-school education in his native province. At the age of fifteen years he entered the employ of a brother-in-law, who was conducting a store in Rouen, France. On the 14th of July, 1857, he asked permission to witness the review of the French soldiers, for on that day there is an annual celebration over the fall of the Bastile. Being refused the favor and told to scrub the floor, he said he would go anyway, and did so. Upon his return he was severely scolded, and early the next morning, wrapped his best suit of clothes in a large handkerchief, he started for Havre with twenty cents in his pocket, determined to ship for America, his brother, Louis A. Levy, being at that time in San Francisco. The distance from Rouen to Havre is three hundred miles and Isaac A. Levy walked all the way, making the journey as leisurely as he desired, however, and staying where night overtook him. He traveled over the Normandy district and found the people kind and hospitable. After four weeks he reached Havre and as he found that he needed funds he there traded his good suit of clothes for an inferior one and two dollars and forty cents in money. Going to the wharf, he saw a big sign, which read, "This ship goes to New York in two days." He went aboard and told a sailor he would like to go to the new world but had only ten francs. The sailor promised to stow him away for five francs. The vessel was one of the old time three-masters, called the Katherine. Mr. Levy was put away in the hold under a bunk, but someone saw his heels sticking out, pulled him from under the bed and took him to the captain, who, however, spoke only English. Fortunately the captain's daughter was aboard and she had knowledge of French. To her the boy told his story and the captain forgave him and put him to work. The voyage to New York was completed in thirty-seven days, during which time Isaac A. Levy became a good sailor.

In New York he was taken in charge by one of his countrymen, who placed him in a German hotel, where he performed such tasks as were as-



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signed him. One night, however, the proprietor and his family went to a play, leaving Mr. Levy in charge, and with a boy's inquisitive nature he desired to know what was in the bottles behind the bar. He had never taken a drink up to that time and before he got through tasting what was in all the different bottles he was thoroughly intoxicated and had to be put to bed. In the morning he was told to find another place. After some search he succeeded in securing employment in a butcher shop at Five Points, then the toughest district in New York. He received four dollars per month and his board and later his wages were raised to six dollars and afterward to eight. Subsequently he began working for another butcher in Bloomingdale, New Jersey, at twelve dollars per month and when he had saved enough money to pay his way to San Francisco he went to his brother on the other side of the continent. His brother did not know he was coming, nor did he recognize the boy when he saw him, but Mr. Levy had no difficulty in proving his identity and began working for his brother, who conducted a butcher shop, for fifty dollars per month and later was paid seventy-five dollars. However, he became imbued with the gold fever and went to Washoe, now Nevada, where he engaged in prospecting for six months. He did not succeed, however, and went to British Columbia at the time of the Frazier river gold excitement. Later with two partners he staked out a claim and worked the placer diggings for four months, in which time he made eighteen hundred dollars, while at the Frazier river they heard much talk about the Jordan creek in Idaho territory and Mr. Levy and his two partners resolved to go there. They then sold out for five hundred dollars and returned to Portland, Oregon, whence they went through the cascades by boat to the falls, on to Walulu Landing and from that point to Walla Walla, Washington Territory, where they became acquainted with several young men who also wanted to go to Jordan creek. In the middle of March, after buying their outfit including food, pick and shovel, prospect pan and ammunition for their guns and revolvers, because of the possibility of Indian attack, they started across the Blue mountains and after meeting with many hardships in travel, but no trouble with the Indians because they were careful not to build a fire at night though it was cold, they arrived at last at Idaho City—a few straggling small houses. Then on they went to Booneville, also a collection of a few cabins and further on to Jordan creek. They were fortunate there in getting acquainted with Captain Jordan, who gave them some information about where to prospect. For the first few days they found only a few cents to the pan but later secured good pay dirt and staked out four claims, one by discovery and three by location. They cut their lumber for sluice boxes with a cross saw, made the riffles, set the boxes and went to work. After the first week's cleaning up they made sixteen ounces but the dust was fine and poor and only brought fourteen dollars per ounce. Food was very high for everything had to be brought across the mountains on the back of mules at twenty cents per pound. The partners therefore realized little but after a time found a few rich pockets and cleared out every day from fifteen to twenty ounces. This continued for a short time after which they went back to their regular semi-weekly, cleaning from twenty to thirty ounces. Three months thus

passed and then trouble commenced. One morning Captain Jordan's herder came into camp and reported that Captain Jordan was killed and his cattle stampeded by the Indians. A miners' meeting was called to raise volunteers to punish the Indians and Mr. Levy and one of his partners, John Silers, joined the volunteers, eighty in number. The other partner, Frank Welch, remained with the claims so that no one would jump them. Those who remained were in more danger than those who went on the warpath. There were only one hundred and twenty men left in camp with hardly any fire-arms because the volunteers took nearly all of them along. At length they found the body of Jordan all cut up and stuck full of arrows. They buried him and after three weeks returned—the heroes of the camp from the fact that they brought back with them twenty-two Indian scalps, which they cut in strips in order to each have a piece. They had lost only two men and four were wounded by arrows. Soon afterward Mr. Levy sold his interest to his partners for five hundred dollars and returned to San Francisco with about three or four thousand dollars in cash. He then began traveling, proceeding first to Mazatalan, Mexico, where he engaged in buying hides and also conducted a business of that character in Vera Cruz and in the city of Mexico, shipping the hides to San Francisco. From Mexico he proceeded to Chili, South America, landing at the seaport of Valparaiso, whence he went to San Diego, the capital of Chili. He afterward went to Peru and from the seaport of Callao proceeded to the capital, Lima, where he was hired as interpreter by a man who was sent from Germany to take views of that country. They crossed the Cordillera, which are the highest mountains of Peru, and went as far as Cerro de Pasco, where are located the oldest silver mines in the world, being worked by the early Spaniards who conquered Peru. Instead of making the silver into bricks they formed it into shape similar to our old cannon balls. Here they found that the national dish of the natives consisted of potatoes, onions, llama cheese and small dried lizards. They had no bread but ate roasted corn in a peculiar way, by filling the left hand with the kernels and with the index fingers throwing one kernel at a time into their mouths. Mr. Levy was unsuccessful in his attempt to follow their example and was laughed at by the natives, who would say "Bovre Americano" or call him a Cringo, which is equivalent to the American habit of calling all Germans Dutchmen. On the expiration of six months Mr. Levy returned to San Francisco, but the desire to attain wealth in the gold fields led him to San Juan, Nicaragua, Central America, and then to the city of Leon, the capital of that country. With a partner he rented a tract of land, the boundary of which was nine miles around. They were to engage in coffee growing but their money became exhausted and Mr. Levy took ship to Panama, where they are now digging the canal and where he worked for Henry Shubert, a dealer in all kinds of provisions, which he sold to the ships in port, and was made superintendent of the killing after six months.

In the meantime his parents had come to America, settling in Pittsburg, and Mr. Levy joined them there. With his brother-in-law, Julius Baum, he engaged in the wholesale liquor business for two years in Pittsburg and on

the expiration of that period came to Kansas City, where he arrived on October 22, 1870. He had very little capital, but he invested his money in a meat shop at No. 1324 Main street, called the California meat shop, and conducted business there until 1884, when he sold out for twenty-five thousand dollars, an increase of twenty-two thousand three hundred dollars over the purchase price. Mr. Levy now turned his attention to real estate and speculative building. He bought a seven-acre tract of land, now known as Levy's addition, and erected the buildings which stand next to his present home. He also built four other houses on the tract, at which time, in 1905, he erected his present beautiful residence at No. 3615 Genesee street. Nearly two years ago he gave an acre and three-quarters to the city for boulevard purposes. He now derives his income from his property holdings, which bring to him substantial financial benefits each year. His sons, since his retirement, have been carrying on the meat business which he established in the city market.

Mr. Levy was married in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1868 to Miss Jeanette Metzger, who was born in Alsace and lived in Philadelphia after coming to the United States. She was a devoted and loving wife and mother, giving her whole time and attention to the interests of her family until her death, which occurred October 22, 1905, and which was greatly deplored by her many friends as well as the immediate members of her household. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Levy were born the following: Leon; Samuel; Nannie, the wife of I. Finklestein; Carrie, the wife of Nathan Rice; Tillie, the wife of Morris Finklestein; and Forrest and Harry, at home.

Mr. Levy is prominent in Masonry, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, while he is also connected with the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise a member of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith and was its president three times. He is a member of the Jewish Reformed church and in politics is a stalwart republican, who has supported the party since casting his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. He has had many experiences in his life such as do not fall to the lot of most individuals, but has made gradual advancement in his business career and by careful management and judicious investment is now numbered among the retired men of affluence in Kansas City.

GEORGE WALLACE HALLETT.

George W. Hallett was a capitalist living retired in Kansas City for over twenty years, but in the early period of his residence here, dating from 1880, he conducted business as a dealer in notions and fancy goods at No. 918 Main street. He was a native of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, born August 23, 1842. His parents were Russell and Asenath Hallett, both natives of the Green Mountain state. The father learned and followed the builder's trade in early life but eventually became an architect and builder and as-

sisted in laying out the town of St. Johnsbury and building a large portion of the early buildings there. Through his well directed business interests he attained wealth and spent his last years as a capitalist, living retired. As he saw opportunity for profitable investment he purchased property from time to time and from his realty interests in his later years derived a gratifying income. Both he and his wife remained residents of St. Johnsbury until called to their final rest and in the community were prominent and influential, few men having done more for the upbuilding and development of the city than did Russell Hallett.

In the public schools of his native town George W. Hallett acquired his preliminary education, which was supplemented by study in St. Johnsbury Academy, a school of considerable note in the east. He resided with his parents until his marriage, which was celebrated soon after the completion of his college course. He wedded Miss Mary Harvey, also a native of St. Johnsbury and the daughter of Ortas G. and Susan (Norris) Harvey, the latter a native of Sutton, Vermont, while Mr. Harvey was born on a farm near St. Johnsbury. He there became the owner of one of the largest farms near St. Johnsbury and carried on general agricultural pursuits for a long period. Both he and his wife were among the most respected and worthy residents of that locality, enjoying in large measure the confidence and strong friendship of those with whom they came in contact.

Following his marriage, Mr. Hallett removed to Rochester, New York, and became identified with the commercial interests of that city in the conduct of a bakery business, which he carried on for three years. Removing thence to Middletown, Connecticut, he there engaged in the manufacture of tools and developed an extensive and important industrial enterprise which he conducted under the name of the Star Tool Manufacturing Company for several years. His health became impaired, however, and because of this he desired to come to the west. Gradually he worked his way westward, although he tarried at different cities for different lengths of time. From Middletown, Connecticut, he went to Erie, Pennsylvania, where he conducted a notion store for some time, and then removed to Buffalo, New York, where he also engaged in business for a brief period. He afterward established his home in Cleveland, Ohio, where he carried on business until 1880, when he removed to Kansas City, where his remaining days were passed. All through the intervening years after leaving Middletown his health gradually failed and he was practically an invalid upon arriving in Kansas City. However, indolence and idleness were utterly foreign to his nature, for he possessed a most energetic, determined spirit and because of this embarked in business here, opening a retail notion and fancy goods store at No. 918 Main street. It was one of the first establishments of this kind in the city and was located in what is now the center of the retail trade. He only continued in business here, however, for three years, when ill health forced him to put aside active commercial cares. He disposed of his store and afterward made some investments but other than supervising his property interests he lived retired throughout his remaining days, passing away at his old home, No. 538 Prospect street.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hallett were born three children. Kittie M. is the wife of Harry McWilliams, one of the business men of Kansas City, who is connected with the Burnham, Hanna & Munger Wholesale Dry Goods Company as a director and active factor in its management. Unto him and his wife were born four children: Russell, who died at the age of nineteen years; Marjory, Chase and H. Paul, all of whom are at home. Mrs. Hallett now resides with Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams. Charles R. Hallett, the second member of the family, married Miss May King and resides at Mount Washington, Missouri, near Kansas City. They have two sons, Ralph K. and Harvey. He is a department manager with the Burnham, Hanna & Munger Wholesale Dry Goods Company. Fred O., who is a department buyer with the same house, married Miss L'Ida Allen, and they reside at No. 4115 Independence boulevard.

Mr. Hallett owned a fine summer residence in his native town of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, where he and his wife spent the summer months, while the winter seasons were passed in Kansas City. He was never an office seeker but kept well informed on questions of vital interest in regard to the political history of the country and gave stalwart allegiance to the republican party. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and was much interested in its work and development, being in hearty sympathy with the beneficent spirit upon which the organization is based. He held membership with the Congregational church, with which his wife is also connected, and to its support he contributed generously. He was well known among the pioneer business men here, who respected him for his progressive spirit and business enterprise, while wherever he was known he commanded confidence and esteem by reason of the high principles which governed his life and actuated him in all of his relations with his fellowmen. He was devoted to the welfare of his family, and by his activity in business for many years and his careful investment of the capital he acquired was enabled to leave his wife and children in comfortable financial circumstances. Many with whom he became acquainted during the twenty years of his residence in Kansas City shared with the family in their deep regret when he was called from this life and cherish many pleasant memories of him.

WALTER L. ABERNATHY.

Walter L. Abernathy, of Kansas City, was born at Fort Kearney, Nebraska, in 1862. He lived with his parents at Fort Leavenworth and subsequently resided at Leavenworth, Kansas, until 1891. In that year he came to Kansas City and was associated with the Abernathy Furniture Company in the conduct of a successful business until five years ago, when he removed to Sixty-third street and Prospect avenue and purchased forty acres of land, in the midst of which he has erected a fine stone residence. Here he keeps some stock and has a finely improved farm, which was originally a portion of the property of Daniel Boone, the great hunter and explorer.

who traveled over much of the western wilderness where the seeds of civilization have been planted.

Mr. Abernathy was married at Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1883, to Miss Carrie Singer, a native of that place and a daughter of John M. Singer, who was the second lieutenant in the Eighth Kansas Volunteer Regiment. He now lives retired in a country home near Leavenworth. His father was one of the soldiers of the war of 1812. It was during the pioneer epoch in the history of Kansas that John M. Singer removed to the west and became closely associated with the early development and progress.

Mr. and Mrs. Abernathy live a quiet life in the midst of the attractive surroundings of the ideal country home.

BARRON J. FRADENBURG.

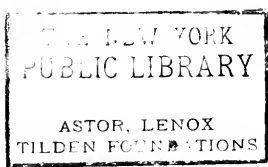
Barron J. Fradenburg, who represents many of the leading fire insurance companies of the United States and is conducting a most extensive business as their agent, is numbered among Kansas City's native sons, his birth having occurred here June 24, 1867. His father, Charles A. Fradenburg, removed from LaPorte, Indiana, to Kansas City in 1864 and was a member of the Metropolitan police force here and also manager of the Union depot for many years. He died in 1886, while his wife, Mrs. Elnora Elizabeth (Free) Fradenburg, a native of LaGrange, Indiana, is still living. The paternal great-grandfather, Jacob Fradenburg, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war.

Barron J. Fradenburg pursued his education in the public schools of Kansas City and after starting in the insurance business pursued a course in a commercial college, attending evenings. He entered the insurance business in 1882 and has continued in this line to the present time, being the oldest insurance agent in Kansas City, with one exception. In 1901 he opened an office for himself and has since handled local fire insurance exclusively, representing many of the leading fire insurance companies of the United States and doing a large business. He is alert and enterprising, allowing no obstacles to brook his path if they can be overcome by determined, persistent and honorable effort.

On the 11th of October, 1893, Mr. Fradenburg was married to Miss Anna Williams, a daughter of John D. Williams, an old newspaper man of Kansas City. He belongs to the Masons and Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America and is one of the directors of the Kansas City Automobile Club. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is a member of the Republican Club. He served in the lower house of the city council from the fourteenth ward, having entered upon the duties of the office on the 16th of April, 1906. He was chairman of the gas committee, which settled a heated controversy upon the subject of gas here and secured natural gas for the city in August, 1906. A communicant of St. John's Episcopal church, he has been one of its wardens for sixteen years.



B. J. FRADENBURG



and has long been active in church and charitable work. No good work, either in the name of charity or religion, seeks his cooperation in vain, and his labors have been an element in the amelioration of hard conditions of life for the unfortunate here. In business circles his methods have ever been honorable and straightforward and his strongly marked characteristics are such as commend him to the trust and friendship of his fellowmen.

CLARENCE E. WALKER.

Clarence E. Walker, president of the C. E. Walker Mercantile Company of Kansas City, was born at Garnett, Kansas, in 1861. His father, James F. Walker, a native of Pennsylvania, arrived in Kansas in 1855, becoming one of the early settlers of that state when it was a ground of contention for the advocates of slavery and of freedom. Honored and respected by all, he rose to prominence in public life and left the impress of his individuality upon the history of the commonwealth. He was elected by his fellow-citizens to the office of secretary of state and was largely concerned in shaping the public policy. In his business life he engaged in real-estate operations, retaining his residence in Kansas until 1870, when he removed to Los Angeles, California, where he is now living retired. His wife bore the maiden name of Sarah A. Miller and is also a native of Pennsylvania. She, too, still survives.

Clarence E. Walker is the fourth in order of birth in a family of six children and the public schools afforded him his educational privileges. He passed through consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school in 1883 and in his youth worked at farm labor and in a general store in order to meet the expenses of his educational course. In 1887 he arrived in Kansas City and for five years did contracting. He then entered the produce business in 1893 and still continues in this line. The fact that he has remained in one field of endeavor for fifteen years is proof of the success to which he has attained, else he would have sought other departments of labor in which to exercise his industry and energy—his dominant qualities. In 1901 he organized the Walker Bruster Grocery Company, conducting the business under that name until 1906, when they sold to the Kaw-Missouri Grocery Company, which still continues at the same address—No. 403 Walnut street. Mr. Walker then organized the C. E. Walker Mercantile Company, which acts as sales agent for produce and groceries and of which he is president. His long connection with the commission business has made him thoroughly familiar with the trade and he has branched out along lines of increasing activity, whereby the volume of his business has been constantly extended.

Mr. Walker was married in 1886 to Miss Rachel Spindler, a daughter of Wesley Spindler, a farmer and early settler of Garnett, Kansas. They have two children: Ethel, who is a graduate of the manual training school and is now a kindergarten teacher in the city schools; and Bernice, who has

recently completed the sophomore work in the Westport high school and is also a student of music, in which she displays considerable ability.

Mr. Walker has taken the degree of the commandery and also the consistency in Masonry, has filled all of the chairs in Odd Fellowship and is likewise connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His political allegiance is given to the republican party but while he manifests deep and sincere interest in the organization and its success, he has never sought nor desired political preferment as a reward for party fealty. His life has been preeminently that of a business man and he has justly won the somewhat hackneyed but altogether expressive title of a self-made man, for at the outset of his career his advantages were limited. He, however, possessed the key which unlocks the portals of success in his unfaltering determination, laudable ambition and straightforward business methods.

GEORGE HUCKE.

In the history of Kansas City's development and substantial progress it is imperative that mention be made of George Huckle, a prominent contractor, who has built many of the better-class residences and buildings in the city. A native resident of Kansas City, he was born May 25, 1830, in the family's suburban home which was located at the corner of Twelfth and McGee streets. His father, Herman Huckle, a native of Germany, also a contractor and builder, arrived here in 1852 and built the first schoolhouses, the first courthouse and many of the most prominent buildings and homes of Kansas City, among them being the residence of L. R. Moore at Ninth and Cherry streets, which was long considered one of the finest homes here. He received the prize at the county fair for some of the work on this residence. He was also one of the first alderman of Kansas City and his name is inseparably interwoven with its public interests and its private business concerns. In 1857 he was married to Miss Pauline Schmidt, of South Bend, Indiana, who was a native of Germany and had come to Kansas City to visit her sister, Mrs. Henry Spitzly. She was one of seven sisters, all noted for their strength and beauty of character. Mr. Huckle had made a considerable amount of money and also owned much property, most of which was located on Twelfth street, but lost everything in the panic of 1873. His home long stood at the corner of Twelfth and McGee streets.

At the usual age George Huckle entered school, first attending Feile's German school and later the public school. At the age of fifteen he was sent to Detroit, where he entered the employ of his uncles, Henry Spitzly & Brother, who were engaged in the building and planing mill business. Under the tutelage of these two men, well known in Detroit, Mr. Huckle became acquainted with the business in principle and detail. He returned to his home in 1878 and at the age of twenty-five began contracting on his own account. In 1887 he formed a partnership with S. E. Sexton, which connection still continues, the firm having long maintained a position of dis-

tinctive precedence among prominent builders of the city. In the early part of his career he made a specialty of residences and in every part of the city may be seen monuments to his industry. During more recent years he has built many prominent office buildings, business blocks and warehouses. Among the more notable of these are the Dwight building, the Jones building, the Roosevelt, the Alta, the Ortiz and the Albion, the three last named being among the first apartment houses in Kansas City. They likewise erected the homes of A. E. Stilwell, J. Logan Jones, H. L. Root and the Heim residence, together with many of the homes in the Hall and Porter tract, which was one of the finest residence districts in the city. In 1907 they erected the Sexton Hotel, a first class European house which the firm owns. Mr. Huckle is likewise interested in various other local enterprises and his business affairs have ever been of a nature that have contributed to public improvement as well as individual success.

On the 24th of June, 1885, Mr. Huckle was married to Miss Clara L. Muchlebach, a daughter of F. Xavier Muchlebach, who came to Kansas City in 1870 from Lafayette, Indiana, where he was engaged in the cooperage business. Owing to ill health he did not engage in business in Kansas City. Mrs. Huckle is a graduate of Central high school, has always been actively interested in educational progress and is a member of the Athenaeum Club. Five children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Huckle: G. Victor and Clarence P., aged twenty and seventeen years respectively, both students at the State University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; Harold E., fifteen years of age, who will graduate from Central high school in 1910; Oscar C., who died in infancy; and Donald J., twelve years of age.

Mr. Huckle is a member of the Commercial Club, Master Builders' Exchange and the Elks lodge. His political allegiance is given to the republican party but he is not active in its ranks. He is interested, however, in all movements relative to the public welfare and has been a liberal donor to many measures for the general good.

CONWAY F. HOLMES.

Conway F. Holmes, whose name is an honored one in financial and commercial circles in Kansas City, is now the vice president of the Pioneer Trust Company and is associated with various other business interests of importance. He was born here September 17, 1865, and was the youngest of four children whose parents were Nehemiah and Molly (Flowerree) Holmes. The father, a native of New York, came to Kansas City in 1856 and built the first street car line here. Further mention of him is made on another page of this work. The brother of our subject, Walton H. Holmes, is now president of the Pioneer Trust Company, while the sister, Fredricka, is the wife of John Shannon, who is with the Interborough Railway Company of Kansas City.

Conway F. Holmes was educated in the public schools of Kansas City and was but fifteen years of age when he entered his father's employ as a car driver on the old Kansas City & Westport line. He filled consecutively all the different positions in connection with the horse car line until it was changed to a cable line, at which time he was made superintendent of the latter, at the age of twenty-one years, the business being now conducted in the name of the Grand Avenue Railway Company. The Kansas City Cable Company absorbed the Grand Avenue Railroad Company through the efforts of Mr. Holmes and his brother and the former was appointed general manager of the consolidated system and held the office for some time. Later, associated with his brother and others, the Pioneer Trust Company was organized with a capital and surplus of five hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars. His brother is now its president, while Conway F. Holmes is the vice president. They conduct a general banking and trust business and the enterprise is now regarded as one of the sound financial institutions of the city. Three years ago, with his brother and some others, Conway F. Holmes purchased the Kansas City & Leavenworth Electric line, reorganizing the business and changing the name to the Kansas City & Western Railway Company, operating an interurban line between Kansas City and Leavenworth, Kansas, with forty-five miles of track. Conway F. Holmes was elected president of this corporation, which position he still fills. He is also interested in the Columbus Buggy Company, of Kansas City, as its president; is vice president of the Gregory Grocery Company, a wholesale enterprise of Kansas City; and is also connected with various other local financial and commercial enterprises. He has evidenced his faith in the city and its future by investing to a large extent in local real estate and he owns one of the fine homes here, situated at the corner of Armour Boulevard and Harrison street.

On the 4th of November, 1885, in Kansas City, Mr. Holmes was married to Miss Maud Gregory, a daughter of W. S. Gregory, president of the Gregory Grocery Company and one of the pioneers here, but now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes have two children: William G., who at the age of twenty-one years is associated with his uncle, R. L. Gregory, in the Gregory Grocery Company; and Mary Flowerree, who at the age of Thirteen years is attending Miss Barstow's Academy. The parents are communicants of the Episcopal church, in the work of which Mrs. Holmes is quite active.

Mr. Holmes belongs to the Kansas City Club, the Country Club, the Evanston Golf Club and the Commercial Club. He has always been active in public movements for the welfare and upbuilding of the city, was for three years a director of Convention Hall. Few men have been more closely associated with interests bearing upon the development of Kansas City than Conway F. Holmes, who as a boy of fifteen was a driver of one of the horse cars and from that time for a number of years was closely associated with the development of the street railway system. In later years he has figured prominently in financial and commercial circles. The above outline of his career shows that he has been an active man, and detailed mention of other avenues through which he has made himself felt is needless. With a

capacity and experience that would enable him to fulfill any trust to which he might be chosen, he has never sought to advance himself in office but has been content to do his duty where he could and leave the self-seeking to others. Viewed in a personal light, he is a strong man, of excellent judgment, fair in his views and stalwart in defense of ideas which he believes to be right, and in all his relations with his fellowmen is highly honorable. He is in full sympathy with all the great movements of the world about him and watches the progress of events with the keenest interest.

Mr. Holmes made a remarkable record as an operator of street car systems and he combines with great executive ability a thorough knowledge of details enabling him to successfully operate and develop properties. He is a most promising young banker and with his brother has been actively engaged in the street railway and banking business for the past twenty-five years. The fact of the close relationship of these brothers is generally commented upon, for from childhood they have been bound together with great affection and loyalty.

ALBERT SIGEL MARLEY.

Albert Sigel Marley, senior member of the law firm of Marley & Swearingen, was born May 18, 1861, in Mitchell, Indiana. His paternal grandfather, a pioneer of Indiana, was descended from Henry Marley, who fought for American independence in the Revolutionary war. Harvey H. Marley, father of Albert S., was a native son of Indiana, born there in pioneer days. He married Jane Sheeks, whose father had settled in that state when it was a frontier district. From Indiana, Harvey H. Marley removed with his family to Evanston, Illinois, when his son Albert was about twelve years of age, and the latter, continuing his education in the public schools, was in course of time graduated from the high school with the class of 1880. The following year he removed to Kansas City and engaged in railroad work, being employed in the ticket office at the Union depot from 1881 until 1892. There his ability and trustworthiness won him promotion and during the last few years he had charge of the ticket office his leisure hours were devoted to the reading of law, whereby he prepared for admission to the bar, creditably passing the required examination in 1891.

The following year he entered upon active practice and for a year was a partner of James H. Harkless. From 1893 until 1900 he was alone and in the latter year became the senior partner of the law firm of Marley & Swearingen. Residing in Westport, he served as city attorney there from 1895 until its annexation to Kansas City. He is a general practitioner, well versed in the various departments of jurisprudence and in the course of years his practice has become extensive and of an important character. He never slightes the work of the office, which must always precede the work of the courtroom, and prepares his cases with provident care and wide research.

His mind is analytical and in the presentation of his cause his deductions follow in logical sequence which seldom fails to bring a favorable verdict.

In June, 1889, Mr. Marley was married to Miss Kathleen Jacobs, of Clarence, Shelby county, Missouri, a daughter of J. W. Jacobs, one of the pioneers of the state. Their family now numbers two sons and a daughter. Mr. Marley is a republican pronounced in his views, yet has never been an office seeker, nor held official positions outside of the direct path of his profession.

He has attained high rank in Masonry, is past master of Westport Lodge, No. 340, A. F. & A. M., and has filled the positions of warden in the Lodge of Perfection No. 2, and Areiopagus Chapter No. 2 of Knights of Rose Croix. He is past commander of DeMolai Council No. 2 of Knights' Kadosh, and also the preceptor or the third highest officer in the consistory of western Missouri. He has had conferred upon him the highest or thirty-third degree (honorary) of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry.

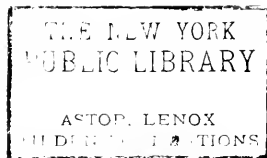
J. F. LUMPKIN.

J. F. Lumpkin, engaged in the tailoring business at No. 919 Main street, Kansas City, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 23, 1858. His father, Robert G. Lumpkin, was engaged in the wholesale hat business in Baltimore for some years. The grandparents came from England and were residents of Virginia. Later members of this family settled in what is now Lumpkin county, Georgia. A prominent representative of the family was Ex-Governor Lumpkin of Georgia, whose daughter, Atlanta, was honored in the naming of the capital city of that state. Thomas Lumpkin, a great uncle of J. F. Lumpkin, was appointed consul to the Argentine Confederation in 1836 by President Andrew Jackson, and the letter of appointment is now in possession of J. F. Lumpkin. The writing, now seventy-one years old, is as clear as if penned yesterday and is traced in a fine hand. The mother of Mr. Lumpkin still resides in Baltimore. One of his brothers, Edward T. Lumpkin, is engaged in the wholesale hat business, while another, Dr. Robert Lee Lumpkin, is an active practitioner of medicine. A sister, Mrs. James Clark, is the wife of the president of the Drovers' & Mechanics' Bank, the largest banking institution of Baltimore. All are still living in that city, and each August a family reunion is held at Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, in West Virginia.

J. F. Lumpkin, reared and educated in his native city, came to the west after his father's retirement from business in the year 1886, and since 1891 has been manager for Nicoll, The Tailor. The main house is in Chicago, and there are branch houses in St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Denver, Des Moines, Portland, Oregon, Los Angeles, California and Kansas City, the last named being under the management of Mr. Lumpkin, an enterprising, alert and progressive merchant.



J. F. LUMPKIN.



Mr. Lumpkin has figured somewhat prominently in municipal affairs and local political circles, and in April, 1902, was elected alderman from the third ward on the democratic ticket. He is a member of the Commercial Club and of the Kansas City Club. He also belonged to the Evanston Golf Club and to the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. He lives at the Coates House, and is well known in the city in commercial, political and social circles.

WALTER LEE LAMPKIN.

Walter Lee Lampkin, lawyer, of Kansas City, was born in Dallas, Texas, January 25, 1871, a son of John Bell and Lucy Margaret (Davis) Lampkin. The father, a native of Tennessee, removed to Texas in the '70s and there engaged in cotton growing until 1873, when he came to Missouri, locating in Osage county. Later he took up his abode at Kingsville in Johnson county, Missouri, where he carried on business as a dealer in merchandise and live stock until 1896. Prominent locally, he was elected county treasurer of Johnson county in that year and removed to Warrensburg, where he is still living. His wife, who died in Warrensburg, March 31, 1903, was a native of this state, while her parents were from a well known Virginia family. The grandmother of W. L. Lampkin in the paternal line was an Adams, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and a lineal descendant of John Quincy Adams.

W. L. Lampkin began his education as a district-school student in Kingsville and when he had mastered the branches of learning there taught entered the State Normal School, at Warrensburg, Missouri, in 1891, pursuing a two years' course. He then engaged in teaching school for two years, after which he reentered the Normal, completing the course with two years more study and graduating with the class of 1897. Following his graduation, preparatory to entering upon the practice of law, he became a student in the office of Colonel James W. Suddath, an eminent attorney, who directed his reading until 1900. The previous year, however, he was admitted to the bar and for two years he engaged in law practice in Warrensburg, after which he came to Kansas City in 1901. Here he practiced until 1903, when he became private secretary to United States Senator Francis M. Cockrell and was with him until the expiration of his thirtieth year as senator from Missouri in 1905. The position as secretary was offered to him unexpectedly by Senator Cockrell, who was an acquaintance of long standing. In this position he came in touch with national affairs and had the opportunity of observing the operations of congress and the official life generally of Washington. He also had the opportunity of making acquaintances and friends among the prominent people from all over the country.

When his duties in the secretaryship were over, Mr. Lampkin returned to Kansas City and again became an active member of the bar, since which time he has conducted a general law practice. He has been continually be-

fore the courts and has been connected with many important cases in both the circuit and United States courts, in which he has been very successful. The provident care with which he prepares his cases is one of the strong elements of his success; his logic is terse and decisive and his deductions follow in natural sequence.

In his political views Mr. Lampkin is a democrat, interested in the success and triumph of the party principles and frequently making public addresses upon political subjects, yet never seeking nor desiring office for himself. Community affairs are likewise a matter of interest to him and efforts for the municipal welfare receive his earnest endorsement and cooperation. Fraternally is connected with the Elks and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Christian church.

On the 8th of November, 1904, Mr. Lampkin was married in Kansas City to Miss Luthera Horatia Joy, a daughter of Colonel C. Mason Joy, a retired eastern merchant, now deceased. Her family is an old and prominent one in the east, descended from Thomas Joy, who built the first town house in Boston. Many members of the family in the present generation are prominent in business circles and in the financial world. Mr. and Mrs. Lampkin own and occupy a home of their own in the southern part of the city and are people of many friends. Mrs. Lampkin is an accomplished soprano singer. Mr. Lampkin is a lover of literature and of music and largely worked his way through school by giving music lessons. Since his admission to the bar, however, he has not been professionally connected with the art but uses it only for his own amusement. He is a promising young lawyer of striking personality, with a frank and genial nature that inspires confidence and respect on the first meeting. In manner he is free from ostentation or display but his strongly marked characteristics are such as leave an impress upon those with whom he comes in contact. His ideals are high, his methods commendable and there is every reason to suppose that he will attain to a foremost place in the ranks of the legal profession in Kansas City.

ROBERT EATON RICHARDSON.

The life record of Robert Eaton Richardson constitutes a valuable asset in the history of Kansas City, although he has made his home here only since 1900. He was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1861, and is descended in the parental line from Irish ancestry. His great-grandfather was the founder of the famous Richardson Linen Mills of world-wide renown. The grandfather, coming from Belfast, Ireland, to the new world, was the progenitor of a family in America. Henry Richardson, the father, was a successful merchant and a man of liberal ideas and independent thought. He married Caroline Eaton, who was born in Framingham, Massachusetts.

In the year 1864 the family removed to Concord, Massachusetts, from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where the birth of Robert Eaton Richardson had

occurred on the 29th of July, 1861. His boyhood and early youth were passed in that historic old town which was the birthplace of the revolution and has sheltered more men and women of literary fame than almost any town of the entire country. There Mr. Richardson continued until he returned to Pittsburg at the age of fourteen years to enter business life as an employe of a dry-goods house, with which he was connected for three years. He resigned that position that he might supplement his early education by study in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, where he completed the course four years later. This school stands preeminent in America as an institution of technical training, and thus well qualified for life's practical duties, Robert E. Richardson came to the west.

In Chicago he spent a year as a teacher of mathematics in a military school before entering actively in the engineering business. He was twenty-two years of age when he entered the employ of the Western Electric Company, voluntarily taking a humble position that he might acquaint himself with every department of the business. His experience constantly developed his powers and brought to him a knowledge of the profession from the practical side, thus supplementing the theoretical training of the east. He regarded no duty too unimportant if it would promote his knowledge of electrical engineering, and that the company appreciated his ability and his diligence is indicated by the fact that he was again and again sent out from the parent house to erect and install electric light plants in different parts of the country. The company also soon learned that he could sell stations and that duty was assigned him. Thus he became a general sales agent and was recognized in electrical circles as one of the ablest salesmen in the business.

Each step in his career has been a forward one and he made a gratifying move onward when in 1892 he accepted the position as assistant to his former classmate in Boston, Richard H. Pierce, who was the chief electrical engineer for the World's Columbian Exposition. The electrical display of the fair was the marvel and admiration of the entire world, exceeded anything before known in that line. Their business relation was maintained after the close of the exposition in a partnership formed under the style of Pierce & Richardson, afterward Pierce, Richardson & Neiler with headquarters in Chicago. The reputation which they had won in connection with the fair proved a splendid basis on which to build the superstructure of their subsequent success. They were employed as consulting engineers for many of the largest Chicago interests and in 1900 Mr. Richardson came to Kansas City as representative of his company to examine and report to one of their clients on the lighting properties in the above city. He found the rates and the service at that time entirely unsatisfactory to the citizens at large, practically no electric lighting in residences, but a small percentage of the stores lighted and those poorly lighted, but saw that with low rates and liberal, active, up-to-date methods, a large field. Shortly after his report he took the general managership of the company. The growth of the business of this company constitutes an important feature in the commercial development of Kansas City. Low rates were immediately made, lines extended, new power houses

built, new street lamps installed, in fact practically all of the machinery of the old company junked and displaced with new machinery and the plant as a whole remodeled and made a new one. Today practically every new house and a large proportion of the old ones are lighted with electricity. The company he represents is run on a liberal and generous basis to the public and employes. Outside of his home there is no interest which lies so close to his heart and forms so important a feature in his life, as does that of electrical engineering and he keeps in touch with the marvelous progress which is being made in this line through constant study and research. And also through his membership in the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Northwestern Association of Electrical Engineers, the Illuminating Engineering Society, the National Society for the promotion of Industrial Education, the Technological Society of Kansas City and the Theatrical-Mechanical Association.

Mr. Richardson was married January 9, 1894, to Miss Maude Alice Richardson, of Chicago, and they have one daughter, Alice Kate. Some of the most attractive social functions of Kansas City are held in their home, the warm-hearted hospitality of which constitutes one of its most pleasing features. Mr. Richardson delights in companionship and friendship, being of the most social and genial nature. He belongs to the Masonic lodge, the Elks lodge, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Alumni, the Commercial Club, the Manufacturers Club, the Kansas City Club, the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Elm Ridge Club, the Evanston Golf Club, the Employers League, Monegaw Club, Monte Ne Club, the Athol Hunting Club, the Sons of Jove Society and the Priests of Pallas. He is also connected with the Arts and Crafts Society, and the Fine Arts Society. There is something distinctively artistic in his nature which has found expression in his life's work and he is interested in all that pertains to aesthetic culture.

JOHN McQUEENY.

John McQueeny, of the Rudd-McQueeny Company, conducting a general insurance business in Kansas City, was here born September 2, 1880. His father, John McQueeny, removed to Kansas City from St. Louis in 1868 and for a number of years successfully conducted a hotel at No. 513 Walnut street. He was the first captain of police in this city and thus labored for the interests of law and order for some time. Subsequently he turned his attention to the real-estate business, with which he was connected until his death in 1895 at the age of fifty-seven years. His political allegiance was given to the democracy. A native of Ireland, he came to this country in his boyhood days, and his wife, Mary Hale, was also a native of that country, crossing the Atlantic to America at the age of thirteen years. She still survives her husband and is yet a resident of Kansas City, where she reared her family, including her son John McQueeny.

At the usual age John McQueeny began his education in the primary grades of the public schools and in the ward and parochial schools made consecutive advancement, while later he attended the high school. After his education was completed he entered the employ of the firm of Rothchild & Son and was thus associated until he came into his present business in April, 1906. When the Rudd-McQueeny Company was organized the following officers were chosen: Charles B. Rudd, president; Vernon H. Greene, treasurer; and John McQueeny, secretary. They conduct a general insurance business, representing the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of Providence, Rhode Island. They also write, accident, liability, burglary, plate glass, surety bond, credit and life insurance, representing the Franklin Life Insurance Company. They are also general agents for the Aetna Indemnity Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, and they employ ten solicitors in the upbuilding of what has already become an extensive and profitable business. Mr. Rudd has charge of the life and accident insurance business and Mr. Greene of the fire insurance, while Mr. McQueeny has charge of the real-estate and loan department of the business, which has now assumed extensive and profitable proportions. Indeed they have secured a liberal clientage in this connection and deal mostly in city property. Although they have been connected with the business interests of Kansas City as a firm for less than two years, their patronage is large and their success enviable. Mr. McQueeny is now concentrating his energies upon the development of his department of the business, leaving him little time or inclination for active participation in other affairs. He is, however, a democrat in his political views.

Vernon H. Greene, treasurer of the Rudd-McQueeny Company, is also one of Kansas City's native sons, his birth having occurred here October 1, 1867. His father, Joseph Greene, became a resident of Jackson county in 1845, removing here from Kentucky. He took up the occupation of farming, which he followed for a number of years, while later he was prominent in political circles and subsequently engaged in the livery business. His political support was given the democracy and his opinions carried weight in its councils. His death occurred August 13, 1902, when he had reached the age of fifty-seven years. His father, Beale Greene, had settled in Jackson county in 1840, so that the family has here been represented from pioneer times. The mother of Vernon H. Greene bore the name of Fannie A. Holloway, was a native of Kentucky and died about 1890. Like the great majority of boys, Vernon H. Greene pursued a public-school education and then entered business life. He was for a number of years division record clerk of the circuit court and on retiring from that field of activity entered into his present business as treasurer of the Rudd-McQueeny Company. His outside interests are largely represented by his membership with the Knights of Columbus, the Elks and the Catholic church. On the 1st of October, 1902, Mr. Greene was married in Kansas City to Miss Catherine J. Edelman, who was born in Ohio and came to this city in 1860 with her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John Edelman. The former, a native of Germany, was a contractor and builder and married Mary A. Fogerty.

Charles B. Rudd, the president of the Rudd-McQueeny Company was born in Owensboro, Kentucky, November 13, 1873. He acquired a public-school education and afterward engaged in reading law for a time. In 1901 he removed to Houston, Texas, where he turned his attention to the Insurance business, and in 1903 he became a resident of Little Rock, Arkansas, where he resided until 1905. That year witnessed his arrival in Kansas City, where he has since made his home, and in 1906 he joined Vernon H. Greene and John McQueeny in organizing the Rudd-McQueeny Company, conducting an insurance, real-estate and loan business.

Mr. Rudd is a member of the Knights of Columbus and also of the Elks lodge. He likewise belongs to the Kansas City and to the Athletic Clubs and is a communicant of the Catholic church. In 1907 he was married, in Evansville, Indiana, to Miss Charlotte B. Rutz, of that state. His father, James C. Rudd, has passed away, his death having occurred in January, 1906, when he was seventy-three years of age. He was a partner of the firm of J. C. Rudd & Sons, the business—that of insurance—having been established in Owensboro, Kentucky, in 1855.

Like the other members of the firm, Mr. Rudd is a man of enterprise, determination and energy. The three partners are all well known here for their business ability and unfaltering perseverance, and they possess, too, that resolute and determined spirit which enables them to carry to successful completion whatever they undertake. They have already built up a business of considerable magnitude and their patronage is constantly increasing through their efforts and close application, for their diligence is intelligently applied.

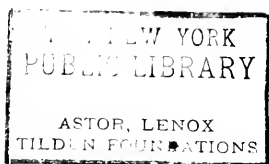
GOSWIN HOFFMAN, M.D.

Among Kansas City's honored dead it is imperative that mention be made of Dr. Goswin Hoffman, a man of scholarly attainments and an able physician, who continued in the active practice of his profession from the time of his arrival in Kansas City in 1871 until failing health caused the cessation of all professional labor. A native of Germany, he was born October 28, 1831, and his parents both died in that country, where the father had devoted his life to the work of the Lutheran ministry. Dr. Hoffman began his education in the common schools of Germany and afterward attended the University of Leipsic, from which in due course of time he was graduated and he also took a course in Leipsic Hospital. He then began practice in his native country but was yet a young man when he came to America, landing at New York city. He did not tarry on the eastern coast, however, but made his way direct to Columbia, Monroe county, Illinois, where he at once began practice.

While there residing Dr. Hoffman was married to Miss Clara Cleghorn, a daughter of Humphrey and Olive (Burnham) Cleghorn. Her father resided during the greater part of his life in St. Lawrence county, New York, where he was the owner of a large dairy farm, becoming one of the leading



MRS. CLARA C. HOFFMAN



and wealthy residents of that locality. He had two sons who were engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Keokuk, Iowa, and while visiting them he died. Mrs. Cleghorn also died in Keokuk. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Hoffman were born two sons: Harry G., who died in Kansas City in May, 1896; and Guy C., who is occupying a good position in the city treasurer's office of Kansas City. He first wedded Miss Mary Hope, a daughter of Colonel J. C. Hope of this city, and after her death in 1897 he wedded Miss Audrey McComas. They reside at No. 4241 Windsor avenue and there are two children by his first marriage, Guy and Clara.

As the years passed Dr. Hoffman built up a large practice at Columbia, Illinois, acquiring a gratifying measure of prosperity. He continued in the active work of his profession there until 1871, when he came to Kansas City and almost immediately he was given recognition as one of the ablest representatives of the medical fraternity here. He was a man of scholarly attainments, who spoke five or six different languages, and in his ministrations was thus enabled to address people of different nationalities in their own tongue. His strict conformity to a high standard of professional ethics won him the unqualified regard of his fellow practitioners, while the skill and ability which he displayed gained him a liberal patronage from the general public. He continued in active practice until about 1884, when his health began to fail and he made a trip to Las Vegas, New Mexico. His time was largely divided between Las Vegas and Kansas City for ten years thereafter, owing to the condition of his health but he still continued to some extent in practice here until his death, which occurred in August, 1893. He held to high ideals not only in his profession but in citizenship and in social relations, thus commanding the warm esteem and genuine admiration of all with whom he came in contact. He always took much interest in educational work and endorsed various measures and movements for the advancement of the city's interests in material, educational, social and moral lines. He attained high rank in Masonry and was a member of a German society of Kansas City.

Shortly after the removal to Missouri, Mrs. Hoffman, in the winter of 1871-72, began teaching in the old Lathrop school, where she remained for twelve years, acting as principal of the school for eleven years. At that time the city had a population of only twenty-five thousand. Mrs. Hoffman withdrew from educational circles to become an active factor in reform work, principally along temperance lines and for the past twenty-five years was state president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She had a wide acquaintance among the most distinguished temperance workers of the nation and her labors brought her wide and well merited renown in this connection. Although her work in recent years led her into various sections of the country she never ceased to feel a deep interest in the city of her residence. In the early days the school of which she was principal gave an entertainment in the old Coates Opera House for the benefit of the library fund for the first library in this city. She was deeply interested in all that pertains to intellectual and moral progress, to reform and improvement and became one of the early and active members of the First Congregational church

here. She made her home in her last years with her son and his wife at No. 4241 Windsor avenue but spent the greater part of her time in the lecture field. She passed away February 13, 1908.

Commenting upon her death the Union Signal, the national organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union said: "Calmly, trustfully, Clara C. Hoffman, her life crowned with an accomplishment of purpose not often achieved by toilers in the fields of reform, embarked for the Far Country on the evening of February 13. The summons was not expected; to friends and comrades she had frequently expressed the desire to go, when God should so will, and she had 'set her house in order' for the journey. But as the tears will fall unbidden when the final farewell of a loved one is imperative, so the pen falters now over the words, 'She is gone.' And yet she has but joined the illustrious company who, once soldiers on the field, now watch the battle from the ramparts of Heaven, cheering us ever on to greater victories. Many great names adorn the pages of our organization's history, and among them will ever shine that of Clara C. Hoffman, Missouri's 'Greatheart.' Sturdy pioneer ancestry, the blood of soldiers and preachers, the environment of a Christian home and the wholesome nurture of God-fearing parents tended to the development of a character that could not be other than what it was—absolutely fearless in the championship of any cause espoused. Seeing in her a trained educator and a natural orator, small wonder that Frances E. Willard should have said of the occasion of their first meeting of the Missouri W. C. T. U., 'There is your woman for state president.' Twenty-five years of honorable service as the leader of her state union, twelve years as recording secretary of the National Union, national and international fame as one of our most representative platform speakers, have been ample justification of our promoted Chieftain's prophecy. Today Missouri is in the final throes of a battle that presages victory over the rum power to which it has been so long enslaved; and when the white banner of peace and purity shall float over her beloved state, much of the credit therefor will be due to the pioneer work of Clara Hoffman and to her remarkable ability in raising up other workers to bear arms after her. Three weeks ago we said of the gentle Dr. Mary Wood-Allen that the written pages she has left are her noblest monument; of Clara Hoffman we may well say, her mighty influence will go on and on through the lives of the young women who, inspired by her example, have laid themselves upon the altar of service in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She drank deeply of the cup of sorrow—not only of the disappointments and discouragements that are inseparable from a long life of public service, but of the bitter grief of personal bereavement. Parents, husband, son and twelve brothers and sisters preceded her to the Great Beyond. One dear son and two beautiful grandchildren alone remained to her, and while she loved these devotedly her tender woman's heart was ever reaching out after those on the other side. She had no fear of death, she indulged in no morbid repinings over her losses and her crosses; her indomitable spirit, her courage, her faith in God and His purposes, gave her the seer's vision, the Christian's hope and trust. To one who was in deep grief over the loss of a dear one she said not long ago, 'I sympathize with

you, and I congratulate him on the victory, for death must ever be a victory.' And to the writer, who was proud to call her friend, she wrote, not long ago, quoting Victor Hugo, 'Death is transition. The tomb is only a crowded, covered thoroughfare we enter in the twilight, from which we emerge into the dawn.' Brave, beautiful soul, generous, impulsive heart, we may well say of her, as she said of others but two short months ago: 'Only the records which are kept on high can ever estimate the work she has done. The world does not know and does not care. But God knows, and God cares.' "

CHARLES L. FLAUGH.

Charles L. Flaugh, vice president of the B. T. Whipple Real Estate Company, has in this connection done much to develop property interests and thus promote the growth and substantial progress of Kansas City. In his business affairs he displays an aptitude for successful management and his keen discernment and enterprise form an important feature in his present prosperity. A native of the Keystone state, he was born in Crawford county, January 6, 1863. Both his father and grandfather bore the name of John Flaugh and were farmers. The great-grandfather removed from eastern Pennsylvania to Crawford county, that state, during an early period in its development. He was of German lineage, the family having been established in America in early colonial days. The mother of C. L. Flaugh bore the maiden name of Elnora Cram and was of English descent, being a native of Vermont. Her great-grandfather was one of the earliest settlers in New Hampshire and fought in the Revolutionary war.

The district schools of his native county afforded Charles L. Flaugh his early educational advantages and later he attended a business college at Titusville, Pennsylvania, but before completing his education he engaged with his father in the business of furnishing railroad and bridge timbers and continued in that line of activity until 1885, when with his parents he removed to Colorado for the benefit of his mother's health. When he had assisted his parents in getting settled in their new home he returned to Pennsylvania. The mother survived for many years and died in Kansas City in 1898. The following year the father returned to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where he is still living.

The year 1887 witnessed the arrival of Charles L. Flaugh in Kansas City to take charge of the rental department for the firm of B. T. and A. A. Whipple. In 1897, A. A. Whipple having withdrawn, the business was incorporated under the name of the B. T. Whipple Real Estate Company, with Mr. Whipple as president and Charles L. Flaugh as vice president. The firm was first established in 1878. A general real-estate business has been carried on and they have platted and sold many additions, including Whipple's first and second additions, Windsor and South Windsor, while the property on which stands the store of the Emery, Bird, Thayer Dry Goods Company and the Robert Keith Furniture Company was handled by them.

together with much adjoining business property on Walnut street and Grand avenue. They have been instrumental in the development of property on West Tenth street and on Baltimore avenue between Ninth and Eleventh streets. Among their more recent additions are Fairmount, the Mary Troost addition, Llewellyn Heights, Evanston Golf Lands, Swope Park Campus, Mountain View, Rosedale Place, Wilder's first edition, Emmerson's Resurvey, Gates second and third additions and many others. Through the improvement of these districts and the sale of their property the company have become a valued factor in the city's growth and the men at its head are accorded prominence in business circles. Mr. Flaugh is also an officer and director in several local corporations and his opinions are largely accepted as conclusive, such is the confidence reposed in his business judgment.

On the 15th of December, 1885, Mr. Flaugh was married to Miss Martha Hunter, a daughter of Wilson Hunter, a pioneer undertaker of Crawford county, Pennsylvania. They have four children: Zoe, Juvia, Helen and Martha.

In politics Mr. Flaugh is an independent democrat. He belongs to the Commercial Club, to the Merchants & Manufacturers Association, the Knife & Fork Club and the Kansas City Real Estate Exchange, in all of which he has been very active. His genial disposition and cordial spirit render him popular in these organizations, while his forceful character and undaunted enterprise have gained him a position of distinction in the business world.

JAMES HENRY HARKLESS.

James Henry Harkless, senior member of the law firm of Harkless, Crysler & Histed, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, May 15, 1856, and has been a practitioner at the Kansas City bar since May 11, 1886. His father, James Harkless, was a farmer and railroad contractor who, a native of Ohio, removed with his family to Lamar, Missouri, where he arrived November 8, 1865. There he conducted a stage line from Sedalia to Lamar, being the pioneer stage proprietor over that line. When the railroads were built through in 1870 he removed to a farm, whereon he died in 1883. His wife, Mrs. Sarah Jane Harkless, was a native of Virginia and a daughter of Thomas J. McConn, who was state senator of Virginia for many years. Mrs. Harkless died in 1881. The Harkless family were originally from the north of Ireland, while the McConn family were of French lineage but of long residence in Virginia.

James H. Harkless was the eldest of five children, three sons and two daughters, of whom all but one sister are now living, namely: T. W., a merchant of Lamar, Missouri; George A., a cattle dealer and farmer of Lamar; and Ella, the wife of Monroe Billings, superintendent of wood construction for the Kansas City Southern Railway and now residing at Pittsburg, Kansas.

James H. Harkless spent his boyhood days at Lamar and acquired his education in the public schools there and in the Janesville Business College at Janesville, Wisconsin. With this as a preparatory step he took up the reading of law under the direction of Judge R. B. Robinson, one of the old-time lawyers of the state, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1877, when twenty years of age. He at once entered into partnership with his preceptor under the firm style of Robinson & Harkless, the partnership continuing until the removal of Mr. Harkless to Kansas City on the 11th of May, 1886. Judge Robinson also came to this city and John O'Grady removed from St. Louis to Kansas City, and here the three entered into partnership relations under the firm style of Robinson, O'Grady & Harkless, a connection that was maintained until about 1890, when the senior partner withdrew; the two others continuing their association without change until 1893, when Charles S. Crysler entered the firm. Mr. O'Grady died in 1903 and in the following January Clifford Histed, formerly of the firm of Rossington, Smith & Histed, of Topeka, Kansas, was admitted to a partnership and the firm remains Harkless, Crysler & Histed. They have conducted a large general law practice and were attorneys for the consolidation of the Kansas City breweries, the Pennsylvania Railroad and allied companies, also legal representatives of the interests of Charles J. Devlin, the Fidelity & Casualty Insurance Company of New York and other prominent corporations and interests. Their attention has largely been given to corporation law, in which connection they have represented many prominent companies. The senior partner of the firm has on several occasions acted as special judge and possesses a mind of singular precision and power. He is capable of an impartial view of both sides of a question and his conclusions are always just and equitable. No indirect methods, artifice or concealment constitute elements in his practice but on the contrary he has made it his purpose to aid the court in the administration of justice and has never sought to lead the court astray in a matter of fact or law. He gives to his client the service of great talent, unwearied industry and rare learning, yet he never forgets that there are certain things due to a righteous administration of the law which neither the zeal of an advocate nor the pleasure of success permits him to disregard.

Mr. Harkless is recognized as a leader in republican ranks and has won high honors of this character. He served for years as chairman of the republican state league and in 1892 was chairman of the republican county committee. Since that time he has taken no active part in politics save that he keeps thoroughly informed concerning the questions and issues of the day. He has never consented to be a candidate for office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his professional duties. The interests and attractions of club life and fraternal organizations have never lured him from his profession and his home. It is in his practice and in his home that his interest centers. The clientage of the firm has increased so rapidly that his professional duties make heavy demand upon his time and energies, the firm now employing four other attorneys. Mr. Harkless belongs to the American Bar Association, the Kansas City Bar Association and the State

Bar Association and is a frequent contributor to legal and other publications. He is interested in various financial and commercial corporations, including the Security National Bank, and his real-estate holdings are extensive.

On the 18th of November, 1884, at Lamar, Missouri, Mr. Harkless was married to Miss Carrie M. Kiser, a daughter of Israel Kiser, extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits and sheep raising in Franklin county, Ohio. Mrs. Harkless is prominent in social and club circles of the city. By her marriage she has become the mother of a daughter and son: Fay, now nineteen years of age, who in 1907 was graduated from The Castle, a school at Tarrytown, New York; and James H., fifteen years of age. The family residence at No. 3600 Harrison boulevard is one of the fine homes of the city and was erected in 1905. A visit to the home indicates a cultured taste there manifest and the love of art, for many fine paintings adorn its walls.

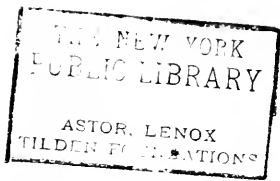
Mr. Harkless is a man who shuns publicity, nor has he ever sought to figure in any public light save that of a successful lawyer. The consensus of opinion on the part of his fellowmen, however, has established his position in the foremost ranks of the legal fraternity and accorded him that social prominence which comes in recognition of the development of literary and artistic tastes and mental powers. While he has been extremely successful in his profession, the mere love of money as such has never found place in his nature, as he values it only that it makes possible the acquirement of those things which minister to the aesthetic taste and enables him to provide bountifully for the welfare and happiness of his family. He is at all times a man of liberal views and broad outlook and if he has risen to a higher position in the world than the majority of his fellows it is because he has fitly used the powers with which nature endowed him.

CHARLES BRUCE MUMFORD.

Charles Bruce Mumford, who, with one exception, is the oldest established druggist of Kansas City, having been continuously in this line of business here since the spring of 1882, was born August 16, 1854, at St. Louis, Missouri, during the return of his mother from a visit to New York. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. William Bruce Mumford, residents of New Orleans. The father was a native of Louisiana, where he engaged in business as a commission merchant and speculator, buying boatloads of produce from the wharfs. He was very successful in his business and was a prominent resident of the Crescent City. He had fought through the Florida war and drew a bounty for his service. He was the first sergeant in the first company that went out from New Orleans to the Mexican war, and was one of the principal organizers of that company. A broken leg prevented him from enlisting in the Confederate army during the Civil war, but when New Orleans was captured by the Federals and the flag was raised three days before the surrender of the city, he assisted the merchants in saving their



CHARLES B. MUMFORD



wares from the invaders and in removing the troops. During this time he tore down the Union flag, for which he was executed by General Benjamin Butler. His wife, Mrs. Mary Mumford, nee Baumlín, was born near Dorchester House, Massachusetts, a daughter of Dr. Charles Baumlín, a native of Germany, who fought under Napoleon and removed to Galveston, Texas, becoming a pioneer resident of that city. He was a member of its first city council and had charge of the hospital there during the war which made Texas a republic. He died about 1846. His wife was a Miss Durant, the granddaughter of a Revolutionary war veteran and a representative of an old Huguenot family. Dr. Bruce was of royal blood of the Wittenback family of Baden Baden, representatives of the name intermarrying with the royalty. He was in diplomatic service and was sergeant under Napoleon in the war with Russia. His sword and a medal for diplomatic service were lost in the first Galveston flood.

Charles Bruce Mumford removed with his mother to Wytheville, Virginia, when eight years of age. He has one brother, W. B. Mumford, who is now located at Ponca, Oklahoma, owning the electrical plant and gas wells there. After residing in Virginia for about fifteen years, W. B. Mumford came to Kansas City and opened the first drug store in old Kansas City, Kansas, and put in the first cesspool in that town. He also put down the first flagstone and piped the first city water and was twice candidate for mayor. A sister, Mary, died about twenty-five years ago, at the age of thirty-two. The family removed from Virginia to Washington, D. C. The mother still survives and is living with her son Charles at the age of eighty-two years.

Charles B. Mumford largely acquired his education in the private schools at Wytheville, Virginia, and also attended the grammar schools of Washington, D. C., now known as the high school, from which he was graduated. Later he studied medicine under Dr. A. G. Miner in Kansas City, but before his removal to the west he engaged as bookkeeper in several wholesale and commission houses in Washington. In 1879 he came to Kansas City to join his brother who, as previously stated, had located here. After being in the employ of others for several years, Mr. Mumford first engaged in business on his own account as proprietor of a drug store at the corner of Third and Walnut streets in 1882. With the exception of H. C. Arnold he is the oldest established druggist of Kansas City, having been continuously in business for twenty-six years, and the store of which he is the proprietor had been established by his brother, W. B. Mumford, in Kansas City, Kansas, in 1877. In 1882 it was removed to the corner of Third and Walnut streets, when Charles Bruce Mumford became a partner in the business, while subsequently he purchased his brother's interest and became sole proprietor. As the city grew to the southward he changed his location, and five years ago came to the site upon which he is still conducting business. He has always been very successful and enjoys a large patronage. For many years he has likewise engaged in the manufacture of patent medicines, among the first known being Mumford's Navy Remedies, which have gained a wide reputation in the cure of blood and rheumatic diseases. He has also

made investment from time in city realty and owns several valuable pieces of residence property in various parts of the city, including his own home at No. 208 Park avenue.

On the 24th of October, 1890, Mr. Mumford was married to Miss Ida V. Smith, a daughter of Samuel C. Smith, a building contractor of Kansas City. They have a daughter, Virginia Bruce, who at the age of seventeen years is a high school student here. Mr. Mumford is an Episcopalian in religious faith, while his wife and daughter belong to the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Mumford gives his political allegiance to the democracy, but has never been a politician in the sense of seeking or holding office. He is, however, interested in the welfare and progress of the city, where he has long been known as a successful and enterprising merchant and representative man.

GOTTFRIED KIRN.

Among the men who are the actual builders of Kansas City is numbered Gottfried Kirn, a stone contractor and builder. He first opened his eyes to the light of day in Wurtemberg, Germany, on the 3d of February, 1861, his parents being Gottlieb and Christina (Knebler) Kirn, who were also natives of Wurtemberg, where they spent their entire lives. The father was a contractor and builder and under his direction Gottfried carefully served his apprenticeship, which he had completed by the time he attained his majority. Attracted by the favorable reports concerning the improved business opportunities of the new world, he came to the United States, landing at New York on the 12th of July, 1882. For two years he followed his trade in the eastern metropolis and then went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he spent one summer. He then returned to the Empire state and in 1885 came to Kansas City, arriving here on the 5th of June. For two years thereafter he worked at his trade as a journeyman and in 1887 began contracting and building on his own account and through the intervening twenty years has been recognized as one of the leading factors in the building interests of Kansas City. He has confined his operations to the construction of foundations and has received a liberal patronage. He has operated his own stone quarries and has been one of the successful contractors. He belongs to the Master Builders Exchange, of which he became a charter member and also served on its first board of directors.

The lady who now bears the name of Mrs. Kirn was in her maidenhood Miss Anna B. Mueller, of New York city. Their marriage, celebrated in 1886, has been blessed with six children: Gottfried, who is learning the trade of contracting and building under his father; George, William, Anna C., and Karl, all of whom are at home and attending school; and Fred, four years of age, at home.

Mr. Kirn exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party, which he has supported since he became a naturalized American citizen. He has never had occasion to regret his

determination to seek a home on this side the water. He found here the business opportunities which he sought and which, by the way, are always open to ambitious, energetic young men. Adapting himself to the altered conditions of life, he has as the years have passed worked his way steadily upward and in a calling where advancement depends upon individual skill and merit he has gained creditable recognition and from his labor has gained substantial benefits.

ADDISON SHACKLEFORD.

Addison Shackleford, a representative of one of the most prominent mercantile houses of the city, with a trade in wall paper that exceeds that of any other house here, was born in Cooper county, Missouri, October 26, 1867. His father, James E. Shackleford, was a native of Virginia, while the paternal grandfather of our subject was born in England. James E. Shackleford followed the occupation of farming and when a young man came to Missouri. He married Margaret Ann Ware and died when his son Addison was six years of age, while the mother died when he was seven years of age.

Addison Shackleford has since been dependent upon his own resources and whatever success he has achieved or enjoyed is attributable entirely to his own labors. He was educated in the country schools of Cooper county, Missouri, and came to Kansas City at the age of fifteen years, when he entered the employ of A. Filtin, proprietor of a wall paper store, with whom he continued for seven years. He then went to Denver, Colorado, where he secured a situation in a similar line, continuing in that city for four years. In 1893 he returned to Kansas City, where he worked at paper hanging until 1898, and then, with the capital he had acquired through his own industry and careful expenditure he engaged in business on his own account at No. 1227 Walnut street. He started operations on a small scale but from the beginning his trade has grown and in 1900 he opened a store at No. 1218 Walnut street, where he conducted business until the 1st of December, 1905, when he removed to his present location. Upon his removal to 1218 Walnut street the business was incorporated with a capital of ten thousand dollars, which was afterward increased to twenty thousand, with ten thousand paid up. Mr. Shackleford owns ninety-five per cent of the stock and is president and manager of the company. There is now a large surplus and undivided profits, and, in fact, the business has enjoyed remarkable growth and the company is today handling a business which is at least twenty-five per cent greater than any other house of this character in the city. The history of this establishment is a record of orderly progression, resulting from well defined plans, careful management and unfaltering purpose. Straightforward business policy, reasonable prices and an earnest effort to please their customers have brought to the house a constantly growing trade that has enabled them to outdistance many who have

started out ahead of them in the business race. The success of the establishment is attributable almost entirely to the efforts of Mr. Shackelford, who has at all times been the guiding spirit of the concern, instituting the progressive measures which have resulted in making it the foremost establishment of this character in the west.

On the 8th of May, 1890, Mr. Shackelford was married to Miss Laura E. Hopkins, of Kansas City, and to them have been born six children: Gertrude Lee, now seventeen years of age; Laura Myrtle, aged fifteen; Raymond Hopkins, fourteen; Addison Franklin, nine; Lola Bell, five; and Evelyn Clair, two years old. The two oldest daughters are now attending the Central high school. Like her husband Mrs. Shackelford is a member of the Baptist church and is an estimable lady who presides with gracious hospitality over the many attractive social functions which are features of their beautiful home. In 1905 Mr. Shackelford erected his residence at No. 1109 Askew street, at a cost of six thousand and eight hundred dollars.

Mr. Shackelford is a prominent Mason, holding membership in the Mystic Shrine, and he also belongs to the Benovelent and Protective Order of Elks. For two years he has been a deacon in the Bales Avenue Baptist church. In politics he is a republican. Deprived in youth of many of the advantages and opportunities which many boys enjoy, he has planned his own advancement and accomplished it in spite of difficulties and obstacles. He has not deviated from any course which his judgment has sanctioned as right between himself and his fellowmen, and his entire business career, crowned as it is with splendid success, will bear the closest scrutiny.

T. B. BULLENE.

The life record of T. B. Bullene was one far-reaching and beneficial in its influences and constituted an important chapter in the history of Kansas City, for he was closely associated with its business and political life, its benevolences and with the public measures which have brought to the city many of those municipal interests which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. He was born in Oswego county, New York, August 10, 1828. His father, John Bullene, was a farmer and merchant of Oswego county and T. B. Bullene, who was the youngest of six children, went with his parents to Alton, New York, when seven years of age. Three years later the family removed to Kenosha, Wisconsin, where he was reared and educated and on attaining his majority he entered the field of merchandising at Lyons, Wisconsin, in partnership with his brother, Lathrop Bullene. They conducted their store successfully there until 1856, when T. B. Bullene went to Iowa, where he remained until 1863. In that year he arrived in Kansas City, where he embarked in merchandising in connection with the late Kersey Coates, who sometime later was succeeded by L. Bullene. In 1867 the name of the firm was changed to Bullene Brothers & Emery, W. E. Emery having purchased an interest in the business. In 1868 L. Bullene retired and L. T.

Moore was admitted to a partnership under the firm name of Bullene, Moore, & Emery. In 1870 L. R. Moore associated himself with the firm, which then became Bullene, Moores & Emery. While these various changes were being brought about the business was constantly developed in extent and importance. Throughout the years T. B. Bullene remained an active factor in its management and established the enterprise upon a safe, substantial basis, while at the same time keeping in touch with modern, progressive business methods. He studied the trade and the wishes of the public and it was ever a policy of the house to please the customers and to give them a fair return for money invested, while at the same time they gained a fair profit on the business.

Mr. Bullene from the early period of his residence here figured prominently in public life and was the leader in many movements which directly benefited the city. He was foreman of the first fire company here, a volunteer organization known as "Old John Campbell's Company." It had the first steam fire engine brought to the city, securing the same in 1867. In 1883 Mr. Bullene was honored by his fellow townsmen with the election to the mayoralty and gave a public spirited, businesslike administration, characterized by the introduction of many needed improvements and reform measures. In 1883 he and Thomas S. Case were sent to Washington, D. C., as delegates to the western waterways convention to urge upon congress the passage of an appropriation sufficient to place the Mississippi river in a perfectly navigable condition. He was president of the Kansas City Railroad Company, which was incorporated in December, 1880. He foresaw the needs of the city and planned to meet them and was largely instrumental in introducing here all of the modern improvements which mark the progress of the world in city building. He was one of the founders of the Kansas City Agricultural & Mechanical Association and was a director of the Merchants Exchange.

His first presidential ballot was cast for Martin Van Buren on the free-soil ticket in 1848 and upon the organization of the new republican party he joined its ranks and continued one of its stalwart supporters until his death. While his life was a busy one, his time being largely occupied with his commercial interests and public service, he yet found opportunity to indulge his literary tastes. His reading was wide and varied and he also contributed many interesting articles to public journals. He was the first president of the Humane Society and the last one preceding the present incumbent, E. R. Weeks. His life work touched the general interests of society and constituted an important element in the advancement of many measures which have proved of the greatest good to the public. Whatever his hand found to do he did with all his might. There was probably no inhabitant here who felt a more hearty concern for the public welfare or has been more helpful in bringing about those purifying and wholesome reforms which have been gradually growing in the political, municipal and social life of the city. It is true that his chief life work was that of a remarkably successful merchant but the range of his activities and the scope of his influence reached far beyond this special field. He belonged to that class of men who wield a power which is all the more potent from the fact that it is

moral rather than political and is exercised for the public weal rather than for personal ends.

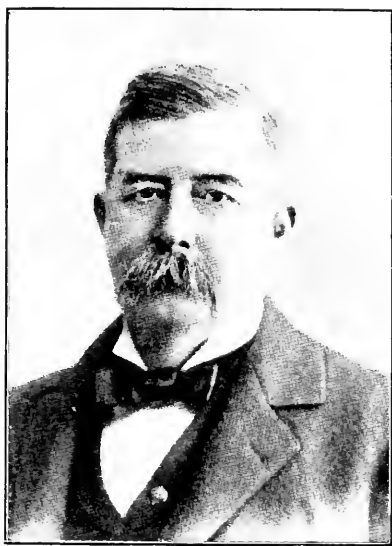
Mr. Bullene married Miss Amarett Hickok, a daughter of Harrison Hickok, of Bridgeport, New York. Six children were born of this union, those still living being: Lathrop B., Harry H., Fred S. and Lora Amarett.

JUDGE JOHN B. STONE.

Judge John B. Stone was born in Marion, Alabama, December 5, 1842. His father, John M. Stone, was a native of South Carolina and a cabinet-maker by trade. Following his removal to Alabama, however, he became proprietor of a hotel and remained a resident of the state until his demise. He married Parmelia C. Roberts, of that state, and of their eight children only two are now living, the daughter being Fannie G. Stone, who makes her home with her brother.

Judge Stone was educated in his native state and true to his loved southland he enlisted in its defense during the Civil war, becoming a private of the Fourth Alabama Regiment. He was later promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, serving throughout the period of hostilities, and when military action had been brought to a close he returned to his Alabama home, where for a number of years he engaged in merchandising. About 1875 he removed to Dallas, Texas, where he engaged in the real-estate business for ten years, when in May, 1885, he removed to Kansas City, feeling that the rapidly growing metropolis of western Missouri offered a better field for success than did the Texas town.

He here began operations as a real-estate speculator and has conducted his interests on an extensive scale and with marked success. He has erected a large number of residences, has platted some additions and in the sale of lots and houses has realized an excellent profit on his investments. His long experience in the field of real-estate operation has led him to correctly value the signs of the times whereby one foresees the possible diminution or appreciation of prices in property. Placing correct valuations upon realty, he has thus been enabled to make judicious investments and profitable sales. He now owns a fine property at Tenth and Locust streets and also in other parts of the city. He has helped to develop various sections and his work has been untiring and effective. He originated an idea and was the promoter of the Tenth street and Brooklyn avenue street car line and also the Thirty-first street line and he platted a tract at the corner of Thirty-first street and Prospect avenue, where he owns a block of ground. In the development of his real-estate business the public has been a large beneficiary, as his labors have contributed to the improvement and upbuilding of various sections of the city. He is now president of the Southeast Improvement Company, established for the purpose of building up and beautifying that portion of the city and in this has secured the cooperation of many in a work which is very notable in its results and altogether creditable.



JUDGE JNO. B. STONE

In 1881 occurred the marriage of Judge Stone and Mrs. Mary M. Kester, the wedding being celebrated in Colorado. They have one child, Calla G., now the wife of Ed. T. Dickinson, who is with the Frisco Railroad freight department here.

Judge Stone has been active politically, affiliating with the democratic party until 1894, when he was elected judge of the county court on the fusion ticket. He filled that position for four years and has since voted independently. In office his course was characterized by the utmost impartiality in the discharge of his duties, his decisions being based upon the law and the equity in the case, so that when he retired from office he enjoyed the full confidence and trust of his fellowmen as he had on entering it.

Judge Stone is well and favorably known in the ranks of the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias. He is an honored and valued member of the Union Confederate Veterans and has but recently retired from the officer of major general, commanding the Missouri Division. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church, his membership being with Trinity church. The family home is at No. 3032 Prospect avenue and was erected by Judge Stone. His friends characterize him as "a strong man, large-hearted, and generous, who has all the traits of a true, southern gentleman, and deserves and wins the confidence and friendship of all with whom he is associated."

HORACE HAVELOCK ANDERSON.

Horace Havelock Anderson, president of the Kansas City Transfer Company, was born in Hanover county, Virginia, March 14, 1858. The ancestral history of the Anderson family can be traced back through several generations to Thomas Anderson, an Englishman and naval architect, who became a resident of Gloucester county, Virginia and who married Frances Jones, a direct descendant of Sir William Carey, who was the husband of Mary Boylen, a sister of Ann Boylen, and the father of the Lord Mayor of Bristol. Thomas Anderson was the father of John Anderson and the grandfather of Dr. Thomas Bates Anderson, who was born at Pleasant Level, Hanover county, Virginia, in 1792. His mother belonged to the old Terry family of Virginia. Dr. Thomas B. Anderson was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1811 and for fifty-nine years he engaged in the practice of medicine in Hanover and adjoining counties—a territory in 1870 covered by twenty-two physicians. For several generations many members of the family were physicians and H. B. Anderson, a brother of our subject, still continues in practice in that district, which has so long been the old home of the family in Virginia. Two brothers of Dr. Thomas B. Anderson were also physicians.

Dr. Anderson, the grandfather of our subject, was a large slaveholder and at the time of his death owned six farms in Hanover and Caroline counties. One of his places was known as Topping Castle and had formerly been

owned by General John Minor and previously by his father, Major John Minor. It was built about 1750 and is one of the old historic places of Virginia. In early manhood Horace H. Anderson of this review occupied it and there carried on farming for several years, living alone with his bird dog and hounds for company. Dr. Thomas B. Anderson was married to Miss Harriett McLaughlin, a double first cousin of General John Launcelot Minor and Mrs. Maury, the mother of Commodore M. F. Maury. Dr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Anderson were the grandparents of Horace H. Anderson of Kansas City.

His father, Dr. Linnaeus (Boerhaave) Anderson, also a native of the Old Dominion, was graduated on the completion of the medical course in Richmond College at the age of Seventeen years, being the youngest one who ever gained the diploma in that school. Entering upon active connection with his profession, he continued in practice up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1902, his remains being interred on the seventy-eighth anniversary of his birth in Hollywood cemetery, Richmond, Virginia. He was a man of broad scholarly attainments, with a most wonderful range of knowledge and throughout his entire life was a constant and interested student. His evenings were always devoted to study and writing and he passed his happiest hours in the midst of the master minds of all ages as represented in his large library. He wrote ably and was a fluent speaker and his discussion of any subject showed that he had thoroughly familiarized himself therewith. His opinions were not the expression of the views of others but were logical deductions gleaned from his own research and investigation. He wrote extensively on scientific, religious, political and social topics and was a constant contributor to the papers of his district. He was also an ardent temperance worker and through the press largely discussed that question. He was also the author of a household medical work for use in emergencies, entitled "Till the Doctor Comes" and also a volume called "Brief Biography of Virginia Physicians." Through his writings, as well as in his professional labors, he gave much to mankind that was of value. He was reared amid an atmosphere of culture and refinement, for Hanover was one of the most noted historic neighborhoods, composed of old Revolutionary families, of one of which Thomas Nelson Page, the author, is a representative. It was amid such surroundings that Dr. Anderson developed into manhood and as the years passed he constantly broadened his knowledge concerning these lines of thought which are important in human activities and interests. He was a zealous and helpful member of the Baptist church and took an active part in religious work. He found his associates among such men as Dr. Andrew Broaddus, Dr. C. C. Bitting, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, Rev. E. G. Baptist, Dr. J. L. Burrows and Rev. John William Jones. These were all prominent ministers and Dr. Curry was at one time a member of congress before the Civil war and was well known as a diplomat and historian, while Rev. John W. Jones was an author of note, his writings including the history of Robert E. Lee.

He married Edmonia Thomasia Anderson, a daughter of John T. Anderson, who was an own cousin of Dr. Thomas Bates Anderson, while

her mother was Miss Doswell, a sister of Major Tom Doswell, an old time breeder of race horses and the owner of Bullfield Farm in Hanover county, Virginia. Mrs. L. B. Anderson is still living and now makes her home with a daughter, Mrs. Dr. Peyton, in the valley of Virginia near Staunton. In the family of Dr. and Mrs. L. B. Anderson there were thirteen children, eight of whom reached adult age, while six are still living, namely: Dr. H. B. Anderson, of Hanover county, Virginia; T. J. Anderson, who is general passenger agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Houston, Texas; William T. Anderson, president of the board of trade at Norfolk, Virginia; Mrs. J. T. Jackson, of Charlottesville, Virginia; and Mrs. Dr. E. O. Peyton, of Greenville, Augusta county, Virginia.

Horace Havelock Anderson, who was the seventh in order of birth in his father's family, spent his boyhood in Hanover county, Virginia, and his earliest recollections are of the Civil war, his home being on the main road from the valley to Richmond—a center of military activity. When the slaves were freed, in 1865 he, at the age of eight years, and his brother, Dr. H. B. Anderson, two years his senior, went into the fields to work and followed the plow when he could hardly reach the handles. At nine years of age he broke new ground with an ox-team. The brothers were thus employed in the labors of the fields during the day and pursued their education by study at home in the evenings under the instruction of their father. For seven years Mr. Anderson also attended school conducted by a neighboring farmer, Alfred Duke, who was a highly educated man, having pursued his studies with Parson Nelson as his preceptor, the latter being a distinguished scholar, who was educated at Oxford, England. Professor Duke was also a profound scholar in Latin, Greek and Mathematics and under his instruction Mr. Anderson obtained a thorough training in those branches. Previously he had attended the country school in the acquirement of a knowledge of the elementary studies. After completing his education, as previously stated, he took up his abode at Topping Castle, an estate of his father's, which had been in the family for years. There he lived from 1879 until 1881 and in the latter year went to Norfolk, Virginia, where he entered the milling business with an uncle, T. B. Anderson, Jr. In the enterprise he engaged until 1885, when he removed to Charlottesville, Virginia, where he conducted a real-estate and insurance business. In September, 1887, he came to Kansas City a total stranger, but believed that good business opportunities might be enjoyed in the middle west. He followed various pursuits and, entering mercantile life, was first connected with the Commercial Club and later sold goods out of Kansas City as a traveling salesman, spending two years upon the road. About 1890 he entered the employ of the government in the improvement of the Missouri river east of Kansas City, and in 1892 he engaged in the contracting and paving business in Kansas City, where he soon gained recognition as a man of ability and enterprise. During that year he became secretary of the Kansas City Transfer Company but still continued in the contracting and paving business until about three years later, when he became actively engaged in the conduct of the business of his present company, the Kansas City Transfer Company, of which he is

now the chief executive officer. He has made constant progress in his business career, owing to his ability to correctly judge of the possibilities of a situation, to assimilate the opportunities at hand and to shape unrelated interests into a harmonious whole. The Kansas City Transfer Company is engaged in hauling merchandise between business and freight houses, also handles safes and all kinds of heavy machinery. This company is the oldest and most prominent of its kind in the city, having been organized in 1865 with a paid up capital of fifty thousand dollars. Today they utilize about fifty teams and they also do a large business in receiving carload shipments and distributing them to other points. One feature of advantage to receiving merchants is that Mr. Anderson pays all freight bills, settling with sixteen railroad companies every week and rendering the merchants only one bill for all items. This is a great saving in time for the business man who does not care to go into a detailed account of these matters. To meet the demands of his rapidly growing business Mr. Anderson is erecting at Sixth street and Penn avenue a three-story building of the most modern type. It is constructed entirely of brick and reinforced concrete, which makes it practically fireproof, and gives him a floor space of over forty thousand square feet. It is the largest building of its kind in the west devoted to the teaming interests.

On the 17th of December, 1891, in Kansas City, Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Phebe Fleming Brent, a daughter of T. L. and Mary Fleming Brent, all natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Brent's people were an old family of Flemingsburg, Fleming county, Kentucky, and the town and county were named in their honor. Mrs. and Mrs. Anderson have one son, Thomas Brent, who was born June 15, 1898.

In 1895 Mr. Anderson was appointed quartermaster of the Third Regiment of Missouri Infantry of the National Guard, serving as a staff officer with the rank of captain. In 1898 the regiment volunteered to go into regular service in the Spanish-American war and was mustered in at Jefferson Barracks. After being in camp there for sometime they later removed to Camp Alger, Virginia, were afterward at Thoroughfare Gap, Virginia, and subsequently at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, being finally mustered out of service in November of that year. In turning in his statement concerning several hundred soldiers Mr. Anderson was complimented upon its order and system and a check was sent him without verifying the items. He had kept a double entry system and his was the cleanest record ever made. This was indicative of what is one of his strong characteristics—his love of order and the thoroughness with which he does everything that he undertakes. It has been a strong element in his success and makes his cooperation a valued factor in public interests with which he is connected. He belongs to the Commercial Club and to the Baptist church. His political views are in harmony with the principles of the democratic party and he has been one of the prominent and influential factors in its local ranks, serving on the city and county committees until recent years, when the pressure of private business interests have prevented. He is fond of athletics and recognizes the fact that a well developed physical manhood is an essential element in a

business career. Mr. Anderson is a splendid type of American manhood and chivalry. He has ever discharged his duties with marked ability and fairness, for he is a most loyal, public spirited citizen. As a business man he has been conspicuous among his associates, not only for his success but for his probity, fairness and honorable methods. In everything he has been eminently practical and this has been manifest not only in his business undertakings but also in social and private life.

JOSEPH A. HORIGAN, M.D.

Dr. Joseph A. Horigan was born in Georgetown, District of Columbia, January 16, 1864. He is a son of Dennis and Jane (Cunningham) Horigan. His father was born in County Cork, Ireland, came to America in 1855 and settled in the District of Columbia. He has been connected with the United States Naval Observatory for more than fifty years. The mother was a native of Georgetown, District of Columbia, and a daughter of Samuel C. and Elizabeth Cunningham. She died in May, 1874. The Doctor's father, brothers and sister live in Washington, District of Columbia, and Baltimore, Maryland.

Dr. Horigan acquired his literary education in the Catholic parochial school at Georgetown and secured his medical degree from the George Washington University in the capital city. After four years' practical training in Columbia Hospital at Washington, Dr. Horigan came to Kansas City in 1888 and opened an office at 1120 Main street. When the New Ridge building was completed, Dr. Horigan moved his office to it and continued there until 1901, when he moved his office to his residence at No. 3100 Main street, where he now lives. Dr. Horigan has enjoyed a successful practice from the beginning of his residence here. He has been president of the German Hospital staff, physician to the Little Sisters of the Poor, Loretto Academy, etc. Realizing the need in Kansas City, Missouri, of a charity hospital conducted by the sisters, Dr. Horigan induced the Sisters of St. Mary to come to Kansas City and start their hospital at Twenty-eighth and Main streets. He has ever endeavored to keep in touch with the best thinking men of the age and with the trend of scientific research and investigations, and is recognized as one of the able and scholarly representatives of the medical fraternity here.

Dr. Horigan was married in Washington, in 1888, to Miss Katharine Summerseales, a native of that city. They became the parents of fifteen children but only five are now living, namely: Kathleen, Bernardine, Ursula, Jean and Joseph. Kathleen and Bernardine attend Loretto Academy in this city, Ursula and Jean attend Loretto Heights Academy, of Denver, Colorado, and Joseph is a pupil of Our Lady of Good Council school of this city.

Dr. Horigan is a member of the Catholic church. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern

Woodmen of America. His political support is given to the democracy, of which he is an active representative, and for two terms he has served on the democrat county committee. He has always taken an active part in anything pertaining to the advancement of Kansas City along material, intellectual, social and moral lines and is remiss in no duty of citizenship. However, his attention is chiefly directed to his professional duties and he keeps in touch with the advancement of the medical fraternity through his membership with the state, county and Kansas City Medical Associations.

JOHN FRANCIS PELLETIER.

John Francis Pelletier, superintendent of the fire patrol of Kansas City, was born in St. Louis, March 18, 1859. His father, Francis Augustus Pelletier, was the first house and sign painter of Kansas City, arriving here in October, 1864, and continuing in business up to the time of his death, which occurred November 29, 1891. He was a native of Quebec and of French descent. His wife, Sytha Ann Dunneway, was of Scotch lineage and is still a resident of Kansas City.

Brought to Kansas City when but five years of age, John F. Pelletier acquired his education in the common schools, and under his father's direction learned the trade of house and sign painting, which he followed until he became connected with the city fire department on the 15th of September, 1879. He was rapidly promoted and held all of the positions in the department excepting assistant chief and chief, before resigning in 1886 to engage in the retail grocery business. In 1889, upon the urgent request of Chief Hale and the underwriters he organized the Fire Patrol and has been its superintendent continuously since.

On the 5th of August, 1877, in St. Louis, Mr. Pelletier was married to Miss Lula Marquis, a daughter of William H. Marquis, the oldest fireman in point of service in St. Louis. For many years he has been master mechanic and assistant chief of the department, having supervision of all machinery. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Pelletier have been born nine children, of whom five are living: George F., a clerk in the First National Bank; Myrtle, the wife of Sydney Whiting, of St. Louis; Mabel, the wife of Charles Bateman of Kansas City; Clinton F., a horseshoer; and William H., a carriage blacksmith.

Mr. Pelletier has been a member of the Knights of Pythias for many years and is now affiliated with Sicilian lodge. He is one of the charter members of the Eagles and has filled all the positions in the local aerie. Through his influence the fine home of the order at No. 1108 Central street was built three years ago. He has filled important positions on all the leading committees of the grand lodge and in 1902 was elected at the Minneapolis convention grand worthy vice president; at the New York meeting in 1903 he was successful in having the office of the grand secretary removed from Seattle, Washington, to Kansas City; at the Baltimore meeting in 1904



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he was elected grand worthy president, the highest office in the order; at the Norfolk (Va.) meeting in September, 1907, he was successful in having the grand secretary's office or headquarters of the order permanently located in Kansas City and so embodied in the law, which means that one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and upwards per year of the funds of the order shall pass through the financial channels of the city and give employment to a large office force. Mr. Pelletier well merits the honors which have come to him in this order. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he was offered the position of county sheriff to fill out the unexpired term of Charles Baldwin, who died in September, 1907, but declined. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church. He is interested to some extent in Kansas City real estate but his attention is most largely given to his business interests as superintendent of the Fire Patrol and to his lodge interests which is directed principally to the Fraternal Order of Eagles. In this connection he has become very widely known throughout the country and his social relations render him popular, while his executive force, keen discernment and unflagging energy make him largely an ideal presiding officer.

JOHN B. WHITE.

John B. White, with marked ability to plan and perform, stands as one of the conspicuous figures among the lumbermen of the west, being secretary and treasurer of the Missouri Land & Lumber Company and of its many allied and subsidiary organizations. Whether hereditary tendency is stronger than personal selection is a question raised by an analyzation of his life record. He devoted his early manhood to journalistic interests but there was back of him an ancestry long connected with the lumber trade and it was to this field he eventually came and within its limitations he has gained a place of distinctive precedence.

The White family of which he is a representative was founded in America by an English ancestor who settled at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1638 and in that year built the first sawmill in his section of New England. In successive generations representatives of the name have become prominent in educational, commercial and military circles. His great-great-grandfather served with the rank of colonel in the colonial wars and participated in the battle of Lake George, where fell his old-time friend and comrade in arms, Colonel Williams, who, having a presentiment that he would be killed in the engagement, made a will before the battle providing for the founding of Williams College. For a hundred years after the establishment of that institution members of the White family acted as its treasurer. Josiah White, the great-grandfather of John B. White, gained more than local distinction in connection with the law-making department of his state, being for eight or nine years a member of the general court of Massachusetts. He reached the venerable age of ninety-six years and passed away Sep-

tember 1, 1806, survived by fifteen children, one hundred and six grandchildren and two hundred and eleven great-grandchildren. The predilection of the family for lumbering interests had found expression in his business career, for at Leominster, Massachusetts, he had built and operated a saw-mill. Although the exact date of its erection is unknown, records state that he built a house there in 1751 and that it was the birthplace of nine of his sons, eight of whom were defenders of the American cause in the Revolutionary war. A dam which Josiah White constructed at Leominster still blocks the waters of the stream and on that site is now found a gristmill and planing mill. The old home which he erected is also standing and is one of the most ancient of the landmarks of that locality.

Luke White, the grandfather of John B. White, was one of eight brothers, all in the Revolutionary war. He was reared in Massachusetts and devoted four years of his life to defending the interests of the colonists in the Revolutionary war. For a good portion of the time he occupied a position in the commissary department of the army. A rare old watch which he carried through the Revolutionary war is now an object of interest in the museum library at Kansas City. It is not known whether Luke White was ever actively connected with the lumber business, but his son, John White, who was born in 1805, followed in the business footsteps of his ancestors in that he owned a sawmill and veneer works in Chautauqua, New York, and also had a sawmill in Erie county, Pennsylvania. That he was a man of liberal education is also indicated by the fact that he was a successful school teacher for nineteen years.

It was while the family home was maintained about four miles from Jamestown in Chautauqua county, New York, that John Barber White was born December 8, 1847. His early environment was that of the farm, whereon he remained until twenty-two years of age, his time being given to the work of the fields, to the acquirement of an education and to school teaching. He supplemented his public-school course by study in the academy at Jamestown, where he spent the fall and winter months for several years. At different times he performed the work of an educator in the school-room and later became connected with journalistic interests, at one time being owner of the *Weekly News of Tidioute*, Pennsylvania. When he became half owner of that paper its financial success was anything but assuring. To its management and control, however, he brought good business ability and unabating energy and had soon placed the paper on a substantial basis. In the meantime, too, he was also actively concerned in politics and was elected on the democratic ticket in 1878 and also endorsed by the greenback party to represent his district in the state legislature. For the past twenty-five years he has been a republican in politics.

Mr. White's earliest connection with the lumber trade also began in Pennsylvania, for as senior partner of the firm of White & Kinnear he owned a planing mill and lumberyard at East Brady, that state. The firm also had a mill which cut fifteen thousand feet of lumber per day at Tidioute and the product of the mill was floated down the Allegheny river one

hundred miles and sold to the trade in the oil country through their planing mill at East Brady.

As Mr. White became an active factor in the lumber business and began studying the situation, recognizing the possibilities for development along those lines, he sought the west in 1879 that he might become the owner of some of the extensive forest tracts of this section of the country. In connection with E. B. Grandin, J. L. Grandin, John Hunter and Captain H. H. Cummings, of Tidioute, Pennsylvania, Mr. White began to purchase pine lands in southern Missouri, his first investment making him owner of fifty thousand acres in Carter county. Further purchases have brought his holdings up to two hundred and twenty-five thousand acres. Business transactions in the west were conducted by Mr. White and his associates under the style of the Missouri Lumber & Mining Company and to further the interests promulgated by their purchases of standing lumber, they established a planing mill at Mill Spring, Missouri, in 1881. From that time forward the expansion of the business has been rapid, a mill being erected at Grandin in 1887 and constituting the nucleus of a town which now has fifteen hundred inhabitants, of whom at least eight hundred are employed in the company's mills. At this point alone sixty million feet of lumber are annually produced, while the property interests for the furtherance of the trade include forty miles of tram road, one hundred and fifty cars and four locomotives, while the standing timber owned by the company is sufficient to supply that milling plant with all it can do for fifteen years.

Mr. White has since the beginning of the operations of the company in the west been connected with the sales department and is now secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Missouri Land & Lumber Exchange Company, controlling the sales of the output of the Grandin mills. He is likewise connected in similar official capacity with its subsidiary companies, the Ozark Land & Lumber Company, of Winona, Missouri, and the Cordz-Fisher Lumber Company, of Birch Tree, Missouri. Mr. White is president of the Reynolds Land Company, of Butler county, Missouri, which owns nine thousand acres of oak lands; general manager of the Missouri Lumber & Mining Company at Grandin, Missouri; was for twenty-one years president of the Bank of Poplar Bluff; now director in the New England National Bank of Kansas City; and secretary of the Louisiana Long Leaf Lumber Company, located at Fisher, on the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad, in Sabine parish, Louisiana, which is a company owned by Mr. White, O. W. Fisher, general manager, of Birch Tree, Missouri; John H. Berkshire, of Winona, Missouri, and George W. Dulaney, of Hannibal, Missouri. Mr. White is also president of the Forest Lumber Company, of Kansas City, Missouri, which deals in lumber and owns sixteen lumber yards in Missouri and western states.

Mr. White stands today as a prominent and honored representative of the lumber interests west of the Mississippi and was instrumental in organizing the Missouri & Arkansas Lumber Association, which was formed by lumbermen who, in response to a call from Mr. White, met for the pur-

pose at Poplar Bluff, Missouri, and later at Little Rock, Arkansas. Of the association Mr. White was elected president. He was a moving factor in the organization of the Southwestern Association at Texarkana and for three years he has served as the president of the Southern Lumber Manufacturers' Association. Men who are in the same line of business with which he is connected recognize his superior ability, his thorough understanding of the trade in every department and his appreciation for possibilities in organizing varied and often diverse interests into a harmonious whole. But while he is a most alert and enterprising business man, he possesses also a genial nature and the term friendship is to him no idle word. He is a member of several historical and patriotic societies and is deputy governor general for the state of Missouri for the Society of Colonial Wars.

JOSEPH LAFAYETTE NORMAN.

Joseph Lafayette Norman, of Kansas City, Missouri, was born on a farm at Hickory Hill, near Mount Vernon, Jefferson county, Illinois, October 21, 1841. His father, Jones Norman, was from Tennessee, and his mother, Lucy Medley Norman, was born in Huntsville, Alabama. Until his mother's death in 1856, he attended the common schools of Illinois, but in 1857 Jones Norman removed with his family to Anderson county, Kansas, and took up a homestead at Greeley. The next year they returned to Illinois and Mr. Norman received his last educational training in his former school. He had passed an examination and expected to teach school when, in the fall of 1859 his father resolved to move to Westport, Missouri, and brought his son with him. Later their home was about one-half mile west of what is now Fortieth street and the state line.

Joseph L. Norman opened a private school in Westport but the war soon put an end to his plans. On August 14, 1862, the day of the battle of Independence, Missouri, Mr. Norman closed his school and with five of his pupils, reported at Fort Union on the west side of the city and tendered his services to the government. He served for three years as a member of Company A of the Twelfth Regiment of Kansas Volunteer Infantry, being regularly mustered out at the close of the war. Mr. Norman was aide to General S. R. Curtis and at the battle of Westport carried across the field of battle a most important message under an extremely dangerous fire. This occurred on Mr. Norman's twenty-third birthday, and as the years roll around each birthday sends his thoughts back to that day in October when with a tired horse, amid the smoke, the whistling of bullets and cries of men, he rode across that unprotected field into what he felt sure was his death.

In 1865, Mr. Norman married Miss Martha Jane Puckett, a native of Virginia, who died January 3, 1901. To this marriage were born six children, the eldest of whom is a graduate of West Point and a captain in the Eighth Infantry, serving four years in the Philippines, and now stationed at Angel Island, California. In religious belief, Mr. Norman is a Presby-

terian; in politics, he is a republican. On June 25, 1902, he married Miss Katherine Gent, his present wife, who is a native of Michigan.

Mr. Norman entered the abstract office of W. C. Ransom in 1865, and two years later Mr. Ransom was succeeded by the firm of Traber & Norman, well known in Kansas City for many years. Mr. Traber retired in 1874 and Richard Robertson, a Kentuckian, succeeded him, the business being conducted under the firm name of Norman & Robertson. Mr. Norman has made life a success and is recognized as one of the solid and substantial business men of the community. He has been connected with many movements tending toward the betterment of the people as a whole and is now president of the school board of Kansas City, Missouri, having been a member of that body since 1887. He has always taken a deep interest in educational matters and is well fitted for the position. It is to such efficient leaders that Kansas City owes its phenomenal growth and reputation, at home and abroad, of being a "good place to live in."

FRANK A. FAXON.

Throughout the period of his residence here Frank A. Faxon has put into practice the motto of the Commercial Club, which, by the way, owes its existence to him—"Make Kansas City a good place to live in." He is notably public spirited and a large share of his time and interests have been devoted to the welfare and progress of the city which he has adopted as his home and the scene of his business activities. He is now at the head of the wholesale drug house of Faxon & Gallagher, one of the most extensive and important commercial enterprises of this section of the country.

A native of Massachusetts, his birth occurred in Scituate, May 28, 1848, and he is descended from ancestors who settled in Massachusetts prior to the Revolutionary war, while his grandfather fought under Washington in the struggle for independence. Leaving New England when a youth of nine years, Frank A. Faxon came with his parents to the middle west in 1857, the family home being established at Lawrence, Kansas, where he resided until 1878. In that place he acquired a good business education and upon leaving school became a member of the firm of B. W. Woodward & Company, druggists of Lawrence, Kansas, where the business was successfully conducted until, seeking a broader field, they removed to Kansas City and the firm became Faxon, Horton & Gallagher. A later change in partnership has led to the adoption of the present firm style of Faxon & Gallagher. This is today one of the largest wholesale drug houses of the middle west. They are conducting an immense business, their sales reaching a large annual figure as the result of the excellent business methods pursued by the house. They are prompt in filling orders, notably reliable and put forth every effort to please their patrons, at the same time winning that just profit which is the merited reward of all business activity.

Mr. Faxon was not unknown in business circles in Kansas City at the time of his removal here and from the beginning of his residence in Jackson county he has contributed largely to its substantial development and business promotion. He aided in the organization of the Commercial Club and selected its motto—"Make Kansas City a good place to live in." He was elected the third president of the club and from its organization he has co-operated heartily with the other members in advancing its trade relations and promoting its commercial possibilities. Moreover he has the ability of applying practical methods in working toward high ideals and in coordinating forces so as to produce effective results. He has held many offices in the city and at all times has directed his labors to the end of making Kansas City a monument to the business enterprise and ability of its builders. His labors, too, have extended into those fields wherein is promoted a kindlier spirit, a greater consideration for others and a more tangible helpfulness toward the unfortunate. He has been president of the Humane Society and vice president of the Bureau of Associated Charities. He is also a member of the library committee and in the more direct path of municipal interests has served in the city council and on the board of education.

Mr. Faxon was married in 1871 to Miss Kate L. Darlington in Chester, county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Faxon died in 1884, leaving two sons, Henry D. and Frank T., and a daughter, Mildred, all of whom are now living in Kansas City. Mr. Faxon was again married, in 1892, to Miss Frances Darlington and they have one daughter, Frances.

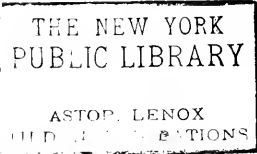
Holding home ties sacred and friendship inviolable, Mr. Faxon has won in this method that warm personal regard which means so much to the life of every broad-minded man, who recognizes that friendship and affection are greater than wealth, fame or position. It is possible, however, for the individual to gain all these and they have been accorded to Mr. Faxon, not because he has sought to figure prominently in public life but because with unselfish devotion he has labored for the general welfare, while the value of his efforts none can fail to appreciate. Though a successful man in his commercial career, Mr. Faxon has a poetic nature. He is fond of poetry and a lover of good literature. Few men appreciate books as does Mr. Faxon.

HAL C. BRENT.

Hal C. Brent, notably prominent as a young business man of Kansas City, is now secretary and treasurer of the Shukert Fur Company and also manager of the Shukert block, one of the finest business buildings in this city. He was born in Paris, Kentucky, November 9, 1882, his parents being Kelly and Rhymie (Talbot) Brent. In 1886 the parents removed to Kansas City, where Hal C. Brent was reared, and many of his staunchest friends are numbered among those who have known him from his boyhood days. His education completed, he entered business circles and has displayed excellent qualifications in the control of important interests, becoming manager of the Shukert



HAL C. BRENT



Fur company, one of the leading commercial interests of the city. When this company was organized into a stock company September 1, 1908, he was made secretary and treasurer. He also has charge of the Shukert block, one of the largest and finest business buildings in Kansas City. It was erected in 1904 at a cost of three hundred thousand dollars and owing to the close attention and enterprise of Mr. Brent this property has become one of the most remunerative here. There are never any vacancies nor losses in rentals in this building, it is thoroughly modern, is always kept in splendid condition, and is therefore patronized by a leading class of business men. Mr. Brent is also interested in a number of other Kansas City enterprises.

On the 10th of October, 1906, Mr. Brent was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Shukert, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Shukert of this city. The young couple are members of St. George's Episcopal church and are prominent in social circles, while their own home is frequently the center of delightful social functions. Mr. Brent is secretary of the church club of the diocese of Kansas City and belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association, to the Kansas City Club and to the Elm Ridge Club—associations which indicate much of his life principles, showing him to be a man of high ideals and of pleasing and attractive social qualities.

HENRY TOPPING.

The life record of Henry Topping is another illustration of the fact that opportunity leading to success is a road open to all, but it is only the man of perseverance, determination and energy who reaches the goal. Without special advantages at the outset of his career he gained prominence as a civil engineer, and in later years as a man of affairs has wielded a wide influence in Kansas City.

Henry Topping was born in October, 1835, in Rochester, New York. His father, Alexander Topping, was a native of Dutchess county, New York, and traces his ancestry back to one who in 1658 became a resident of Easthampton, Long Island, belonging to a colony that obtained lands on that island from the Montauk and Shinnecock Indians. Alexander Topping was reared to agricultural life, but displayed considerable mechanical ingenuity and, putting aside the work of the fields, turned his attention to wood and metal working, continuing his efforts in industrial lines throughout his business career. He died at Ravenna, Ohio, in 1888 and was survived for eight years by his wife, who bore the maiden name of Lucy Cleveland Ward and who was born at Pultney, Vermont, in 1811 and died at Ravenna in 1896.

Henry Topping was but four years of age at the time of the removal of the family to Ohio, and to the public schools of Garrettsville, Portage county, and of Ravenna he is largely indebted for his education. However, he spent some time as a student in a private academy and afterward mastered

a course of civil engineering in a technical school at Cleveland, Ohio. He seems to have inherited his father's mechanical ability and he further developed his powers by experience and study. When a youth of seventeen he secured a position as rodman on the surveying and construction corps of the river division of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railway, and during the summer of 1855 he was employed in mining engineering in the Lake Superior copper region. Returning to railway work, however, he demonstrated his ability to such an extent that special confidence was reposed in him, and before he was twenty years of age he was advanced to the position of assistant engineer and entrusted with the superintendency of the construction of fourteen miles of railway. While thus engaged Mr. Topping improved every opportunity for acquainting himself, not only with the practical work, but also in the scientific side of engineering and higher mathematics.

When the financial crisis of 1857 largely caused a suspension of railroad building and work of that character, he took up the study of law in St. Clairsville, Ohio, and in 1859 was admitted to the bar, entering at once upon active practice, in which he continued for two years. At that time he put aside all business and personal considerations that he might aid his country, for the dissatisfaction of the south had resulted in the outbreak of the civil war. Stanchly patriotic, in 1861 he became adjutant of the Third Battalion of the First Regiment of Ohio Cavalry, and was subsequently promoted to the adjutancy of the regiment. His service was with the army of General Buell and also with the division under General Thomas in the operations about Corinth, Mississippi. After the occupation of that city, under the ruling of General Halleck that certain staff appointments were unauthorized by army regulations a large number of officers of the cavalry and artillery were mustered out of service, including Lieutenant Topping, but immediately thereafter, in June, 1862, he became connected with the engineering corps as a civilian assistant engineer, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. His first active duty in this connection was under General Rosecrans, at Iuka, and Corinth, Mississippi and in the winter of 1862-63 he was with General Grant's army in Mississippi and Tennessee. He then accompanied Colonel T. Lyle Dickey, General Grant's chief of cavalry, in his operations against the Mobile & Ohio Railway. He was subsequently transferred to the east, performing topographical work in the Shenandoah valley, and later he participated in the movements of General Crook and General Averill against the Virginia & Tennessee Railway and in the Kanawha valley. His services in connection with the movements of General Averill's army were regarded as most valuable and were mentioned in the official reports of his superiors.

When the war was over Mr. Topping continued in engineering lines in connection with the Averill Coal & Oil Company, of New York, being retained to open coal mines and build railways in the Kanawha valley, in West Virginia. In 1886 his attention was attracted to Kansas City as presenting opportunities for greater development, and a visit to the city convinced him that its possibilities were such as to make it desirable as a per-

manent place of residence. Following his arrival here, he carried on a grocery business for two years, and then took up his abode on a fine farm adjoining the eastern corporation limits of the city. In connection with his brother-in-law, W. H. Tallman, of Wheeling, West Virginia, he purchased from Judge Boorman a fruit farm of eighty acres, the north and south boundaries of which were indicated by extension of Twelfth and Eighteenth streets. For seventeen years thereafter he was extensively and successfully engaged in horticultural pursuits. In the meantime the property was constantly increasing in value owing to the growth of the city and the extension of its boundaries, so that realizing the value for profitable disposal of this property, Mr. Topping sold a portion of it in 1886 and platted the remainder into the attractive district known as Belmont Heights. Today the tract is adorned with some of Kansas City's most elegant and beautiful homes, and in fact it is regarded as one of the finest residential districts of Kansas City. Mr. Topping prospered in the judicious disposal of his land, becoming well known as a real-estate dealer and capitalist.

On the 1st of October, 1857, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Topping and Miss Mary R. Tallman, of Belmont county, Ohio, a native of St. Clairsville, Ohio, and a daughter of John C. Tallman, who was a banker of Bridgeport, Ohio. Mrs. Topping is a lady of liberal education, broad intelligence and culture, and is a most active and helpful member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The children of this marriage are: George, a resident farmer of Chase county, Kansas, who wedded Miss Louise E. Grinnell, of Cedar Rapids, Michigan, who traces her ancestry back to one of the Mayflower pilgrims; John A., who for years was vice president and later president of the American Sheet Metal Company and resigned this position to accept the presidency of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, and now chairman of its executive committee, while he was also chairman of the executive committee of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railway Company, which was recently acquired by the United States Steel Corporation; Wilbur, who is vice-president and general manager of the Columbian Enameling & Stamping Company, of Terre Haute, Indiana, the largest independent plant of its kind in the United States; Albert, commercial salesman for the above firm; Ellen, the widow of Samuel Hazlett, of Wheeling, West Virginia; Lucy, the deceased wife of J. M. Willey; and Cornelia, who is a graduate of the Chicago Art Institute and resides at home.

Mr. Topping has been identified with the republican party since its organization in 1856, in which year he attained his majority. A contemporary biographer has said of him in this connection, "His convictions have ever been grounded upon a judgment formed through broad information, earnest study and logical conclusions, his mental processes following in the line of his early training in exact sciences. In economic questions his knowledge is remarkably deep and at times his argument is marked with striking originality." During the presidential campaign of 1896, the New York Tribune contained a critique from his pen upon an article by Mr. Horr upon honest dollars. Taking exception to Mr. Horr's position in conceding the quality of honesty to the greenback dollar he criticised the decision of the United

States supreme court, of March 3, 1884, which sustained the power of the government to stamp the fiat value inherent in the legal tender upon its circulating notes. He expressed his belief that the supreme court "thus introduced a principle as hurtful to sound national finance as the doctrines of the Dred Scott decision were demoralizing to the national conscience." He adds, "'Tis true the court only affirms the power and leaves the expediency to the discretion of congress, but when the power is so broadly asserted the expediency is likely to be inferred. We will never get rid of financial heresies so long as congress is supposed to have the power and right to compel the people in times of peace to accept for their labor, or other thing of value, a piece of paper having no value." Mr. Topping has taken an advanced stand in many questions of the day and possesses a statesman's grasp of the affairs of many questions of moment. He is a clear thinker, a logical reasoner, and has always manifested broad-minded interest in the questions of the day, aside from business concerns or matters of local importance.

JESSE WILLIAMS JENNINGS.

Jesse Williams Jennings, manager for Jennings & Graham Kansas City depository of the Western Methodist Book Concern, came to Missouri in 1904 as one of Indiana's native sons, his birth having occurred in South Bend, that state, in September, 1852. His parents, James H. and Mahala Margaret (Laswell) Jennings, were representatives of old American families. His paternal grandparents, Samuel and Susan Jennings, settled in New Windsor, Ulster county, New York, in 1773. The maternal grandfather, James Welch, fought under General Washington in the war for Independence.

Mr. Jennings was only fourteen years of age when his father died in 1867, and he has since made his own way in the world, earving out alike his own fortune and his own character. In early life he was employed at various occupations in Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky and Missouri, and at the age of twenty years he became local salesman for a flourmill in Indiana. Later he engaged in business on his own account at a retail grocer, becoming junior partner of the firm of Brownfield & Jennings at South Bend, Indiana. On the 19th of September, 1881, he removed to Nebraska and has since been identified with the west. He is now a member of the Pioneer Association of Boone county, that state, and his brother, John L. Jennings, is one of the pioneer settlers of Lincoln county, Oklahoma.

Mr. Jennings was ordained a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church and the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Chaddock College at Quincy, Illinois, in 1898. He became a member of the North Nebraska Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1884; is a member of the board of trustees of the Nebraska Wesleyan University and was a trustee of the Nebraska Methodist Episcopal Hospital from 1899 until 1905. For twenty-five years he has been connected with church organiza-

tions in Nebraska; for five years was presiding elder of the Omaha district; and in 1901 and 1902 was chaplain of the Second Regiment of Nebraska National Guards. In 1902 the degree of Doctor of Law was conferred upon him by the Nebraska Wesleyan University.

In 1904 Mr. Jennings served as a delegate to the World's Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church at Los Angeles, and on the 1st of October of the same year he removed to Kansas City and assumed his present position as manager of the Kansas City depository of the Western Methodist Book Concern. It will thus be seen that throughout the greater part of his life he has been connected with church work in various phases and at all times has been zealous and untiring in his efforts to advance and broaden its activities and to secure the adoption of its principles by his fellowmen.

On the 15th of March, 1874, Mr. Jennings was married at South Bend, Indiana, to Miss Lydia Ann Sousley. They have two daughters: Viola, now Mrs. Melville D. Cameron, of Omaha, Nebraska; and Martha Elizabeth, deceased. Mr. Jennings owns a good farm near Chalk Level, St. Clair county, Missouri, but maintains his residence in Kansas City at 3327 Charlotte street.

Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and is a past grand of that order. He is also affiliated with the Masons, being a member of Albert Pike Lodge in Kansas City, and he belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Nebraska. He was a delegate to the recent World's General Conference Methodist Episcopal church, which met at Baltimore in May, 1908, having for the second time been elected as chairman of his delegation by the North Nebraska Conference. In 1903, 1904 and 1905 he was a member of the joint commission of the Methodist Episcopal church and the Methodist Episcopal church South, which was composed of four bishops, six clergymen and four laymen, equally divided between the two denominations, which was authorized by the general conferences of the two churches to arrange a new catechism for the joint use of the two Methodist Episcopal churches. This commission finished its work in 1905 and its work was subsequently approved by the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church and the Methodist Episcopal church South. This catechism, known as the Standard and the Junior, is now in general use as the official one in the two churches.

ISABELLE C. ASHLEY.

Mrs. Isabelle C. Ashley came to Kansas City in 1883 from St. Paul, where her husband was manager of the northwestern branch of the Standard Oil Company. She was one of the successful women that dealt in real estate during Kansas City's boom period, controlling considerable eastern capital and making investments here. It was through her efforts that her relatives, the Warrens of Troy, New York, invested sixty-five thousand dollars in what was later platted as South Hyde Park. She was commissioner of the Art

Exhibit at Kansas City's first exposition and welcomed the President and Mrs. Cleveland upon the opening of the exposition.

Mrs. Ashley has two children: Isabelle C., who married Frederic R. Waters, son of the eminent Kansas lawyer and humorist, Captain J. G. Waters, of Topeka; and Hobart W. Ashley.

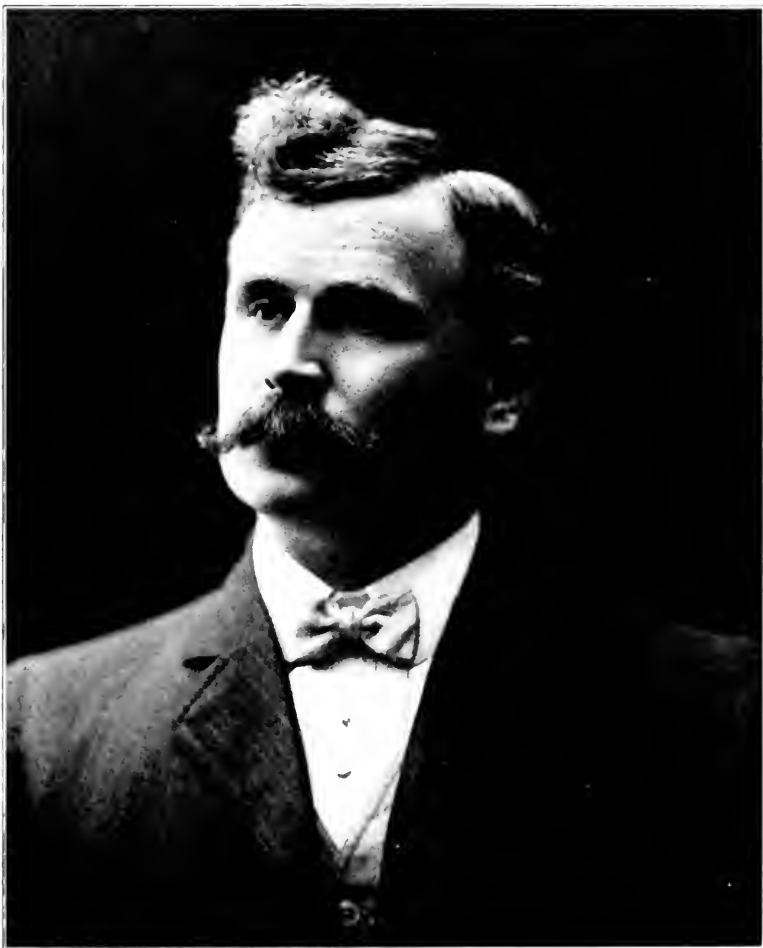
Mrs. Ashley has always taken an active interest in the upbuilding of the city, and she possesses all the attributes that go to make a successful business woman and a thoroughly loyal Kansas Cityan.

WILLIAM LA FAYETTE HUTCHISON.

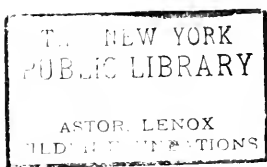
William La Fayette Hutchison is at the head of the Kansas City Electrical Construction Company and financially interested in other business enterprises. Moreover, he is a public spirited man whose cooperation can always be counted upon to further movements relating to the public welfare and his worth, widely recognized in business and in citizenship, makes him one of the foremost residents of Kansas City.

He was born on a farm near Leeds in Jackson county, where his parents, William and Louhetta (Harrington) Hutchison, are still living. He pursued his education in the public schools of Kansas City and in Spalding's Business College, from which he was graduated on the completion of a commercial course in 1892. In 1889 he began electrical engineering with the Kansas City Electric Light Company and in December, 1900, engaged in business for himself with Thomas S. Sharp under the name of the Kansas City Electrical Construction Company. This association was maintained until January 1, 1906, when he purchased Mr. Sharp's interest and has since been sole proprietor. He started in business on his own account with a capital of but fifty dollars. Three years later the business was incorporated and today is capitalized for twenty-five thousand dollars. At first the firm did a business of only about three thousand dollars per year and in their second year only two men were employed but the rapid growth of their patronage now makes it necessary to employ forty men, while the business amounts to from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars per year.

Mr. Hutchison is also a stockholder in the Kansas City Electrical & Telephone Supply Company, of which he was one of the promoters and is financially interested in the Missouri River Steamship Packet Company. He belongs to the Manufacturers & Merchants Association and was on the waterways committee sent to Memphis, Tennessee. He is likewise a director of the Employers' Association of Kansas City and served on a number of its committees. He is president of the state association of the National Electrical Construction Association, is chairman of the labor committee of the latter and one of the committee of three appointed by the national body of that organization to cooperate with the Winona trade school at Indianapolis, Indiana. He has gained a position of wide prominence in connection with



W. L. HUTCHISON



electrical engineering, being now known throughout the country as a representative of this great department of industrial activity.

On the 5th of February, 1895, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hutchison and Miss Kitty L. Basey, a daughter of Joseph and Matilda Basey, of Kansas City. They have three children: Homer Wesley, now eight years of age, who was born on the anniversary of his father's birth; Frances Lillian and Florence Louhetta, twins, four years of age.

The parents are members of the Howard Memorial Methodist Episcopal church, in which they are active, competent and efficient workers and Mr. Hutchison is serving as one of the elders. He is a Mason and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias lodge, the Modern Woodmen camp, the Sons of Jove and the Knife & Fork Club. In politics he is a republican and an active worker in the party but not an office seeker. He is always approachable, willing to accord to any the courtesy of an interview and the extensive circle of his friends shows that many find in him a congenial spirit. His interests and influence are always on the side of right, progress, justice and improvement and his position in regard to anything that affects good citizenship as well as individual progress is never an equivocal one.

GENERAL WILLIAM H. MORGAN.

General William H. Morgan, who established the first wholesale drug house in Kansas City in the summer of 1866, and was also instrumental in the inception and early development of the city's first railroads to the southwest, was born in Piqua, Ohio, March 13, 1834, the eldest child of Dr. Samuel B. and Margaret Manson Morgan. Dr. Morgan, originally from Trenton, New Jersey, removed in 1845 to Crawfordsville, Indiana, where the education of his children was continued in private schools until William entered Wabash College, the most important college west of Ohio at that time. He abandoned his course here upon obtaining an appointment to the Naval Academy, where he graduated in the class of 1856.

Throughout boyhood, while extremely bashful and diffident, he was of a heroic nature, and a leader among his mates. His best loved books were the biographies of great men, none more dear than that of Lord Nelson. In maturer years when he had become familiar with the smallness and inefficiency of the United States navy, and the disposition of congress toward it,* the dreams of his youth had vanished with the actualities of his four years at Annapolis.

As soon as he had graduated, he resigned, returned home and began the study of medicine under his father, continuing it at a Cincinnati Medical college.

In the spring of 1861 he went to northern Kansas to locate some land warrants, making the journey from St. Louis to Atchison on a Mis-

*"In February, 1861, a congressional committee reported our navy to congress as having only two vessels, one twenty, the other two guns that were available for the defense of the entire Atlantic coast."

souri river steamboat. On the return voyage he witnessed sectional strife among the passengers which so aroused his patriotism that immediately on his arrival in his home town, he enlisted in the volunteer infantry organizing in Crawfordsville in answer to the call for three months volunteers. This greatly grieved his parents, who being Breckenridge democrats, would greatly have preferred his enlistment in the southern army if he enlist at all.

He was chosen captain of Company K in a regiment organized by his uncle, General Manson. When this regiment was presented to the governor of the state, Governor Morton required the services of the young captain in drilling the raw troops daily arriving at Camp Morton, Indianapolis. Hence, very much to his disappointment, he saw no service in the field with the three months volunteers. His captain's commission was issued June 4, 1861. His first promotion was a lieutenant colonel's commission, dated August 9, 1861, with assignment to the Twenty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. This regiment was enlisted at Evansville, Indiana, on August 25, 1861, orders were received to proceed to the state of Missouri. The journey was made by rail to St. Louis, and thence September 13, continued by rail to Jefferson City. From that point a series of marching orders began, which took the regiment to Springfield, Otterville, Sedalia, Georgetown, Warrensburg, and almost to Clinton. These marches were made in September, October and November. The weather was perfect. Colonel Morgan was so charmed with the natural beauty of the country, the climate, the prosperity and the culture, courtesy and hospitality of the citizens that he wrote home "If I get through this war I am coming to Missouri to live."

When this campaign closed early in December, the brigade including the Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry was ordered back to Warrensburg by General Pope to intercept a large body of volunteer recruits from northern Missouri for the southern army. Thirteen hundred of these men and boys were surprised in camp at Dalton, near Warrensburg, by a regiment of Federal cavalry. They were poorly armed and there was nothing possible for them but surrender. By order of General Pope, the Twenty-fifth Indiana with Lieutenant Colonel Morgan in command, was detailed to escort the prisoners to St. Louis. They were taken in a long wagon train to Sedalia and thence to St. Louis by rail, arriving December 23, 1861, and were imprisoned in the old McDowell Medical College, and placed in custody of the Second Iowa Infantry. The Twenty-fifth took up winter quarters in Benton barracks to recruit health and ranks.

In February, 1862, this regiment was transferred to the Army of the Tennessee and ordered to Fort Henry, which point was reached February 9, just after the fort had surrendered to Commodore Foote. The next point of attack was to be Fort Donelson, twelve miles distant. The Twenty-fifth was ordered to report to Colonel Lauman, Seventh Iowa Infantry, then in command of a brigade which had been assigned to the division of Brigadier General C. F. Smith of the regular army. In the siege, this division was located in the left wing. Here, in the siege of Fort Donelson Lieutenant Colonel Morgan was to engage in his first battle, and here he won this en-

comium from an army correspondent: "Lieutenant Morgan commanding the Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry distinguished himself for conspicuous bravery and courage." Also, on the morning after the surrender of the Fort when the federal troops were about to make their victorious entry, General Smith, reviewing his line, ordered the colonel of the Twenty-fifth, "Fall back to the rear, sir, Colonel Morgan will lead this regiment." General Smith died two weeks after this siege without having made his official report.

April 30, 1862, Colonel Morgan received his second promotion, that of colonel of the Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry. His next service would have been at the battle of Shiloh had he not been shot through the leg at the very beginning of that engagement, after which he was placed on a boat at Pittsburg Landing and sent to his home in Indiana.

Later, when a Federal line was established in Mississippi it was soon surprised at the post of Holly Springs and routed. Some ten miles distant another attempt was soon made to cross the line at the post, Davis' Mills, when Colonel Morgan with a small detachment of troops, but a very advantageous position, in an old saw mill which he had barricaded with bales of cotton, intercepted and turned back General Van Dorn while he was attempting with a large force to cross the stream on which the mill was located.

General Grant was so pleased with this turn of affairs that he placed Colonel Morgan in command of a brigade and sent his name to Washington for immediate promotion. The mail in which this letter was placed was captured and for reasons long unknown General Grant's request never came before congress. By way of reparation the rank of "Brigadier General by Brevet for gallant and meritorious services" was conferred May 13, 1865, by congress.

In 1863 Colonel Morgan married his old sweetheart, Miss Mary Benford. One of her pleasant memories of those days was a trip down the Mississippi river to join her husband in command of the Federal post at Memphis, Tennessee. The recent bride and her husband were guests of the Gayosa Hotel, where every day she was the recipient of great quantities of roses, magnolias, etc., from leading citizens of Memphis. At the first she esteemed these courtesies a form of southern hospitality for the newly made wife of a city official, but by accompanying cards and visits she soon learned they were testimonials of her husband's good government of the city, the gratitude, thus beautifully expressed, in those troublesome times by the citizens of Memphis for the safety of their persons and property.

On account of failing health Colonel Morgan resigned his commission May 20, 1864, and immediately thereafter opened a retail drug store in Cincinnati, Ohio.

About this time the war department conceived the idea of a corps of veteran volunteer infantry, thoroughly drilled and well officered to be placed in the regular army. General Hancock was selected to organize this corps and the rendezvous was Camp Stoneman on the Potomac, just below Washington. A commission was sent to Colonel Morgan for colonel of the Third Regiment, First Army Corps, United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and he sold his store and again entered the service. Reaching Washington

he was placed in command of the camp and October 17, 1865, received an appointment from the war department, as one of a board of officers convened by special orders from the war department for the examination of such persons as might be ordered before it with a view to appointment in the First Army Corps United States Veteran Volunteers. The headquarters of this board was in Baltimore and the work extended over a period of four months.

When the war closed congress decided not to vote an increase of the regular army, and these veterans were mustered out of the service, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General W. H. Morgan being mustered out March 6, 1866, at Springfield, Illinois.

On the 7th of the following April General Morgan arrived in Kansas City, which then claimed eight thousand population and had one railroad from the east. In July he opened the first wholesale drug house in Kansas City. On his arrival there was not a vacant business building to be had. The foundations of the First National Bank building on the northwest corner of Fourth and Delaware streets was being laid and the north half of this proposed building was rented by General Morgan, and ready for occupancy upon his second arrival, this time from New York and other eastern cities where he had purchased a stock of drugs. The business grew and grew far beyond his most sanguine expectations, and soon was moved into more commodious quarters in the Keene & Furgason building, corner Third and Delaware streets.

The credit system then as now was sometimes abused, often even entailing a lawsuit, thus crippling to a degree the ability to conduct business on a limited capital; hence in August, 1867, General Morgan decided upon a drive from town to town in the adjacent parts of Kansas and Missouri, where his drugs were daily going, in order to be able to decide to whom he should extend credit in the future. It was during these drives from day to day, in which he was accompanied by his wife, that he was inspired by the wonderful possibilities he knew must be hidden in the virgin soil of the vast prairies, and in the prosperous outlook of the many towns building up on every side. His daily talks to his wife while driving, and to the townspeople in the evenings, were of the need of railroads to the south and west and southwest. The most feasible seemed to be a route he was pleased to call The Kansas City & Santa Fe. Returning to Kansas City he wrote to J. F. Joy, (already a railroad promoter well known in the west) how much Kansas City needed more railroads, and more capital to build them, calling especial attention to the need of a road to Ottawa and beyond. Then he continued to talk railroads to his Kansas City friends. The immediate result was that at the session of the Kansas legislature in 1868 a charter was procured for a railroad from Kansas City to Santa Fe, and in March the company was organized at Olathe with Colonel J. E. Hays, president, and General W. H. Morgan, of Kansas City, secretary and treasurer, and books were opened for subscription of stock at the First National Bank, Kansas City. In July the company was reorganized with P. P. Elder, president; General W. H. Morgan, secretary; and Colonel J. E. Hays, treasurer. In March, 1869, the city council submitted to the people an ordinance to aid the Kansas City and

Santa Fe Railroad to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars between Kansas City and Ottawa. This proposition was voted down, the people understanding that J. F. Joy would build the road without a bonus. This was a mistake, however.

Kansas City had organized a Board of Trade in February, 1869, and the board took up the question of voting one hundred thousand dollars to aid the Kansas City & Santa Fe Railroad Company in completing its road between Olathe and Ottawa, and on the 7th of August the city council, through the importunities of a joint committee from the Board of Trade and a railroad committee appointed by General Morgan, secretary of the company, again submitted to the people a proposition to vote one hundred thousand dollars to the Kansas City & Santa Fe Railroad Company, of which twenty-five thousand dollars was to be expended in building a switch to the southern part of the city, and the balance on the line between Olathe and Ottawa. This proposition was carried and in October the line was surveyed. The city relinquished its interest to J. F. Joy and the company was reorganized. The Santa Fe officers dropped out and the road merged into the Missouri, Fort Scott & Gulf to Olathe, and the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston beyond Ottawa, both of these roads being controlled by J. F. Joy. The Kansas City & Santa Fe from its completion August 22, 1870, was operated as part of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston, which was extended to the southern border of Kansas early in 1871.

General Morgan's period of residence in Kansas City extended from 1866 to 1874. If at the expiration of his citizenship he had been asked for a recital of his share in the development of this great city he would probably have said, "I chose this place for my home because I thought it the best point for a young man entering mercantile business. I love the place and its spirit, and it has been with the greatest pleasure and pride that I have watched its growth. I have been here only a few years and have been entirely occupied in conducting my business." This spirit of self-effacement, or native modesty, was combined with a courteous conservative manner, a fine sense of honor in all things, and the highest integrity, without an atom of duplicity in business or friendship.

An interest in the drug store was sold to A. W. Bidwell, who proved to be an unprofitable partner, committing suicide in 1871. In order that the stock should not be sacrificed at public sale to satisfy eastern creditors, thus perhaps throwing a debt on the heirs, General Morgan, with the promise from the executors that he should have any length of time he desired to settle with the estate, if he would immediately pay off the eastern indebtedness, agreed to administer this part of the estate. No sooner had all the indebtedness been met, however, than the executors began forcing a settlement, which necessitated a sale of the stock in the midst of the financial crisis of the '70s, with many outstanding accounts in Kansas, which, owing to the panic, were never collected. A final full settlement was made to the Bidwell estate, the last payment of six thousand dollars was a farm of several hundred acres southeast of Independence, on which the executors of the estate had a mortgage for that amount.

This misfortune taken with others, resulting from the financial crisis, accelerated a bronchial trouble brought on during the war, and General Morgan traveled from city to city in search of specialists for his throat. In their inability to relieve him they advised him to engage in some outdoor business. The result was a stock business in northern Kansas, where he owned land, while his life was thus doubtless greatly prolonged. All too soon, "With life's battle o'er," he was laid to rest in the cemetery of his old home town in Indiana. Mrs. Morgan and her daughter Katharine live now in Kansas City.

General Love of Indiana voiced this tribute to our adopted citizen: "General Morgan had the confidence of the people of our state for all the qualities which adorn the gentleman and the soldier."

And General Grant, in recommending him to the secretary of state for a foreign appointment, the object being to seek a climate which might be beneficial to his health, wrote: "General W. H. Morgan is personally known to me as a brave and gallant soldier and in my opinion is worthy and capable of filling any position in the government to which he may aspire."

SIEGFRIED H. BEVERFORDEN.

There is probably not a man in Kansas City better known to the building interests of the country than Siegfried H. Beverforden of the firm of Hayes & Beverforden, who has gained a wide reputation, particularly in the line of church architecture, having been called to all parts of the country in this department of his work. A native of Fort Wayne, Indiana, he was born in 1851, his parents being August and Johanna (Reffeld) Beverforden, both of whom were natives of Germany. When a young man, the father crossed the Atlantic to the new world and settled in Indiana, where he reared his family of eight children, all of whom are yet living, the subject of this review being the eldest.

Siegfried H. Beverforden supplemented his preliminary education by high-school and college study. He served for four years in preparation of his present calling, gaining practical knowledge of the trades of a brick and stone mason and carpentering. In 1872 he made a trip to Kansas City, Missouri, to see the west. It was not very inviting at that time, for the work of development and improvement was then in its initiative stages, so he returned to his native state but eventually came to Kansas City to live in 1884. Here he engaged in general contracting business alone for a number of years, erecting all kinds of business blocks, residences and other structures. Ten years ago he became junior partner of the present firm of Hayes & Beverforden and since that time they have taken contracts for the erection of some of the largest courthouses, public buildings and churches in the United States. They erected the first Lutheran church of Kansas City, also the United Presbyterian, the Linwood Methodist Episcopal and a number of others of less size. They are now building what is to be the largest and the



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finest church in the city, known as the First Congregational church at Admiral and Independence boulevard. In the erection of churches they have been called to all parts of the United States, from New York to the Pacific coast. They were also the builders of the Female College at Liberty, Missouri, and the Johnson county courthouse in Kansas. They do their own designing and to their credit be it said that in the matter of architectural adornment they have erected some of the finest structures found in this city and elsewhere. They employ from one hundred to one hundred and fifty workmen and in Mr. Beverforden's employ there are men who have remained in his employ for twenty-four years—a fact which indicates clearly his consideration of his workmen and their loyalty to him. There is nothing of the overbearing taskmaster in him but on the contrary he has brought into his business relations the spirit of humanitarianism which has produced a condition pleasant and favorable, alike to employer and employe. He is known in building circles throughout the United States as one who has attained prominence in his profession. He is now figuring on plans for a building to be erected soon in New York city at a cost of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In 1872 Mr. Beverforden was married in Fort Wayne to Miss Sophia Cramer and they have three sons: Edward, Henry and Arthur, all of whom are married and are residents of Kansas City. They are all college graduates and men of business ability. Mr. Beverforden has erected for himself a residence at No. 2115 College avenue. He is a member of the Lutheran church and in former years gave his political allegiance to the democracy but in recent years has voted independently, considering the qualifications of the candidate rather than his party affiliation.

BERNHARD WALDEMAR LINDBERG, M.D., D.O.

Bernhard Waldemar Lindberg, a man of broad scholarly attainments, whose studies have been carried far in advance of a large majority of those who are called students and thinkers, is in his professional career identified with the practice of medicine and of osteopathy. He was born at Onsala near Gothenburg, Sweden, September 15, 1866. His parents, Bernhard Lindberg and Josephena Albertina Carlberg were born and reared on the west coast of Sweden and came of that sturdy stock of sailors who traced their ancestry to the Vikings. The father was a sea captain and half-owner of one of the largest merchant vessels that sailed from Gothenburg. He made many trips around the globe, sailing most largely in Pacific waters, where he freighted for the great East India Company, which in those days had almost complete control of the trade of that part of the world. These trips would usually extend from the early spring of one year into the late fall of the succeeding year, when he would return north to place his vessel in good repair. He first went to sea at ten years of age and, going through all the degrees of promotion, at length became commander of a vessel. En-

gaged in the East India trade, he acquired a fortune and died in 1871 at the age of fifty-six years, passing away a week after his return from a trip.

On his mother was then laid the responsibilities of rearing the children and she being a deeply religious though a broad-minded woman was well fitted for the task. She spared the rod it is true but a heart to heart talk at her knee did more good than all the rods in existence. There are certain characters you neither can, nor want to "break." This gentle treatment had a great influence on the young mind, and when at thirteen years of age his mother died he was well grounded in the principles that are essential for a successful life. Herr J. B. Prinze was then appointed his guardian.

Mr. Lindberg of this review was the younger of two children, his sister, Nancy Charlotte, being now the wife of Charles Prytz, a painter of Kansas City. When a youth of seven years he became a public-school student and at the age of nine entered Wikander's Preparatory School. At ten years of age he took the entrance examination to the Majornas Five Classic Elementary School, from which he graduated with honors at the age of sixteen. He next entered Chalmers Technological Institute at Gothenberg, and on the completion of a five years' course was graduated in 1887 as a chemical engineer. In the fall of that year he came to New York city and endeavored to obtain work in the line of his profession but failing in this, he entered the office of Dr. Lindquist of New Haven, Connecticut as assistant, and in the doctor's office and laboratory continued his studies.

Subsequently Mr. Lindberg entered the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, and was graduated therefrom with the M. D. degree on the 3d of June, 1890. At the same time he pursued special courses on the eye and ear under Professor McPherson. In 1900 he was graduated from the National School of Osteopathy. On the 15th of April, 1902, he completed a post-graduate course in the Hahnemann Medical College of the Kansas City University and in June, 1905, completed post-graduate work in the Central College of Osteopathy at Kansas City. In 1897 he was appointed professor of inorganic, organic and physiological chemistry, toxicology, and urinalysis at the Kansas City Hahnemann Medical College, of which institution he has been a director since 1904. In that year he was also appointed professor of the same studies at the Central College of Osteopathy and in 1904 he became instructor of histology and in the following year of pathology and electrotherapeutics. The great demands which he placed upon his time and energies, however, proved too much for his health and in 1907 he turned over his work in chemistry to an assistant.

Dr. Lindberg holds advanced ideas on many subjects and has lived to see many of these opinions adopted quite uniformly. He is a contributor to medical, osteopathic and theosophic journals. He is himself a great advocate of walking as a health exercise, is a vegetarian, nor has he for many years used tobacco or liquor in any form. A man of splendid physical development, he is so thoroughly conversant with the laws of nature and of health as to embody in his own mode of life all which is beneficial for physical development. He possesses great sympathy and broad humanitarian principles. In the early years of his professional career his heart ached many times

for the so-called incurables whose ailments medical science was unable to cure. When it came to his knowledge that a certain patient who had been pronounced by physicians to be dying was brought speedily to health by osteopathy he at once set to work to investigate the new science and acquire a thorough knowledge thereof. This science holds that the man's body is a mechanism and that when the mechanism is in perfect adjustment we have health. When any of the tissues, such as bone, muscle or tendon are out of adjustment encroaching on blood vessels or nerve tissues, we have various forms of disease. The osteopath with his skilled touch and broad anatomical knowledge finds these lesions where they occur and with his manipulations corrects them and health follows as a logical sequence. Thousands of persons injured through falls or heavy colds causing contracted muscles and permanent lesions have been restored to health by this comparatively recent science. That it must have inherent virtues is certainly proven by its wonderful growth within a few years, for its practitioners are now numbered by the thousands, and its followers by the hundreds of thousands not only in this country but also in Europe. He is a member of the local homeopathic society and of the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy.

His studies in political economy which were necessitated by his desire to help his fellowman differentiated the wheat from the chaff as well as the poisonous seeds and after seeing the falsities and clumsiness of the present system he was deeply impressed by the absolute fairness and justice of D. B. Bernardies system of "Labor exchange." The system which claims that the "medium of exchange" should start with the raw material and keep with it until the finished product is deposited, instead of as it is at present being made by a central government that itself has comparatively little use for money and the only way to get it into circulation being of lending it to big banks and they in their turn to smaller banks until it finally is lent to the persons concerned in moving the crops. A clumsy and dangerous system that has proven its uselessness in many panics. The labor exchange check is the ideal elastic currency of which there cannot be too much nor too little but just enough to do the business of the nation.

On the 12th of April, 1893, Dr. Lindberg was married to Miss Laura Tobener, a daughter of Henry Tobener, a pioneer tobacco manufacturer of Kansas City, now deceased. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Lindberg have been born two children, but the older Elizabeth Charlotte died at the age of four and one half years. The living daughter, Bernice Frances, is now six and one half years of age. Dr. Lindberg is devoted to his home, his family and his professions.

He owns a fine residence at 2011 Linwood boulevard, which he erected in 1907 and he is also interested to some extent in other real estate. A lover of music he was in early life devoted to the B flat cornet, which he played in the college band, and the flute. He is a member of the Theosophical Society and is an advanced student of comparative religions. He is a leader in the councils of the Theosophical Society, whose investigations along this line have been so far-reaching. He was reared in the Lutheran church but early doubts as to the seeming opposition of religion to science led to his leaving

the church. For seventeen years he called himself a materialist. Then his studies in nature forced him to recognize the immutable law of the universe. Darwin and Huxley became his favorites and the idea of evolution laid strong hold upon him. In 1899 he first learned intimately of Theosophy. His idea of evolution gained from Darwin, that of natural selection now broadened as he learned from Theosophy the more satisfying belief of evolution of life that demands the evolution of its vehicles. Here, in the laws of re-incarnation and Karma, laws as old as the universe, he found a reasonable explanation of the varying conditions of life, as sickness and health, poverty and wealth, servitude and high position. Theosophy gave him the insight into the laws of the universe that he had so long sought. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the local lodge of the Theosophical Society and soon came into touch with occult students in all parts of the world who had reached great heights in the advancement of mankind through their recognition of these very laws. He has since worked assiduously in this field and recently was appointed the principal head in America of a great movement to spread Theosophy among the Scandinavians of this country.

L. J. SMITH.

While the early business training of L. J. Smith was in the line of railroad building, he has since entering upon his business career not only kept pace with the progress that has been manifest in this line but has also been a leader in the work of advancement. He was born in Indiana, November 30, 1857. He was a son of Pleasant Smith, a native of Indiana, who conducted an extensive business as a railroad contractor, assisting in the construction of many railroads in Indiana and Illinois. After a most active and useful life he is now living retired in Kansas City at the age of seventy-five years.

His son, L. J. Smith, in early manhood removed to Kansas and for sometime was located at Topeka, whence he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, in 1883 and here opened an office. Throughout his entire life he, too, has been connected with railroad building and by stages of gradual advancement has gained a place among the prominent railroad builders of the west. He was largely and actively interested in rebuilding the Santa Fe Railroad and was engaged on construction work for that company at the time of his removal to Kansas City. He first opened his office here in the old Baird building, later removed to the American Bank building and subsequently to the Bank of Commerce building, in which he is now located. His superior ability in his chosen field of labor has secured for him many important contracts until he is today one of the most prominent representatives of industrial life in the city. He did the construction work on the Kansas City Suburban Belt Line, also built two hundred and sixty-five miles of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad and is now engaged in building the Outer

Belt Line at Kansas City. He also has under contract the construction of ten miles of double track for the Santa Fe Railroad Company in Illinois and he has recently completed the largest railroad yards in the world at Dupon, Illinois, for the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He built under contract the large bridge at Galveston, Texas, across Galveston bay, also the railroad line from Houston to Galveston and when the road was sold Mr. Smith was the purchaser. He secured the contract for ballasting the Iron Mountain Railway in Louisiana and Arkansas. And is operating his own locomotives over their tracks. He has all kinds of equipment for the largest contracts in railroad work and the extent of his business is indicated by the fact that he employs between five hundred and one thousand men in his work all the time. To him have been awarded some of the largest contracts for concrete piers and bridge work ever attempted in this country.

In Champaign, Illinois, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Irene De Claus and they have one daughter, Mrs. Scott Mitchell, whose husband is also associated with railroad construction work. Mr. Smith is an extremely busy man, yet finds time for some social pleasures and is a welcome member in the meetings of the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In the former he has taken the degrees of the York Rite and has also attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite.

There is no other country in the world that has the means of rapid transit and of close and immediate communication that America possesses. Her feats of engineering in railroad building have been unsurpassed and Mr. Smith has gained a notable place in this field of activity. Thoroughly understanding the great scientific principles which underlie construction, together with the practical work of railroad building, he possesses also untiring energy, quick perception and readiness in forming and executing his plans. His business is thoroughly systematized, so that the best possible results are accomplished in proportion to the expenditure of time, labor and capital. He possesses a spirit of resolute courage which falters not in the face of difficulties and thus has gained eminence as a leading railroad contractor of the west.

REV. FEREOLE GIRARDEY.

Rev. Fereole Girardey is one of the able and well known representatives of the Catholic ministry in Kansas City, now in charge of Our Lady of Perpetual Help parish. He was born in France on the 21st of April, 1839, and a year later arrived in New Orleans, having been brought to this country by his parents, both of whom died in the Crescent City in 1857.

The Rev. Girardey, their only child, remained in New Orleans until fifteen years of age and pursued his early education in the public and parochial schools. He then became a student in St. Charles College near Baltimore, Maryland, and after preparing for the priesthood took holy orders, being ordained in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1862, by Archbishop Francis Patrick Kendrick. Father Girardey then began teaching in the Catholic

seminary at Annapolis and during the period of the Civil war also acted as chaplain in the hospital and parole camp, caring for the spiritual needs of the soldiers and paroled prisoners. In 1855 he entered the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer and joined the Redemption Order.

In 1866 he came to Missouri, making his way to St. Louis. In 1868 he went to New York city in charge of St. Alphonsus parish and in 1870 was transferred to Ilchester, Maryland, where he continued teaching, having charge of the department of philosophy and natural sciences. Following his removal to New Orleans in 1871 he was there engaged in parish work for seventeen years. He afterward spent six years in St. Louis in that way and for twelve years has been a resident of Kansas City, save that he spent one year during this period in Grand Rapids. Untiring in his efforts in the church, his unfaltering zeal and consecration have made him one of the able representatives of the priesthood, whose labors are attended with success in the upbuilding of the church and the promotion of principles of Catholicism here.

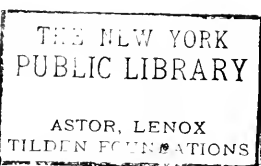
BRYAN CUNNINGHAM.

Bryan Cunningham is an old and well known resident of Kansas City, who is now living retired. He was born on a farm in County Limerick, Ireland, December 20, 1828, and has therefore almost reached the eightieth milestone on the journey of life. His parents were John and Kate (Fitzgerald) Cunningham, the former a well-to-do farmer, who died about 1883 at the age of eighty-six years. His wife passed away in early womanhood, leaving a family of nine children, namely: Bryan, who is the eldest; Ellen, the wife of John Harrington, of County Kerry, Ireland; Margaret, the wife of Patrick Fitzgerald, also of County Kerry; Patrick, who came to Kansas City in 1862 and here passed away; James, who came to the United States with his brother Bryan and married Miss Riley, while his death occurred in Salina, Kansas; Bridget, the wife of Patrick Deveurix, of Fulton, Kansas; Mary, who died in Weston, Kansas; Daniel, of Atchison, Kansas, who was married twice, his first wife being Bridget Linden; and John F., bishop of the Concordia (Kansas) diocese.

Bryan Cunningham worked on his father's farm during his boyhood and attended the national schools of County Limerick. He was induced to emigrate to America through the fact that his brother, the Rev. John F. Cunningham, who had prepared himself for the priesthood in St. Benedict's College at Atchison, Kansas, had written not only for Bryan Cunningham to come to America but also the other sons and daughters of the family, saying that notwithstanding the fact that the Civil war was then at its height, it would soon be over and the country would settle down to normal business and other conditions. The members of the Cunningham family therefore decided to cross the Atlantic and sailed from Queenstown, Ireland, to New York, where they arrived after a voyage of twelve days.



BRYAN CUNNINGHAM



Bryan Cunningham made his way direct to Atchison, Kansas, where he was employed in general contract work for five years. He took the first contract to furnish stone for the Central Branch Railroad, which was just being built out of Atchison. In 1867 he removed to Kansas City and rented a house from the Missouri Pacific Railroad standing near the Union station. In 1879 he purchased one hundred and sixty-two and a half feet fronting on Liberty at the corner of Seventeenth street, erected there a hotel and in 1884 built five cottage homes on the balance of his land. He has since continued in the hotel business.

Mr. Cunningham was married in the place of his nativity, in 1857, to Miss Margaret Scanlon, who was born in County Kerry, Ireland, about 1838 and was a daughter of John Scanlon. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham are as follows: Kate, the eldest, is now the wife of James Finnane, of New York City. John, who attended the Sisters' school in Kansas City, Kansas, and St. Mary's College in St. Mary's, Kansas, from which he was graduated with the class of 1881, afterward went to Louvain, Belgium, to prepare for the priesthood. There he was ordained in June, 1885, and thence went to Listol, Ireland, where his grandfather Cunningham was living. While there he became ill and after a short sickness passed away July 17, 1885. Thomas, who married Theresa Sage, is living in Kansas City. Mary is deceased. Nellie and Margaret are at home. Bridget has passed away. The two next children were named Patrick and both died in infancy. Anna and Bernard are both at home; and James died in early life.

Mr. Cunningham was for many years a member of the Church of the Annunciation and when it was removed to another part of the city he joined the Cathedral. He has been a supporter of the democracy since becoming an American citizen and for many years was active in the ranks of the party but would never accept any favors for himself in the way of office holding. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to America, for here his intelligently directed business affairs have brought him gratifying success, so that he is now enabled to live retired, a handsome competence supplying him with all of the comforts and some of the luxuries of life.

CHARLES W. WHITEHEAD.

Charles W. Whitehead, president of the Whitehead Realty Company, whose name carries weight on commercial paper and who is classed with the leading bankers and real-estate dealers of Kansas City, was born in England, November 20, 1842. His parents, John and Sarah (Hill) Whitehead, natives of the same country, crossed the Atlantic to America when their son Charles was four years of age. They located in Orange county, New York, where Mr. Whitehead of this review remained until his removal to Kansas City in 1871. His literary education was acquired in the country schools and he afterward entered upon an apprenticeship at harnessmaking and carriage trimming, following that trade until after the outbreak of the Civil war.

At the age of eighteen, putting aside all business and personal considerations, he offered his services to the government and was enrolled among the boys in blue of Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York Volunteers, serving with that command from 1862 until the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox. The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was one of the "three hundred fighting regiments" of the war. Mr. Whitehead saw the surrender of the Confederate army, when Lee handed his sword to Grant in token of submission to Federal authorities, and later he marched in the grand review of the Army of the Potomac in Washington, after the close of hostilities and also witnessed the review of Sherman's army on the following day. At the Grand Army Encampment held in the capital city in 1892 he was commander of the Department of Missouri and rode at the head of the department over the same route where he had marched thirty-seven years before. Each time this procession of veterans was cheered by thousands who lined the streets of the city. On the first occasion they were young men, flushed with the victories of war; on the latter occasion the great majority were tried and steadfast business men who had been demonstrating the truth expressed by Charles Sumner that "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war."

When the country no longer needed his aid in the south Mr. Whitehead returned to the old homestead and soon entered into partnership with his former employer. He continued to reside in New York until 1871 when, thinking to find broader business opportunities in the west and hoping to achieve success more quickly than he could have reason to expect in the east, he came to Kansas City and opened a real-estate office. For thirty-seven years he has continued in this line of business and has contributed in substantial measure to the improvement of the city. He built a number of houses before opening his office and he has been instrumental in laying out several additions to the city, including Whitehead Place, covering twenty acres; Broadway Park and others. The erection of substantial improvements connected with the development of the city have been projected under his management. He has long maintained a foremost place as one of the leading real-estate dealers of Kansas City and for a year he was president of the Real Estate and Stock Exchange, while for several consecutive years he was and is now chairman of its important committee on appraisements. Nor is Mr. Whitehead unknown in banking circles but on the contrary is accounted one of the prominent financiers of western Missouri. In 1887 he assisted in organizing the Union National Bank, of which he has since been a director. He is likewise president of the Missouri Union Trust Company, which was organized in 1885, and of which he has since been chief executive officer. He is secretary and treasurer of the Western Union Land Company, and president of the Berwick Land Company.

In 1868 Mr. Whitehead was married to Miss Mary Heaton Drake, a daughter of Dr. Charles Drake, of Newburgh, Orange county, New York. Their only son, C. H. Whitehead, is a graduate of Princeton University of the class of 1896 and is now associated in business with his father, under

the firm style Whitehead Realty Company with offices at 1212 Commerce Building. He wedded Miss Mary Maud, a daughter of General Frank Askew, of Kansas City, and they have two sons Charles Franklin, and Kirk, and one daughter Martha. The name Charles is thus borne by the three successive generations.

Charles W. Whitehead gives his political allegiance to the republican party and is interested in matters of progressive citizenship relating to national progress and local advancement. Religiously a Congregationalist, he is now serving as chairman of the board of trustees in his church and in its work and various activities he is much interested.

ROBERT S. STONE.

Robert S. Stone, now a dealer in real estate loans and high class investments as a member of the Roberts Stone Investment Company, occupying suite 904 Commerce building, has spent his entire life in this portion of Missouri and is thoroughly identified with its interests and welfare. He was born in Independence, in 1857 and acquired a public-school education while spending his boyhood days in the home of his parents, Robert A. and Alpha O. (Shelton) Stone. The father came to Missouri from Kentucky in 1844, settling first in Clay county, whence, in 1845, he removed to Independence, where he followed his trade of wagonmaking and for many years built wagons which were used on the old Santa Fe trail for freighting. He continued in that business at Independence until 1861, and when his son Robert was fourteen years of age removed to a farm in Jackson county, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits for fourteen years. On the expiration of that period he returned to Independence, where he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1900, at the age of eighty-three years. His life was a busy, active and useful one, commanding for him respect and confidence of his fellowmen. His wife, also a native of Kentucky, died in 1906, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. They were the parents of fourteen children but only three are now living, the daughters being Mrs. C. G. Green, of Kansas City, and Mrs. S. T. Wilson, of Wyoming.

After acquiring his education, Robert S. Stone turned his attention to farming, which he followed for six years. He then engaged in the grocery business for a few years and in 1889 was appointed to the position of deputy sheriff under W. S. Sillington. He acted in that capacity for three years and eight months and was then chief deputy under John P. O'Neil for four years. His experience as deputy well qualified him for the discharge of the duties of the office of sheriff when he was elected to that position in November, 1896, for a term of four years. He was prompt and fearless in meeting the demands that devolved upon him and retired from the office with the respect and good will of all law-abiding citizens. During the years of 1901 and 1902 he was engaged in the real-estate and loan business in Kansas City and was afterward elected county collector for a term of two years. The

office of collector of Jackson county is of no small importance, the bond given being for one million five hundred thousand dollars and the amount handled by him was about two and a half million dollars annually. When he again retired from office he once more turned his attention to the real-estate business in connection with the Southwestern Trust Company, having supervision over the real-estate and loan business and he also built and sold residences. In November, 1907, he went into business for himself and is now doing general real-estate and loan business.

Mr. Stone was married in Jackson county, Missouri, near Lee's Summit, to Miss Mary Cooper, who was a native of Kentucky and came to this county about 1870 with her father, James Cooper, who was a prominent and extensive farmer here. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stone were born four children: Shelton, Robert, Olive and Mary. The family residence is at No. 740 Prospect avenue, Mr. Stone purchasing that property nine years ago.

He and his wife are members of the Christian church and he is a prominent democrat, untiring in his advocacy of the principles of the party, which has benefited in no unconsiderable measure by his labors and efforts in its behalf. Aside from political interests, he is also actively concerned with Kansas City's welfare and may be counted upon to support all measures of progress and improvement here. In his fraternal relations Mr. Stone is a Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree in both the Scottish and York Rites.

DRURY UNDERWOOD.

The field of business is so limitless that a man of ability and energy can always win success if he has but the qualities of perseverance and determination. This statement finds verification in the life record of Drury Underwood, who has been a prominent factor in the building and manufacturing interests of Kansas City.

He was born July 20, 1833, in the city of St. Louis, and remained a resident of St. Louis county until 1858, working at the trade of brick-laying until April of that year, when he first visited Kansas City. This was then a small but growing town, having good opportunities, and for about a year he remained in connection with its business interests, after which he took a trip to the west on a prospecting tour with a party under the leadership of Samuel House. Three years were passed in Colorado and in Idaho, undergoing many vicissitudes and experiences such as would only be met upon the frontier and in an Indian-infested country. Nearly all of the party with which he started out were killed by the Indians, only three escaping. Mr. Underwood, however, lived to return and for a few years continued his residence in Kansas City, but in 1864 he returned to St. Louis, there remaining for seven years, or until 1871, when he established his home permanently in Kansas City, removing his family to this place. Here he entered business circles as a brick contractor and became one of the most extensive builders

here, constructing many important buildings, including both business property and residences. A most liberal patronage was accorded him and his success was well merited, for he was an expert in the line of labor to which he was directing his energies. About 1876, however, he retired from that field and turned his attention to the manufacture of brick, in which he built up an extensive patronage, carrying on a prosperous enterprise of that character until his demise.

On the 22d of December, 1863, occurred the marriage of Mr. Underwood and Miss Lucinda Jane Link, a native of St. Louis. They were the parents of seven children. On the 11th of January, 1881, Mr. Underwood was again married, his second union being with Miss Susan Bryant, a native of St. Stephens, Alabama. Unto them were born three children, Bryant, Susie Lou and Holland.

Mr. Underwood was particularly fond of hunting and was an expert shot. He was for a long period the veteran trapshooter of Kansas City and was the organizer of the Kansas City Gun Club, of which he served as president. He likewise occupied the presidency of the Kansas City Driving Park Association. He was a Knight Templar, having in the ranks of Masonry attained the degrees of Oriental Commandery, No. 35. In many ways he contributed to the interests of the city and his devotion to the public good was unquestioned, arising from a sincere interest in the welfare of his fellowmen. Death came to him when he was still in the midst of a useful and active career, he being killed by a Chicago & Alton train at Fifteenth street on the 28th of October, 1890, when fifty-seven years of age. In business circles he was well known as a man of reliability and enterprise, and it was by reason of his own strength of character and persistency of purpose that he attained success, well meriting the title of a self-made man.

JOHN T. SEDDON.

John T. Seddon, one of Kansas City's most prominent and best known contractors and builders, was born in Oldham, England, July 26, 1849, a son of Alfred and Elizabeth (Taylor) Seddon, also natives of that place. The parents emigrated to the United States in 1850, locating in Jacksonville, Illinois, where they resided for some years. They afterward removed to a farm in Sangamon county, and in 1866 came west to Kansas City, the father's death occurring the same year.

Brought to the new world in his infancy, John T. Seddon was reared in Illinois, acquiring his education in the public schools of that state. He was seventeen years of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Kansas City and during the years 1867 and 1868 attended Spalding's Commercial College at this place. On the completion of his commercial course he determined to learn the brickmason's trade and at the end of his term of apprenticeship, in 1871, he worked as a journeyman for some years following. In 1874 he engaged in contracting and building on his own ac-

count but as there soon arose a financial disturbance he withdrew from business and went to Indianapolis, Indiana, working as a journeyman for about three years in that place and also in Kansas City. In 1878 he once more embarked in business for himself as a contractor of this city and has continuously since been closely identified with building interests here. Among the many fine structures which stand as monuments to his architectural skill and business ability are the Midland Hotel building, the Kansas City Board of Trade building, the water works building, the American Bank building and the Catholic Cathedral at Twelfth and Washington streets. He has also erected a number of Kansas City's finest residences, and is a member of the Master Builders Exchange, having served for two years as secretary of that organization when it was known as the Builders & Traders Exchange.

On the 4th of November, 1880, Mr. Seddon was united in marriage to Miss Mary Morton, of Kansas City, a daughter of James Morton, now deceased, who was a well known confectioner and the father of the men who now comprise the firm of James Morton's sons, confectioners. Unto our subject and his wife have been born three children: Alfred M., a graduate of the law department of the Kansas University, who is now with Searritt, Searritt & Jones, attorneys; Herbert R., a graduate of the Illinois University, who is a member of the firm of Sayler & Seddon, architects of Kansas City; and Arthur H., who is attending the law school at the University of Kansas.

A staunch republican in politics, Mr. Seddon served as a member of the upper house of the city council from 1893 until 1900 discharging his official duties in a manner that fully justified the confidence reposed in him by his fellowmen. For thirty years he has been an important factor in the business circles of Kansas City and his prosperity is well deserved, as in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flags. He is public-spirited, giving his cooperation to every movement which tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of the community.

WILLIAM J. KNEPP.

William J. Knepp was born November 11, 1858, in McVeytown, Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, of German parentage, whose ancestors were German Quakers and settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1693. Mr. Knepp was educated in the common schools and academy of his home county. He began his business career as a telegraph operator with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1876. Coming to Kansas City, Missouri, September 7, 1879, he held positions of trust with the Santa Fe Railroad Company, the Union Depot Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company.

In 1894 Mr. Knepp purchased a seat in the Board of Trade of Kansas City, and was engaged in the grain commission business until 1902. He was associated with Willard E. Winner in 1902-1903 in the development of an in-



WILLIAM J. KNEPP

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terurban electric railway between Kansas City and Topeka, Kansas, which was abandoned after the disastrous flood in the Kaw river valley in 1903.

Following the results of the great flood of 1903, which caused great inconvenience to the public of both cities, because of communication between the two cities being cut off for a number of weeks, Mr. Knepp conceived the plan to build an intercity viaduct from Sixth and Bluff streets, Kansas City, Missouri, to Fourth street and Minnesota avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, for street railways and wagon and foot traffic. He began the promotion of this enterprise in July, 1903, and succeeded in financing the project in March, 1905. Construction work was first commenced on the ninth day of August, 1905, by Mr. Knepp turning the first spade full of earth. The viaduct was completed and opened to the public on January 29, 1907. The entire length of the viaduct is one and three quarter miles, having a width of sixty-five feet, occupied by a double track standard gauge railway capable of carrying a modern steam railway passenger or freight train, and a thirty-eight foot wagon traffic way, asphalt paved. The complete cost of the viaduct was three million dollars.

The great utility of the viaduct was demonstrated during the several weeks of the flood in June, 1908, during which time the low lands between the two cities was under six feet of water. No means of communication between the two cities for railroads, wagons and foot passengers existed, except the intercity viaduct, over which many thousand of teams transferred passengers, freight and baggage to and from railroads, saving thousands of dollars expense to the traveling public in preventing delay, by being flood bound. The commercial interests of the two cities was not interrupted during the weeks of the flood; business was transacted as usual by way of the viaduct, thus saving hundreds of thousands of dollars to the public, as compared with the great monetary losses suffered from the floods of 1903 and 1904. Mr. Knepp through his ability and untiring effort, organized men and money, and has given the two cities a magnificent structure that will be of inestimable value to this community in the years to come, and will stand for many decades, a monument to Mr. Knepp, as a public benefactor to the community in which he lived.

Mr. Knepp has been interested in politics for many years; a staunch democrat and has served the public in several elective offices with satisfaction to his constituents and with credit to himself.

He served one term as alderman, in old Westport (Mo.) council—1895-96. In the spring of 1896, while a member of the council, he was elected a member of the board of education of the Westport school district, serving as secretary of the board until that district was merged into the Kansas City (Mo.) school district on May 12, 1899.

In the spring of 1900 Mr. Knepp was elected a member of the upper house of Kansas City's common council for a term of four years. He was renominated for the same office in the spring of 1904, and was defeated for election with the balance of the democratic ticket.

He is active in politics and legislative affairs, hoping some day to see the "single tax" adopted in the United States.

Mr. Knepp is connected with the Inter-City Viaduct and is now engaged in promoting Inter-Urban Electric Railways and power plants.

He is secretary of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Excelsior Springs Railway Company; a director of the Pueblo & Arkansas Valley Electric Railway Company; is manager of a syndicate developing a central power plant, to furnish electric power to the cities of Atchison and Leavenworth, Kansas, St. Joseph, Missouri, and the two Kansas Cities; and is also a director and secretary of the Mid-Continent Refrigerating Company of this city.

Mr. Knepp was married December 14, 1881, to Miss Annie A. Brown, of Duncannon, Perry county, Pennsylvania. They have two children, Sarah J. and William H. Their home is located at No. 100 East Thirty-fourth street and is noted among their friends for its harmony and hospitality.

HUGH L. McELROY.

Back to an early period in American history the ancestry of the McElroy family can be traced, and to a more remote period in Ireland and Scotland. The records furnish evidence of the fact that members of the family resided in Argyle and Lanark counties of Scotland, whence emigration was made to County Down, Ireland. The records concerning the genealogy prior to 1641 were destroyed in the burning of a church at Raloo, Ireland, during a war in that country. In O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees the name McElroy can be traced back a thousand years. In the old churchyard at Raloo, Ireland, are found the graves of many of the McElroy ancestry.

Charles McElroy, a soldier under General Robert Monroe, gained high honors in a battle near Larne, Ireland, in 1641. William McElroy also gained high military distinction, being awarded five medals for brave deeds. He was the first soldier to place foot on the Heights of Alma.

In 1728 James McElroy, with relatives, the Irvine, McDowell and McCune families, came to America on the vessel "George and Anne." They settled in Pennsylvania, but soon after Hugh McElroy, the great-grandfather of Hugh L. McElroy (the subject of this sketch) with his brothers, Samuel and James, and John Irvine, their brother-in-law, all having married Irvines, emigrated to the wilds of western Virginia, which is now Kentucky. They were bold, daring men, and to defend themselves against the tomahawks of the Indians, they, with rifles strapped on their backs, felled the forest and plowed their fields. The treachery of the Indians and the frequent onslaughts which they made upon the pioneers led to the designation of the district as "The Dark and Bloody Ground."

Near the little town of Springfield, Kentucky, lie the remains of the father, grandfather and great-grandfather of our subject. His father died twenty-two years ago at the age of ninety years. All of his children, ten in number, are now living, the oldest having passed her eighty-second anniversary, the youngest, his sixty-first. Springfield, Kentucky, where Hugh L. McElroy was born on the 2d of July, 1832, was given its name by his great-grandfather, Hugh McElroy, over one hundred and thirty years ago.

Anthony McElroy, the father of our subject, was for many years a merchant and banker there, and his son Hugh became familiar with those lines of business under the direction of his father. The opportunities of the growing west attracted his attention in 1868, and he located in Kansas City, where he has since figured prominently in financial circles. His experience as vice president of the First National Bank of Springfield, Kentucky, gave him place among the leading moneyed men in his new home. Kansas City had at that time but one National Bank and Mr. McElroy assisted in organizing another known as the Kansas City National Bank, of which he became a director. Since that time he has been identified with varied financial interests of the city wherein he has demonstrated his sound judgment, keen discernment and unfaltering perseverance. He is seldom, if ever, in error in matters of financial judgment, and his counsel and labors constituted important elements in the conduct of many large and successful enterprises. During the last ten years he has entrusted most of his business to his nephews, who are fine business men and ably tutored under his direction, and he has spent the greater part of his time in traveling in this country and abroad.

On the 10th of October, 1872, Mr. McElroy was married to Miss Mary Handy, a daughter of Major John G. Handy, a wealthy resident of Mercer county, Kentucky. Their residence, at No. 1512 East Eighth street, is one of the finest in the city and contains many rare works of art and interesting curios collected on their tours through this and other countries.

Mr. McElroy is descended from an illustrious Presbyterian family, and in his own life has displayed the possession of those qualities which have enabled him to rise to prominence in the business and social world. His methods of procedure in all financial operations have been in close conformity to a high standard of business ethics. The motto upon his family coat of arms "Trusty and True" is indelibly stamped upon his character.

His quiet and unostentatious acts of beneficence and his unobtrusive and unassuming bearing and his cordial, generous hospitality have endeared him to the hearts of many, and it would be hard to find a man of affairs more universally popular with all classes of men with whom he mingles in the social or business world.

CHARLES HARDEN WORNALL.

Charles Harden Wornall came upon the scene of earthly activities August 26, 1876, when the home which he now occupies at the corner of Sixty-second street and Wornall road was in the midst of a farm. It was the old family homestead and all around stretched a district given over to agricultural pursuits, for the city, although rapidly expanding, had not yet attained a limit that embraced the Wornall farm. He has always resided at this place and in his boyhood qualified for life's practical and responsible duties by

supplementing his early educational advantages by study in the Westport high school and in the William Jewell College.

His first independent business venture was made in buying and selling stock at home and later he entered the dairy business, furnishing milk to the hotels and other large establishments. He is now the owner of one hundred head of cattle kept for dairy purposes and in addition to his interests of that character he raises fine Berkshire hogs. He is likewise a pigeon fancier and raises pigeons for the market, having about fourteen hundred upon his place and annually selling a large number of squabs. His business interests have ever been carefully and judiciously conducted and as the years have gone by he has prospered in his undertakings. A visible evidence of his success is his fine modern home, which he has recently completed, just across the road from the old home of his father.

Mr. Wornall was married in Kansas City, June 19, 1901, to Miss Jennie Barnett, who was born in Kansas City and is a daughter of James and Octavia (Wallace) Barnett, the former a native of Kansas and the latter of Clay county, Missouri. The father died in the year 1899 but the mother is still living. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wornall have been born two children, John Wallace and Charles H. Mr. Wornall is a member of the Elks lodge and also of the Country Club, the club house being located a short distance from his home. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Westport Baptist church. A native citizen usually takes the keenest interest in the welfare and progress of his city and Mr. Wornall is no exception to this rule. He rejoices in what Kansas City is accomplishing along lines of material development, intellectual and moral progress and while he has never sought to figure in public life his influence has always been on the side of advancement.

WALTON H. HOLMES.

With the lasting work of his great father before him, himself a witness of its wonderful extent and magnificent results, it is small wonder that Walton H. Holmes has turned from other business pursuits to solve for Kansas City the problem of rapid transit, in which connection he has done work of inestimable value for the city. In the breadth of his wisdom concerning business affairs and in the scope of his activities, he has far exceeded the great majority of mankind and is justly entitled to the conspicuous position accorded him as one of the most prominent financiers and business men of the west. A native son of Missouri, he was born in 1861, his father being Nehemiah Holmes.

Reared in Kansas City, Walton H. Holmes as a public-school student completed the high school course and afterward attended Christian Brothers College at St. Louis. At the age of eighteen he put aside his text-books and has since been an active factor in business life. He, however, previously entered business, for between the ages of fifteen and eighteen he devoted his

vacation periods to work in the street railway office and also among the workmen on the road, having charge of forty men who were quarrying and breaking rock, when but seventeen years of age.

The life history of few men so fully exemplifies the term "dignity of labor." Recognizing the truth that "a man's a man for a' that," he did not feel that there was any condescension in manual labor and was always wherever help was needed, scorning not to assist in clearing away wreckage or lift a car back on the track, in fact ever ready and willing to extend a helping hand as well as to guide the labors of others in a managerial capacity. When seventeen years of age he was vice president of the Kansas City & Westport Horse Railway Company and would undoubtedly have been president had not the law excluded him on account of his age. He was, however, practical manager of the road and at twenty-one was elected president and has since been the leading spirit in its control. He was the second to introduce the cable system (1886) and the first to introduce the overhead trolley system. In 1894 he effected a consolidation of the Grand Avenue Cable Company and the Kansas City Cable Company, and under his own management and chiefly through his own effort these and other lines were merged and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company organized for their control. Of the company he became vice president and general manager, and his brother, Conway F. Holmes, general superintendent. While these results were obtained by the planning of Walton H. Holmes, his brother was his chief counselor and assistant. With perfect mastery and understanding of every branch of the business from the minutest detail to the most important work connected therewith, he nevertheless in conduct is unassuming, nor does he feel it below his dignity to listen to the words of the humblest employe on any matter connected with the street railway service. Through his efforts a great system has been built up and Kansas City has every reason to be proud of her street railway service. He is constantly studying the question of urban transportation, finishing, improving and extending the service of the Metropolitan Company so that it has given abundant satisfaction to the citizens of the district through which its lines have been built and has also become one of the most paying investments of the city. The success of this growing enterprise is largely due to the executive ability and competent management of Walton H. Holmes. Realizing the need of rapid transit, he placed in operation a system that provided means whereby a people remote from the commercial center might reach their places of business conveniently and quickly.

On the 1st of June, 1899, he succeeded Colonel Charles F. Morse as president of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and during the following year, when only thirty-eight years of age, he controlled one hundred and seventy miles of street railway with a working capital of eighteen million dollars. There were twenty-three hundred men on the payroll with an expenditure for labor of over one million dollars a year. During the first year he spent one million, eight hundred thousand dollars for improvements.

He believes in spending money to make money and is one of the generals of commerce who in his active career has marshaled his forces so as to produce strongest results.

Mr. Holmes has been the associate and cooperant of the leading men of Kansas City, who have been the promoters and upbuilders of her greatness and have contributed to her adornment. He has aided largely in establishing parks and boulevards, in the building and rebuilding of Convention Hall, and has been vice president of the Convention Hall Association. He is active in all the undertakings of the Commercial Club, in which he has long served as director, and in October, 1900, he was elected president of the American Street Railway Association.

In May, 1902, Mr. Holmes retired from the street railway operation and became one of the organizers and incorporators of the Pioneer Trust Company, one of Kansas City's most successful financial institutions and since that time he has been its president. He brought to the discharge of his duties in this connection the same spirit which characterized him in his railway building. Close, assiduous attention, keen discrimination and marked sagacity have enabled him to so control the affairs of the Trust Company that its business has steadily developed under his management.

In 1884 Mr. Holmes was married to Miss Fleece Philips, a daughter of Dr. W. C. Philips, of Austin, Texas, one of the most prominent men of the state and a Civil war surgeon. She is also a niece of Judge John F. Philips, of the United States district court. They have one son, Walton H., Jr.

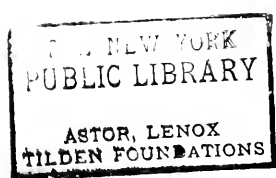
In manner Mr. Holmes is entirely free from ostentation and display. Gentle of voice, courteous in manner, well descended and well bred he has ever looked at life from a rational view point, recognizing true worth in the individual as quickly as he does the worth of a business situation. His career has ever been such as to warrant the trust and confidence of the business world, for he has ever conducted all transactions on the strictest principles of honor and integrity. His devotion to the public good is unquestioned and arises from a sincere interest in the welfare of his fellowmen. What the world needs is such men,—men capable of managing extensive business concerns and conducting them on terms that are fair alike to employer and employe,—men of genuine worth, of unquestioned integrity and honor,—and then the question of oppression by capitalists and resistance and violence of laborers will be forever at rest.

WILLIAM W. ALEXANDER.

America has attained leadership in inventive lines. No other country has given to the world an equal amount of modern machinery or valuable devices which are revolutionizing trade conditions and business interests. Among the residents of Kansas City who have become known to the public as inventors is numbered William W. Alexander, who was born in Linn, Osage



W. W. ALEXANDER



county, Missouri, in 1855, pursuing his education while spending his boyhood days in the home of his father, Alfred James Alexander. The father was born in Lancashire, England, and when a young man crossed the Atlantic, landing in Mexico. He afterward made his way to Missouri in 1850 and there spent the remainder of his days. He was a man of means and as his financial position released him from the necessity of labor for support, he devoted most of his attention to literary work. He possessed poetical talent and of considerable power and much of his time was given to reading. He was a man of broad scholarly attainments and a thorough, discriminating student, who was constantly adding to his fund of knowledge by reading and investigation. He married Miss Emily G. Olive, of Virginia.

Their only child, William W. Alexander, leaving Linn, Missouri, in early manhood, went to Jefferson City, where he learned the watchmaker's trade, which he followed for some time. In 1873 he arrived in Kansas City, where he engaged in watchmaking and was the first one to establish true local astronomical time for Kansas City, time being taken by means of a three foot transit telescope placed in the meridian of Kansas City, with which the sidereal time is taken by the passage of fixed stars over this meridian. The sidereal time thus obtained by watching the meridian transit of stars over the lines of the telescope is automatically registered to the tenth of a second by means of a chronograph, one of his inventions, by closing a key of this instrument when the star is bisected by the meridian line, then he is able to note astronomical sidereal time to the tenth part of a second. This sidereal time is converted into mean solar time by computations based on the tables of the American Ephemeris, with the aid of the chronograph and transit time comparisons were made of the transit of stars here and at Glasgow Observatory in order to fix the true longitude of Kansas City. Several important articles were written by Mr. Alexander on the transit of Venus and other astronomical subjects. Later he turned his attention to invention. Possessing natural mechanical skill and ability, combined with creative genius in the line of mechanical construction, he has given to the world several electrical appliances. One of these, which he protected and in the manufacture of which he is now engaged, is an electric call bell, which has been installed in many railway and telegraph offices, so that any operator, by pressing certain keys, may call any other operator they wish along the line. This device, resulting from the inventive genius of Mr. Alexander, has been installed throughout the country. The Gill-Alexander Electric Manufacturing Company was organized and incorporated for the purpose of handling this invention and Mr. Alexander gives almost his entire time and attention to laboratory experiments to further the development of this business, but he has also dealt to some extent in real estate here.

In 1887 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Alexander and Miss Ida Lovingsfoss, of Wellington, Kansas, and they have one child, Dove, who at the age of twenty years is at home with her parents. She spends her time at fine artistic decorating and china painting, in which she is unsurpassed, being aided by an automatic electric firing device, the invention of her father. The family residence is at No. 2512 Chestnut street.

In community affairs Mr. Alexander is deeply interested, being identified with that progressive movement which is prevalent in many parts of the country for the upbuilding of more beautiful cities with higher ideals of municipal affairs and interests. He cooperates in every movement which he believes will contribute to the public good, and his labors have not been without effective result.

FREDERICK WILLIAM FRATT.

Frederick William Fratt, president of the Union Depot Bridge & Terminal Railway Company of Kansas City, has by stages of successive advancement reached his present position of responsibility in the business world. He was born in Racine, Wisconsin, on the 10th of July, 1859. His father, N. D. Fratt, is a native of the Empire state and, removing to the middle west, has long been prominently identified with the business and political interests of Racine and his adopted state. Even now at the venerable age of eighty-three years he occupies the presidency of the First National Bank of that city. The mother of the subject of our sketch bore the maiden name of Elsie Duffies and was a native of Scotland.

Frederick William Fratt is one of a family of eight children, five of whom are yet living. His college course was pursued in the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated in 1882 on the completion of a course in civil engineering. He had previously entered the railway service, becoming connected with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad in 1879 on the location and construction of its lines in Minnesota and Dakota. He returned to College in the fall of the same year and two years later again entered the service of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, being employed on engineering work in northwestern Iowa. From June, 1882, until 1888 he was resident engineer for the Wisconsin Central and in the latter year became chief engineer for the road, so continuing until July, 1892. From that date until July, 1893, he was chief engineer in charge of construction work for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company and afterward for three years general manager of the Shreveport & Southern Railway until May, 1896. He subsequently spent two years as superintendent of the Texas Midland Railway and for two years was superintendent and engineer of the Galveston City Electric Railway. On the 1st of January, 1900, he again returned to the service of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway and has since then been chief engineer during construction of various lines of that system until the time of his election as president of the Union Depot Bridge & Terminal Railway Company of Kansas City. It will thus be seen that each change that he has made has been one of advancement, bringing him larger responsibilities and promoting at the same time his financial success.

Mr. Fratt was married in Hudson, Wisconsin, to Miss Clara Macartney, a native of that place and a daughter of S. J. Macartney. They have one

child, Marion. Mr. Fratt is a member of the Commercial Club and the Manufacturers and Merchants Association and is active in the interests of Kansas City. He has also taken an advanced stand concerning the improvement of the waterways of the country and was a delegate in 1906, also in 1907, to the waterways convention at Washington and in the fall of 1907 to the convention at Memphis, which was attended by President Roosevelt and others prominent in authority. The question of transportation is naturally of vital interest to him, whether it is secured by rail or by water, and few men are better qualified to intelligently discuss the subject. In citizenship, as in business life, there is manifest in Mr. Fratt a solidity of purpose that constitutes a characteristic worthy of emulation. He has made good use of his opportunities, has prospered from year to year and has conducted all business matters carefully and successfully, displaying in all his acts an aptitude for successful management.

COLONEL JEFFERSON BRUMBACK.

Colonel Jefferson Brumback, deceased, was a lawyer of Kansas City. He was born February 7, 1829, in Licking county, Ohio, and was descended from German ancestry, the family having been founded in America by his great-grandfather, who located in what is now Page county, Virginia, about 1760. He married a Miss Kauffman, of German descent, who owned four hundred acres of land near Luray in the Shenandoah valley, which was patented by Lord Fairfax in trust for her and had been surveyed by George Washington when he was seventeen years of age. Following their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Brumback resided upon that farm until the death of the wife in 1778, when the land passed to one of their sons—John Brumback, the grandfather of our subject. About 1820 John Brumback and his family removed from that Shenandoah valley to Licking county, Ohio. His son, also named John, was born February 3, 1808, and died June 24, 1899. He married Rebecca Davis and their family numbered eleven children, of whom Colonel Brumback was the eldest.

Reared amid rural surroundings, Colonel Brumback pursued his education in the public schools until he entered Granville College, from which he was graduated in 1852. He then read law in the office of Lucius Case at Newark, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1854, after which he began practice there. In 1862, putting aside business and personal considerations, in order to aid his country in her hard and severe trial, he became active in raising the Ninety-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned its major. Later he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel and thus served until mustered out August 14, 1865, after three years of active military duty, during which time he went through all of the experiences of camp life. He was seriously wounded at the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862, was taken prisoner, but was soon afterward paroled and in the spring of 1863 was exchanged. He then re-

joined his regiment and took part in the capture of Jackson, Mississippi, in 1863, and in the siege of Vicksburg, resulting in its surrender on the 4th of July of that year. He also participated in the battles of Guntown and Tupelo, Tennessee, in 1864, and also in the two days' battle at Nashville, Tennessee, in December, 1864, which defeated General Hood's army. He was on active duty at the capture of the forts above Mobile in the early part of 1865 and thus saw arduous service, wherein he displayed marked loyalty and valor.

When the war was over Colonel Brumback resumed the practice of law at Newark, Ohio, and gained distinction as an able lawyer at the bar of his district. In 1866 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas for the district, which included Licking county, and ably sat upon the bench until 1869, when he came to Kansas City, where he practiced until 1900. For almost a third of a century he was an active member of the bar, connected with much important litigation, his clientage being of a distinctively representative character. In 1900 he retired to spend his remaining days in well earned ease.

On the 18th of October, 1859, Catherine Fullerton became the wife of Colonel Brumback and died in 1880. There are two living sons, Frank F. and Herman, who are lawyers of Kansas City. Colonel Brumback always maintained a deep interest in military affairs and maintained pleasant relations with his old army comrades as a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Loyal Legion. His political support was unswervingly given to the party which stood as a defense of the Union. He served as city counselor and was also alderman for one term. Colonel Brumback passed the seventy-ninth milestone on life's journey and his was an active and honorable career, justly crowned by retirement from labor. He had the respect of his fellow members of the bar and the confidence of the public, and in social relations gained a large circle of friends. After a useful and well spent life he passed away June 22, 1907.

JAMES SPENCER ADSIT.

James Spencer Adsit, general agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at Kansas City, has, in his career in connection with railroad interests, made steady and consecutive progress until the position which he is today filling is one of much responsibility. He was born in Springfield, New York, May 16, 1866, his parents being Silas Dennison and Josephine (Spencer) Adsit. The father conducted a drug business, retaining his residence in the east until impaired health caused him to seek a change of climate and he settled in St. Joseph, Missouri, February 23, 1872. His death occurred July 16, 1875. He is still survived by his wife, Samuel Adsit, a brother of James Spencer Adsit, is the general freight and passenger agent at Norfolk, Virginia, for the Virginian Railroad Company.

Accompanying his parents on their removal to the west when about six years of age, James Spencer Adsit acquired his education in the schools of St. Joseph, Missouri, but when only thirteen years of age faced the necessity of working for his own support and on the 1st of January, 1880, at St. Joseph, Missouri, became messenger boy for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad which is now a part of the Burlington system. He accepted a position with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at Kansas City in September, 1897, becoming contracting agent. His ability won him recognition in various promotions, his first advancement being to the **position of local agent** for the same road in July, 1899. He was promoted to the position of superintendent of the road in April, 1906, and on the 1st of January, 1907, was made general agent for the company at Kansas City, in which capacity he has since served. In this connection much responsibility devolved upon him but his previous training and experience as well as ready adaptability well qualify him for the work.

On the 27th of September, 1899, Mr. Adsit was married to Miss Anne May Dickson, of Martinsville, Indiana, who is a graduate of the LaSalle Seminary, Auburndale, Massachusetts. They have become parents of one son, James S., Jr.

Mr. Adsit gives his political allegiance to the republican party and is identified with various fraternal and social organizations. He belongs to the Masonic lodge, is a director of the Manufacturers and Merchants Club, is a member of the Board of Trade, of the Commercial Club, Railroad Club, the Kansas City and the Elm Ridge Clubs. His social nature thus finds expression in pleasant relations with many of his fellow members. His business ability and trustworthiness have secured for him the continued regard of those whom he has represented and he occupies today an enviable position in the opinion of his business associates and has many friends.

JOHN P. GILDAY.

John P. Gilday, well known in democratic circles, was born at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, in 1862, but soon afterward his parents removed to Independence, Missouri, where he lived to the age of seven years, and the family home was established in Kansas City. Thrown upon his own resources at an early age he started out in life as a messenger boy in the Western Union Telegraph office at Kansas City and in that way earned the money to take him through school. Realizing the value and importance of an education he was desirous of continuing his studies and to this end carefully hoarded his earnings until he was enabled to enter the Central high school, from which he was graduated at the age of sixteen years. The time not demanded by the studies of the regular curriculum was devoted by him to the mastery of stenography and in 1896 he was appointed court stenographer for division No. 3 of the circuit court. In that position he gave splendid satisfaction by reason of the accuracy of the records and his close and assiduous attention

to duty. He became so popular in the court and in political circles that in 1902 he was elected on the democratic ticket to the office of sheriff of Jackson county. As sheriff he was prompt and fearless in the discharge of his duties, a menace to the law-breaker and a protection to the law-abiding citizen. He has made a close and discriminating study of the political situation in regard to both the municipal and national affairs and has comprehensive knowledge of the issues and questions of the day. He has labored untiringly as an earnest worker for the democratic party for twenty years, has done much to shape its course and mold its policy, and is recognized as one of its leaders who can always command a large following because of his known devotion to the general good and his unquestioned fidelity to the principles which he supports and which to him embody the best ideas of good government.

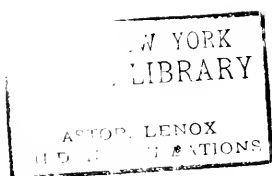
Mr. Gilday was married in December, 1901, to Mrs. Maude Wayland Dean. He is a gentleman of social and genial nature, entirely approachable, at all times with a cheery word and a cordial greeting that render him popular. He is the possessor of a fine library, and without the advantages which many boys enjoy in youth he has by wide reading become one of the well informed men of Kansas City, his study covering a broad and varied range. Mr. Gilday is now a member of the Kansas City bar and has enjoyed signal success in the practice of his profession.

WILLIAM J. AHERN.

William J. Ahern is senior partner of the firm of William J. Ahern & Son, prominent building contractors of Kansas City, where he arrived in 1880. He came to the west from Washington, D. C., where he had previously been engaged in the contracting business with Peter McCartney. He was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1846 and came to America in 1869. He had learned the builder's trade with his father, John Ahern, who conducted business along that line on the Emerald isle. Throughout his entire life he has been identified with building operations and long experience and study have broadened his knowledge of the art and promoted his efficiency. Having in early life learned the trade of stone-cutting, stone building and brick work, he has always given his time and energies to labors of this character and has attained a high degree of proficiency and gratifying success. While in the capital city he worked on the Washington monument for the government, also acted as foreman when the navy yard was erected there. He was likewise at work on the Grand Central station at New York from its beginning till its completion. After coming to Kansas City he took up building operations here as a contractor, doing mostly brick work. He built the Dwight, the Home Telephone, the Bailey building and the Gates building, while a large number of residences also stand as monuments to his skill and enterprise. He had his office for many years in the Postal Telegraph building but at a recent date has removed to the Master Builders' rooms in the Scarritt building.



JOHN J. AHERN



William J. Ahern was married to Miss Alice McCartney, a native of Ireland, the wedding being celebrated in Washington, D. C., in 1880. They became the parents of nine children, of whom six are living: May, the wife of J. B. Cunningham; John J., who is the junior member of the firm of W. J. Ahern & Son; W. J., who is now studying for the priesthood; M. J., Theresa and Anastasia.

John J. Ahern, who is the junior partner of the firm of William J. Ahern & Son, was born in Kansas City in 1883. He pursued his education in the Catholic schools and in the Christian Colloge and throughout his business career has been associated with his father in building operations. The firm now have the contract for the superstructure of the Lutheran Memorial church at Orange, Texas, and other important contracts have been awarded them. Added to the long experience and thorough comprehension of the business of the father is the undaunted enterprise and progressive spirit of the son, constituting a strong firm.

John J. Ahern is national treasurer of the Christian Brothers Alumni Association, having been elected in Baltimore to succeed Congressman Fitzgerald. He was reelected in August, 1907, so that he is now serving for the second term. He was also elected vice president of the Builders Association in Kansas City, December 17, 1907. His political allegiance is given to the democracy, while fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Columbus. Both father and son are enterprising business men and in their building operations have kept thoroughly abreast with the progress of the times, which is particularly noticeable in the architecture of western cities, especially in Kansas City, which justly enjoys a high reputation for its beautiful homes and for the substantial and attractive character of its business blocks.

WILL F. CORBIN.

In a history of business enterprise, especially in this age when fortunes are rapidly won, it is considered an unusual thing to find a man whose labors are a benefit to others and at the same time a source of income to himself, and yet the life work of Will F. Corbin has been of this class. He is widely known in Kansas City as a speculative builder whose labors have been of an important character, inasmuch as they have provided homes for a large number of people who could not afford to make cash payment of the entire sale price. He instituted the installment plan in his building operations and many have benefited thereby.

Will F. Corbin was born in Clinton, Iowa, in 1867. His father, Judson S. Corbin, was a native of the state of New York and in his boyhood days removed to Ohio, making the journey in a covered wagon with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Corbin. He afterward traveled westward to St. Charles, Illinois, again making the trip by wagon, and later he went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where the death of his father occurred. Subsequently he became a resident of Iowa, where he turned his attention to

the real-estate business. He is now living in Chicago, and a life of activity, enterprise and honor has gained for him a substantial competence and the respect of his fellowmen. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Arthetta Frain, was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan. They had but two children, Will F. and Carrie, but the latter is now deceased.

In the public schools of his native town Will F. Corbin acquired his early education, while subsequently he attended Bryant & Stratton Business College in Chicago. Becoming a factor in commercial circles he was first engaged in the jewelry business, while later he entered a bank, where he gradually worked his way upward during the five years of his connection therewith. In April, 1891, he arrived in Kansas City, where he engaged in the general real-estate business, and while thus connected with the business activity of the city he saw the advantage of building homes for working people to be sold on easy payments. In 1892 he opened the Midland Park addition to Kansas City, Kansas, at Midland Park Station, on the Chelsea Park car line. It was a tract of twenty-seven acres of then unimproved land. Mr. Corbin and his business associates designed houses for working people, built them and afterward sold the property on easy payments. For three years Mr. Corbin was thus engaged, after which he returned to Kansas City, Missouri, and became a representative of the building department of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Trust Company. Later he was assistant superintendent of that department, in which connection he was located at Shreveport, Louisiana. Under his supervision were erected all of the stations and all other construction not coming under the engineering department, from Beaumont, Texas, to Mena, Arkansas. Thus one year passed, after which he again came to Kansas City and engaged in the real estate and building business. In 1902 he organized the Corbin Realty Company, of which he became president and treasurer, with W. G. Mellyer as vice president, and K. H. Corbin as secretary. They purchased sixty acres of low priced ground between Twentieth and Twenty-third streets and Elmwood and Hardesty avenues, selling vacant lots and building small houses for laboring people. The largest of these contained only a few rooms and some had but one room. These were sold on very easy terms, small cash payments and monthly payments, just a little more than the house would rent for, and thus was built up Corbin Place and Scott Heights in the southeastern part of the town. They built about one hundred and twenty houses there and sold about three hundred and fifty lots. Subsequently the Corbin Building Company was incorporated, with Mr. Corbin as president, Alfred Gregory as vice president and K. H. Corbin as secretary. This company purchased a part of the old Proctor farm, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets and Summit and Jefferson avenues, comprising fifteen acres. They call it Corbin Park and are there building attractive modern bungalows for sale on easy payments. They have already erected about forty houses of veneer stone and stucco. They are all of different design and are modern, attractive residences, some of them being numbered among the most beautiful homes of the city. Mr. Corbin incorporates his own ideas

with excellent results. He is his own architect and has never employed a contractor in all his building operations, hiring his men by the day and superintending the work himself. The bungalow idea has rapidly come into favor in recent years and some of the most comfortable, convenient and pleasant homes that have ever been constructed have been built in this style of architecture, Mr. Corbin being the pioneer of this line of building in Kansas City. He takes great pride and pleasure in his work and few men are as energetic or have as excellent and original ideas for comfortable, cozy and attractive homes as he possesses and has embodied in his building operations.

In 1898, in Shreveport, Louisiana, Mr. Corbin was married to Miss Katherine Hamilton, who was born in that place. They have three children: Will Hamilton, nine years of age; Judson Stephen, six years of age; and Emily Katherine, four years old. His own home is at No. 1200 West Thirty-ninth street and is an attractive residence which he erected. He is a member of the Knife and Fork Club, of the Manufacturers and Merchants Association and of the Masonic fraternity. His work has been of a most important character and has been an element in the city's architectural adornment and improvement. Moreover, he has not been unmindful of the possibilities for assisting fellow travelers on the journey of life through his business operations and by his labors many a man of the working class has been enabled to secure a home of his own, where otherwise his wages would have gone in monthly rent, bringing no permanent return.

ARTHUR E. STILWELL.

The name of Stilwell has long figured prominently and honorably in connection with enterprises of magnitude, and Arthur E. Stilwell of Kansas City, in accord with the family record, has been conspicuous in the financial world for originality in the conception of great enterprises and skill in effecting their establishment. He has instituted more projects for the commercial good of Kansas City than any other one man and as a railroad builder has gained a most prominent place, his labors in this direction being of inestimable value to the sections of country in which he has operated. It is an age of progress, when vast commercial enterprises involving millions of dollars depend upon rapid transportation. The revolution in business that the past half century and even less has witnessed has been brought about by the means of the railroads and through this avenue of labor Mr. Stilwell has opened up civilization and vast regions with unlimited resources.

A native of Rochester, New York, Mr. Stilwell was born October 21, 1859, his parents being Charles H. and Mary (Pearson) Stilwell. His paternal grandfather, Hamblin Stilwell, was one of the builders of the New York Central Railroad, of the Erie Canal and other great enterprises. It was the story of his grandfather's achievements that inspired Arthur E. Stil-

well to enter the field of railroad building, but before he gained recognition as one of the conspicuous business men of the age there came to him a period of toil and struggle. At fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to the printer's trade but he possessed laudable ambition and unwearied industry that enabled him to overcome obstacles and disadvantages and work his way steadily upward.

In 1879, when twenty years of age, he came to the west, locating at Kansas City, where he leased a small printing office on Union avenue. He soon succeeded in building up a good business, but after a few months was taken ill and returned to the east. On recovering his health he engaged in the insurance business in the east and was advanced to special agent for the Travelers Insurance Company and state agent for the Connecticut and Rhode Island Company. His employers recognized his talent and business capacity and he was gradually advanced from one position to a higher one with larger responsibilities and duties. The example of his grandfather, however, in railroad building determined him to return to Kansas City and build a railway. He was willing to wait for opportunity but always had this end in view. In 1889 he organized the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Trust Company under his own management, with a capital of one million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and in ten years the surplus and undivided profits had amounted to one million, three hundred thousand dollars, while the amount of eastern and foreign capital invested through the company had reached thirty million dollars.

Mr. Stilwell has long since demonstrated his right to be classed with the foremost financiers of the country. Becoming identified with the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railway Company, he was elected its vice president and greatly extended its system. He afterward became financial manager of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway, then only a small road. He immediately began studying and formulating plans to extend its line. It was his purpose to continue it through northern Missouri and south to the gulf. His project was derided, however, and he could not secure his stock listed in Wall street. Opposition, however, has always seemed to serve as an impetus for renewed effort and determination on the part of Mr. Stilwell and when Wall street refused him he went to Holland and secured the capital there to carry out his project. It was his first intention to make the terminus at Galveston, but he could not purchase the Gulf Interstate road for entrance. He then decided on New Orleans, which was blocked by the Southern Pacific and Texas Pacific roads, after which he resolved to make a terminus at Sabine Pass. Most of the town and country land was owned by Kountze Brothers, bankers of New York, who asked an impossible price for the right of way for wharf frontage. Foiled in this direction Mr. Stilwell never for a moment lost heart or wished to abandon the project. On the contrary, he was more determined than ever to carry forward his plans and bought a large tract of land fifteen miles north of Sabine Pass on Lake Sabine. The work of digging a canal through a shallow lake through deep water to Sabine Pass was then begun but he was bombarded with suits and the work was stopped by the

secretary of war. He then again changed his plans and dug a canal across the prairie to the pass, building a town on the lake-side, which was called Port Arthur, in his honor. A few miles north he built a town called Netherlands and brought over hundreds of Dutch families for colonization. He irrigated the land, built an elevator and wharfs and thus carried forward his purpose of extending the railway line and securing trade facilities in the south, opening the train service from Kansas City to Port Arthur on the 11th of September, 1897. During the building of the line all payments were made promptly and the year of the financial panic of 1893, his monthly payroll was two hundred thousand dollars, which was practically the only money expended in the city. Mr. Stilwell was afterward elected president of the railroad company which absorbed other lines. The road proved a great success, but hardly had it begun to pay when Dutch bondholders and American creditors secured control of it and it is now owned by George Gould and John W. Gates. In 1898 Mr. Stilwell organized the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad, and as its president, secured valuable concessions from the Mexican government, while the name of the terminal town was changed to Port Stilwell in his honor. This road will connect Kansas City with the Pacific ocean at Fort Stilwell, Mexico. He obtained a subsidy of five million, five hundred thousand dollars for six hundred miles of road from the Mexican government and also additional sums from the Mexican states of Chihuahua and Sinaloa. The line is to be sixteen hundred and thirty miles long and will open up a new country with its unlimited resources, providing for every means of labor, giving homes to the miner, the farmer, the commercial man. Half of the line is already graded and eight hundred miles is now in operation. While in his railroad building Mr. Stilwell has done much for the success of the country in which the lines have been laid, he has also contributed in large and substantial measure to the welfare and upbuilding of Kansas City through the promotion of extensive business interests. He projected the West Side Electric Railway, now a part of the Metropolitan Street Railway System. Originating with the Trust Company, of which he is the head and under his management, have been developed more than forty corporations, which have established and controlled railroads, terminals, extensive grain enterprises, street railways and various other business interests along the line of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway, including the Central Coal & Coke Company. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Trust Company was reorganized as the Guardian Trust Company, with Mr. Stilwell yet as president.

He has founded and promoted more projects for the commercial good of Kansas City than any other one man and among the real upbuilders of the city he stands in the front rank. Beautiful Fairmount Park owes its existence to his labors and enterprise. He has done much to beautify the city, in the building of its boulevards, parks and driveways and has conceived and carried out plans for an annual horse show, now attended with marked success. He was the first to subscribe liberally for the building of Convention Hall, his donation for this purpose being fifteen thousand dollars. He has been a close student of the great sociological and economic questions

and as few have done, has fully met the responsibilities of the wealthy in every relation to the general interests of society. He built, furnished and maintained, at his own expense, the Bethany Free School in East Bottoms, a night school for boys and girls who are compelled to work in the daytime.

Mr. Stilwell is a Christian Scientist, who regards religion, not as a Sunday garb, but as a matter of everyday living. He has written several hymns and music has been his recreation, deriving his greatest pleasure from this art. Starting out in life empty-handed his success has been so great as to make him a conspicuous figure in financial circles, yet there has not been an esoteric phase in his career. He has always worked openly and above board, having nothing to conceal. He has been conservative rather than speculative and his probity stands as an unquestioned fact in his career.

STANLEY NEWHOUSE, M.D.

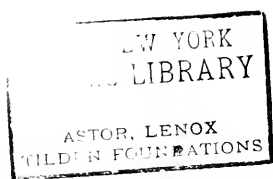
From no professional man do we expect or exact so many of the cardinal virtues as from the physician. If the clergyman is austere we imagine that his mind is absorbed with the contemplation of things beyond our ken; if our lawyer is brusque and crabbed it is the mark of genius, but in the physician we expect not only a superior mentality and comprehensive knowledge but sympathy as wide as the universe. Dr. Newhouse in large measure has all of these requirements and is regarded by many as an ideal physician. Certainly if patronage is any criterion of ability he ranks high among the leading physicians and surgeons of Kansas City, where he is now enjoying a large and lucrative practice.

Dr. Newhouse was born at Kansas Station, a wayside village near Fremont, Ohio, May 20, 1877, his parents being Jacob and Dena Newhouse. In 1880 the father, who was a skirt manufacturer, removed with his family to Kansas City, and there at the usual age his son Stanley began his education as a pupil in the common schools, winning promotion from grade to grade until he had graduated from the high school. In the meantime he had determined upon the work which he wished to follow through life and as a preparation to this end he entered the University Medical College, winning the president's clinical prize and manifesting special aptitude in his studies. He completed his course there in the year in which he attained his majority and entered at once upon a successful professional career. He was not long in demonstrating his comprehensive knowledge of the principles of medicine, and his correct adaptation therein to the needs of humanity.

He has practiced continuously in Kansas City since 1898 and now receives the patronage of many of the best families. He held the chair of microscopy, pathology and histology in the Medico Chirurgical College during the first year of its existence and is a member of the Missouri State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In his youth and at the outset of his career he had to contend with many hardships, obstacles and disadvantages but he has overcome these by indomitable courage and perseverance and as



DR. STANLEY NEWHOUSE



the years have passed has gained desirable prosperity as well as a most gratifying reputation in his chosen field of labor.

Dr. Newhouse is well known in musical circles. His love of music was undoubtedly inherited from his mother, and before he had attained his majority he had attained great proficiency in the art and at one time was leader of an orchestra of thirty-five pieces. His rest and recreation came largely through his love of music. In Masonry he has attained high rank, and on the 5th of December, 1906, he was elected illustrious potentate of Ararat Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, being the youngest man ever so honored in the history of the Shrine. He is prominent in the craft and is a worthy example of its beneficent teaching, taking active part in its work, yet his time and energy are mostly given to his profession. With a nature that can never content itself with mediocrity he has so qualified that he has steadily advanced to a prominent position among the most capable members of the profession in Kansas City and the public and the medical fraternity acknowledge his worth and merit. Perhaps no better estimate of Dr. Newhouse can be given than the terse expression of one of his numerous friends, "A good doctor, with a good practice, and an all around good fellow."

REV. FRANCIS X. ANTILL.

Rev. Francis X. Antill is pastor of St. Vincent's Catholic church of Kansas City. The present organization is the outcome of the old St. Vincent's church, which was located at the corner of Seventeenth and Oak streets and is now used by the United Irish Societies as a hall. The congregation was organized August 8, 1887, and the first pastor in the old church was the Rev. Father P. M. O'Regan, C. M., Father Antill serving as assistant for years. Beginning January 1, 1898, the parish began to worship in the new church at Thirty-first and Flora streets. The church edifice was dedicated August 11, 1895, by Bishop Glennon and the first pastor in the new church was Father Pius G. Kreutz, C. M. St. Vincent's Academy, a school which is conducted under the auspices of this church, was erected by Father Antill and opened about September 4, 1907. The building is of an attractive style of architecture, entirely fireproof and is constructed of stone. There is now an attendance of one hundred and eighty pupils under the charge of six sisters and two lay teachers.

Father Antill, the present pastor of St. Vincent's church, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1857, his parents being Joseph and Rose (Heaney) Antill, both of whom are now deceased. The father was a textile manufacturer. In the family were twelve children, Father Francis Antill being the ninth in order of birth. He has an elder brother, Edward Antill, C. M., who is professor of moral theology at St. Vincent's Seminary, in Philadelphia, while a younger brother, Eugene Antill, C. M., is now presi-

dent of St. Vincent's College, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and at one time was pastor of St. Vincent's church in Kansas City.

Francis X. Antill attended the public schools of Philadelphia and prepared for the priesthood at St. Vincent's Seminary in Philadelphia, being ordained on the 29th of August, 1883, by Bishop Becker, of Wilmington, Delaware. He began teaching at St. John's College in Brooklyn, New York, where he remained for six months and afterward went to St. Vincent's College at Los Angeles, where he taught for four and a half years. He was next made assistant pastor of St. Vincent's church in Kansas City, where he continued for three years and later was assistant for four years at St. Vincent's church in Chicago. Going to Los Angeles, California, he was then treasurer of St. Vincent's College for five years, and in November, 1899, was appointed pastor of St. Vincent's Catholic church in Kansas City. Here he has done excellent work for the material and moral upbuilding of the parish and, as stated, was the builder of the academy, which will always be a monument to his consecrated zeal and earnest labor in behalf of the interests of the church.

The following extracts from newspapers of recent date show in what high esteem he is held by the people of Kansas City: "Sunday, August 30, 1908, was a double holiday to the people of St. Vincent's parish and a day that they will ever treasure in pleasant memory. It was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination to the holy priesthood of their much beloved and universally esteemed pastor Rev. Francis Xavier Antill, C. M., and the occasion was joyfully and elaborately observed by the good father and his congregation." Another wrote: "He is an incessant worker and seems to never tire. A handsome church building, substantial pastoral residence, and magnificent academy are the visible fruits of his labors. Other evidences of his zeal may be found in the large number of converts in his parish. There is never a time in the year that he has not a large class under instruction. His urbane manner and genial disposition has won friends for him among all creeds and there is not in Kansas City a priest more universally liked than is Father Antill. The Catholic Register, then, voices the heartfelt sentiments of the whole community in wishing for Father Antill very many happy anniversaries, and that his golden jubilee, even his pearl jubilee, will still find him among us, blessed of God and man and happy and contented with his life's glorious work of garnering souls for God."

WILLIAM HOELZEL.

William Hoelzel deserves more than passing notice in a history of Kansas City's development, for he came here in pioneer days, taking up his abode in Jackson county in 1856, upon his arrival from Baltimore, Maryland. He was born in Germany in 1829 and spent the days of his boyhood, youth and early manhood in that country. Ere leaving the fatherland he

wedded Miss Ernestine Christina Hempel, a native of Germany, and they became the parents of nine children and also have twenty-one grandchildren. Their living children are William, J. Frank, Anton, Emil, Henry, Louise and Theresa, who reside in Kansas City, where they have elegant homes with all modern improvements. Anton married Miss Smidt and their living children are Cornelia, Eliza and Herman. Emil married Miss Frederick and their children are Carl and Clara. Two sisters of our subject, Mena and Rociana, are deceased.

When Mr. Hoelzel crossed the Atlantic he lived for a time in Baltimore, Maryland, and on his removal westward, made his way to St. Louis, and thence by boat to Kansas City, being three days in making the trip up the river. Jackson county was then largely unsettled and undeveloped, and Westport was by far the best landing in this section of the country. Mr. Hoelzel was employed at any occupation he could obtain. He also followed the old Santa Fe trail and made several trips to old Mexico, having his own outfit and bringing back hides and ore. He likewise engaged in gardening for a time in the early days and lived at the Shawnee mission for three years. He carefully saved his money and, as the result of his unfaltering industry and economy, was at length enabled to purchase property at Twenty-seventh and Holmes streets, Kansas City, and other land in Jackson county. He has since divided twenty acres of this into building lots and has erected many substantial dwellings thereon. When the land came into his possession it was covered with a heavy growth of timber, but he cut away the trees and from the sale of his timber made considerable money. After this was converted into pasture land he began dealing in cattle, sheep and hogs. He has realized larger profits, however, from the subdivision and improvement of the twenty acres, which he has divided into town lots and on which he has erected about fifty houses. He still owns twenty acres, which is today very valuable property. On this tract he has set out fine fruit trees and has built a beautiful home in an attractive style of architecture, it being one of the finest residences in that part of the city. Here he constructed a boulevard before any others were thought of in this city.

While promoting his individual interests Mr. Hoelzel has not been unmindful of his duties to the public and has been especially helpful in the work toward Kansas City's upbuilding. He donated the ground on which St. John's Lutheran church now stands and contributed generously toward the erection of the new house of worship and also to three other churches of the same denomination. He also aided in getting the Hannibal bridge and has contributed to many other enterprises for the upbuilding of the city.

In politics Mr. Hoelzel has always been a stalwart republican, active in the ranks of the party, and his efforts in its behalf have not been without beneficial results. He has always had great confidence in the development of the city and gave evidence of his trust in its future by his early investments in property here. Few men have more intimate knowledge of its history, and the changes that have occurred here than has William Hoelzel, who, for a half century, has resided within its borders and has been an eyewitness to its growth. He has been widely known among its pioneer residents

and among its oldest citizens is held in the highest esteem, while in later years he has also won many warm friends.

J. Frank Hoelzel, the second living son of the family, is a native of Kansas City, as are all the other children yet living. He was born in 1864, and was here educated as a public-school student, later spending one year at Elmhurst. He lived at home until he attained his majority and then began doing business for himself as a contractor and builder. Ten years ago his brothers joined in the lumber business, and under the name of the Hoelzel Land, Lumber & Construction Company, they have built up a very extensive patronage.

J. Frank Hoelzel was married in Lawrence, Kansas, to Miss Katherine Altenhernd, and their living children are Frances, Hildegard and Theodore. In the city of their residence the family are well known socially. Mr. Hoelzel manifests many sterling traits of a Germany ancestry, including the unfaltering diligence and persistency of purpose which are marked characteristics of the Teutonic race.

WILLIAM WARNER.

An enumeration of those men of the present generation who have won honor and public recognition for themselves and at the same time have honored the state to which they belong, would be incomplete were there failure to make prominent reference to the one whose name initiates this paragraph. His is a sturdy American character and a stalwart patriotism, manifest again and again in important public service. In this country where no man is born to prominence, but where the road to public honor is that of public usefulness, the life history of one who has arisen from comparative obscurity to prominence cannot fail to prove of widespread interest, containing, as it does, lessons of value, incentive and inspiration. Such has been the history of William Warner, United States senator from Missouri and one of the distinguished lawyers of the Kansas City bar.

Born in Lafayette county, Wisconsin, on the 11th day of June, 1839, he was left an orphan in early childhood and since the age of six years has depended upon his own resources for a livelihood. He was employed in a store between the ages of ten and fifteen years and his educational advantages were necessarily limited, but he was ambitious for intellectual advancement and eagerly embraced every opportunity for study, in the meantime carefully hoarding his earnings until he had saved enough to enable him to pursue a brief academic course during a part of the years 1855 and 1856. He then obtained a teacher's certificate and for several winter seasons engaged in teaching, his evening hours during that period being devoted to the study of law. At different times he was a student at Lawrence University of Wisconsin and in the Michigan State University, but is not a graduate of either. In the year in which he attained his majority he was admitted to the bar. Strongly desiring to enter upon practice as his real life

work, he nevertheless put aside all business and personal considerations that he might respond to his country's call for aid, enlisting in the Thirty-third Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers. He was commissioned adjutant and afterward Captain of Company B, serving in Tennessee and Mississippi during the Grant campaign of 1862 and in the operations which ended in the capture of Vicksburg in 1863. On the day of the surrender of the city—July 4th—he read the declaration of independence between the two lines. In 1864 he was promoted to the rank of major of the Forty-fourth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers and served until the close of the war, in the meantime holding various staff assignments.

With a most creditable military record Mr. Warner returned to the north and in 1865 located in Kansas City, where he began practice. He has been a close and discriminating student of the principles of jurisprudence and his broad knowledge, his assiduous and unrelaxing attention to the duties of his practice and the ability which he displayed in the courts soon won him a good clientage and gained for him public recognition, which resulted in his election in 1867 to the office of city attorney, on which occasion he overcame a strong democratic majority. The following year he was chosen circuit attorney and acted in that capacity until elected mayor in 1870, an election which indicated his personal popularity and the unqualified trust reposed in him by his fellow townsmen, for he was the only candidate on the party ticket elected. That year marked the beginning of some of the most important municipal movements and public enterprises that have redounded to the benefit and growth of Kansas City. His administration was businesslike, practical and progressive, characterized by the introduction of various needed reforms and improvements, the value of which all loyal public spirited citizens acknowledged. Though a republican Mr. Warner assisted in the election of Turner A. Gill, democratic nominee for mayor in 1875, in order to oppose the designs of the National Water-works Company, a course which has been characteristic of him through life, as he has ever held the public good before partisanship and placed the general welfare before personal aggrandizement. The same year he was a member of the committee which drafted the new city charter. In the meantime, in 1872, he had served as a republican elector. He continued in the practice of law with constantly growing success and from 1882 until 1884 was also United States district attorney. In the latter year he was elected to the forty-ninth congress and proved an able working member of that body. He secured the enactment of thirteen bills, which he introduced, and was connected with much important constructive legislation—the work done in the committee rooms. In 1892 he received the republican nomination for governor and succeeding in greatly reducing the usual democratic majority. In February, 1898, entirely without his solicitation, he was appointed United States district attorney for the western district of Missouri. On the 18th of March, 1895, he was elected United States senator and has since continued a member of the upper house of the national legislature. His work in the council chambers of the nation is too well known to need further recount-

ing here. He has long been regarded as one of the influential men of his party, whose opinions have borne weight in state and national councils. He served as a delegate to the national republican conventions of 1884 and 1888 and was delegate at large in 1892, 1896 and 1908.

Aside from professional and political honors that he has gained and justly merits, William Warner has attained distinction in Grand Army circles, having twice been elected commander of the Department of Missouri, while in 1888 he was elected commander in chief of the national body. To his efforts is largely due the establishment of the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth. He is a member of the Missouri Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and is deeply interested in all that pertains to the military history of the country.

In March, 1886, Senator Warner was married to Mrs. Sophia F. Bromley, a sister of T. B. Bullene, a prominent dry goods merchant of Kansas City. He thoroughly enjoys home life and takes great pleasure in the society of his family and friends. He is always courteous, kindly and affable and those who know him personally have for him warm regard. Without invidious distinction he may be termed one of the most popular men of Missouri. As an orator he is eloquent, strong and convincing in argument and logical in his deductions. A man of great natural ability, his success at the bar from the beginning of his residence in Kansas City has been uniformly rapid, while in public life he has gained honors that have come in recognition of his fidelity to trust. Today a man of national reputation, he started in life without any of the advantages which come through wealth or influence. As has been truly remarked, after all that may be done for a man in the way of giving him early opportunities for obtaining the requirements which are sought in schools and in books, he must essentially formulate, determine and give shape to his own character, and this is what Senator Warner has done. His life has been varied in service, constant in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation.

JOHN WILLIAM HOFSESS, D.O., M.D.

John William Hofsess, whose time and energies are devoted to the alleviation of human suffering and who has been a close student of both osteopathy and the medical science, has taken from both those things which he believes most conducive to the restoration of health. His work, therefore, has been an effective force in his chosen field of labor and his position in professional circles is one of prominence. Dr. Hofsess is a native of Pike county, Illinois, born October 22, 1869. His father, John Hofsess, is a native of Illinois and of German descent. His grandfather, John Hofsess, came from Germany, having previously been a resident of Wurtemberg. The father, John Hofsess, was married in Illinois to Miss Nancy L. Stauffer, a native of that state and a representative of a pioneer family there. Her father, John Stauffer, was noted for his comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the Bible. He was of old Pennsylvania Dutch descent and removed to Illinois in 1840.



DR. J. W. HOFSESS

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His wife was a Virginian. In the year 1874 the parents of our subject removed to Audrain county, Missouri, where they are still living. The father and mother are both members of the Christian church and most active in its support.

In the country and high schools of Mexico, Missouri, Dr. Hofsess pursued his education until he entered the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, where he took a degree in the teachers' department in 1888. He afterward pursued a special course in the teacher's department of the state university at Columbia, Missouri, and was a teacher in the public schools of this state for several years. Removing to Kirksville in 1896 he became interested in osteopathy, thoroughly investigated the subject and, believing it to be the coming method of healing, he entered the American School of Osteopathy as a student in the fall of that year. Pursuing the two years' course, he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Osteopathy in 1898. The work which he did in school was such as to attract the attention of Dr. S. S. Still, teacher of anatomy and one of the founders of the Dr. S. S. Still College of Osteopathy at Des Moines, Iowa, and before his graduation he had entered into a contract to become a teacher in the Des Moines school, where he remained until June, 1902. In the fall of 1900 he was elected dean and previous to that time he was a teacher of osteopathic principles and practice. In the summer of 1902 he resigned to pursue a further course of study in Chicago, Illinois, there attending the Hahnemann Medical College, in which he received his degree in 1904. Thus he familiarized himself with the principles of medical and surgical practice, after which he took a trip through the south and west in search of a favorable location. His choice falling upon Kansas City, he settled here in January, 1905, opened his present office and has since built up a large practice and high standing among local practitioners. The week after his arrival the Central College of Osteopathy of Kansas City solicited his services as teacher. Having no time for regular teaching, he took charge of the clinical department and has since been chief of the clinical staff and superintendent of the department of clinics. In 1906 he was elected vice president of the school, and in 1908 chosen president of the college. He spends three afternoons of each week during the school year without remuneration teaching at the college of osteopathy.

On the 25th of December, 1895, Dr. Hofsess was married to Miss Lida A. Stine, a daughter of A. and Cecilia Stine, the father a retired farmer and contractor of Audrain county, Missouri. They have three children: Lorna Camille, eleven years of age; Helen Marguerite, eight years of age; and Juanita Winifred, a year old. Mrs. Hofsess assisted her husband greatly in his work during his medical studies and he credits much of his school success to that fact.

He belongs to the Phi Alpha Gamma, the sole Greek letter fraternity among the homeopathic colleges of the United States. In the Odd Fellows society he is a past grand and he also belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp. Since the age of sixteen years he has been a member of the Christian church and has always taken great interest in its various departments of activity, especially the Sunday school work. When dean of the Still Osteopathic College

he instituted chapel exercises, a course which had no precedent in any college of healing science. Since 1898 he has seldom missed a Sunday in attendance on the Bible school work, either as teacher or superintendent and at the present writing is superintendent of the Bible school of the Independence Boulevard Christian church. He has occupied this position since the summer of 1896, having charge of the largest Bible school of the city. In the line of his profession he is connected with the American Osteopathic Association and has read many able papers before that organization. His strong mentality has been directed in the line of promoting his knowledge and efficiency in his chosen life work and his duties are always discharged with a sense of conscientious obligation, that, combined with his skill, have made him one of the ablest representatives of the healing art of Kansas City.

F. E. DANIELSON.

F. E. Danielson is closely identified with that line of business pertaining to the city's property interests and its architectural improvement, being a real-estate dealer and builder. Although he is one of the comparatively recent additions to business circles, having come to Kansas City in 1898, he is yet well known here as the promoter of business interests conducted under the firm style of F. E. Danielson & Company. In this age of commercialism and strenuous effort when one secures recognition as a leader in a line of undertaking, it must necessarily follow not that he possesses qualities that others did not have, but that he utilized his powers to better advantage, and in an analysis of the life work of Mr. Danielson this seems to be the case.

He was born in Clay county, Kansas, in 1874, and the common schools afforded him his early educational privileges. He afterward attended the Salina (Kan.) Normal University and later the Kansas Wesleyan University, holding diplomas from both schools. Throughout the period of his business career he has been identified with building operations. Immediately following the completion of his college course he came to Kansas City and organized the firm of F. E. Danielson & Company, but has now no associate in his business, although he still retains the firm style. He began operations as a real-estate dealer, handling city property on commission. Gradually he extended the scope of his activities by buying and selling property, and eventually entered the field of speculative building, purchasing unimproved lots, on which he erects residences of from seven to ten rooms each, thus adding much to the attractive residence property of the city. These are modern in every respect. He has now in course of construction sixteen dwellings worth seven thousand five hundred dollars to fifteen thousand dollars at the corner of Linwood boulevard and Benton boulevard, and ten residences between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets on Tracy avenue, ranging in price from six thousand dollars to ten thousand dollars each. The residences which he has built have been of stone and frame, and are supplied with tile baths and hardwood furnishings throughout, while every

modern convenience is supplied, together with the most attractive artistic interior decorations. He has erected some of the finest homes in the city and is the supervisor of all the work connected therewith. He does not let a contract for any of his work, but superintends the building, hiring all labor by the day. In addition to residence property he has erected some business blocks, but has confined his attention largely to the building of homes. His operations in that direction include a number of residences in Walnut addition, and he has sold one addition to the city known as Smithers & Danielson addition. He employs from twenty-five to forty workmen, to whom he pays a good wage and gets in return first-class service. It is his purpose to put into the houses which he erects only the best workmanship as well as material, building for permanency as well as for use and adornment. His own home, which he erected, stands at 3207 Benton boulevard. He has never employed an architect, but has made his own designs, his ability in this direction arising from his close study of building operations and the knowledge which he has gained from his practical experience. His motto is to build homes, not merely houses.

Mr. Danielson was married at Salina, Kansas, in 1898, to Miss Emma Powell, a native of Pittsburg, and they have three children: Gladys, eight years of age; and Marjorie and Muriel, twins, four years of age. Mr. Danielson belongs to that progressive class of men who are a credit in the community, and whether in office or out of it assist in promoting its welfare. One cannot be with him long without feeling the influence of his energetic, determined nature and in all things he is actuated by an ambition which is most laudable and which has prompted him to that consecutive advancement wherein each forward step brings a broader outlook and wider opportunities.

WILLIAM F. WALTON.

William F. Walton, deceased, whose family are residents of Kansas City, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1823, and attended the public schools of that city to the age of fifteen years. He was descended from one of three brothers who came to the United States from England. One of these went south, while the grandfather of our subject located in Philadelphia, and all trace of the third was lost. Daniel Walton, the father of William F. Walton, was reared in Philadelphia, and became a wholesale merchant of that city. Following his removal to Salem, Ohio, he engaged in the hardware and furniture business, becoming a well known and leading representative of commercial interests there. He married Susan Boswell and both spent their last years in Salem. Their family consisted of the following children: Margaret, Sarah, Elizabeth, Daniel, Emmer, Susan and Thomas Jefferson. About 1838 or 1839 the father of William F. Walton removed to Salem, Ohio, and the son pursued his education in the public schools there. He afterward learned the cabinet-maker's trade and for six years engaged in that business in Salem. He then went to Paris, Stark

county, Ohio, where he carried on business for a time, being recognized as a most expert workman in his line, doing the finest work in mahogany. So superior was his ability that he gained an extensive patronage and was able to command the highest prices for his labor.

While living in Paris, Ohio, Mr. Walton was married on the 13th of January, 1853, to Miss Frances Phillips, who was born in that place March 19, 1834, and was reared to womanhood there, acquiring her education in the schools of Paris and in the select schools of Salem, Ohio. Her grandfather, Samuel Phillips, spent his entire life in the vicinity of Baltimore, Carroll county, Maryland, where he was a planter and slave-owner. At the outbreak of the Civil war he freed his slaves, but many of them refused to leave him, for he had been such a kind master and so considerate of their interests and welfare that they did not desire to go from his protection. Her father, Daniel Phillips, was born near Baltimore, Maryland, was a well educated man and taught school prior to his marriage. In early manhood he removed westward to Paris, Ohio, locating there when the district was considered a frontier region in which the seeds of civilization had scarcely been planted. He was married there to Miss Fanny Welker and for some time engaged in merchandising in Paris, but later removed to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where he conducted a banking business and was otherwise closely associated with the commercial prosperity and development of the city. He owned much real-estate there, including town property and many farms. The extent of his business operations and his genuine personal worth gained him recognition as one of the most prominent men of the community. He held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and gave his political support to the democratic party. Both he and his wife passed away in Mount Pleasant.

For some years after his marriage Mr. Walton continued to reside in Paris, but in 1861 removed to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where he engaged in merchandising until he retired from active life, having acquired capital sufficient to enable him to enjoy well earned rest throughout his remaining days. He died in Mt. Pleasant in 1901, and his death was deeply regretted by many friends, for all who knew him had learned to esteem and honor him. His life was noble, his actions manly and sincere and his purposes at all times honorable. He was a consistent and faithful member of the Baptist church and in his political views was a stalwart republican.

Following her husband's demise Mrs. Walton removed to Kansas City, where she now makes her home. They were the parents of two daughters and a son. Fanny is now the wife of Nelson Underhill, of Denver, Colorado. Maggie is the wife of M. O. Proper, by whom she has four sons: Ralph W., Harry M., Francis Phillips and Donald Underhill. Mr. Proper is a prominent real-estate man of Kansas City, where he has carried on business for the past five years, having come originally from Bonaparte, Iowa. His father, O. C. Proper is one of the leading stock farmers of that locality. Mrs. M. O. Proper pursued her education in the public schools of Mount Pleasant and in Howe's Academy of that city. She afterward studied landscape, figure and portrait painting under Professor Johnson, of Chicago, who had been

a pupil of the famous Jerome in Paris, France. Her native talent was thus developed until she is recognized as a leading artist of the west. She taught painting in the Iowa University at Mount Pleasant and also conducted a private school there. Her painting, called "Good Counsel," which is on satin, took the first and special premiums at the art exhibition of the St. Louis Fair Association year after year and also won premiums at similar fairs in Des Moines, Iowa. She has also received numerous premiums on other paintings, and her painting on satin of the Iowa State Seal was on exhibition at the art exhibit at New Orleans about 1887 and won high praise. Another painting representing a basket of corn was exhibited by the Art Association at Omaha and also at Browning, King & Company in Kansas City among a collection of five hundred from all parts of the world, and here it was pronounced by competent judges to be the most perfect and the best exhibit of still life among the entire number. William Phillips Walton, only son of our subject and familiarly known as Billie Walton, conducted one of the most popular and successful men's furnishing stores in Kansas City, located at 809-11 Walnut street. He married Catherine Miller, and has one son, William N. He owns a beautiful home at No. 2632 East Twenty-ninth street in the Santa Fe addition. Mrs. William F. Walton and her family are well known in Kansas City, and are considered valuable additions to its social interests.

D. P. THOMSON.

The full name of the subject of this sketch is David P. Thompson, but he is more generally known as, and so prefers to be called, D. P. Thomson. He was born in Ray county, Missouri, in 1849. At an early age he left the farm and began the study of photography and has continued without intermission in the same line to the present time. His first study was under the direction of A. J. Fox, of St. Louis, with whom he remained seven years. In 1873 he removed to Kansas City and purchased an interest in the photograph gallery of Marine & Williams, and the firm became Marine, Williams & Thomson, and their place of business was at No. 610 Main street. In 1874 Mr. Marine retired and the firm became Williams & Thomson, and in 1881 Mr. Williams retired and since then Mr. Thomson has carried on an extensive business alone, and for many years has been known over a large extent of country tributary to Kansas City as D. P. Thomson. For a quarter of a century his gallery has been as favorably known as any other between the Mississippi river and the Pacific coast. After the removal of the great Bul-lene Dry Goods Store from Seventh street to Eleventh and Walnut streets, Mr. Thomson followed the course of trade, and in 1891 changed his location to 1002 Walnut street, where he remained until 1907, when again keeping in closer touch with the flow of the retail business, he secured and equipped at a great expense his present handsome rooms at 1118 Walnut street.

Mr. Thomson has been a constant student of his profession and has kept himself at the very forefront of the rapid progress that has been made in photography. He is an active member of the leading associations on that subject all over the country and all improved methods pertaining to the art have found a quick adoption by him. With the mechanical part of the business he is entirely familiar, but in addition he is an artist and a lover of the beautiful. He has always enjoyed a wide patronage from the very best and most appreciative men and women. His skill has always been most pronounced, while his personality has been more than attractive. He is, in every sense of the word, a gentleman, courteous, affable and in all relations reliable and honorable. Possessing such qualities his success in his business can be readily understood.

But much more can be said of Mr. Thomson. Probably no other man in Kansas City has more warm personal friends. His civic life has been most conspicuous and his liberality only limited by his ability. He has been twice a member of the common council, once in the lower house and once in the upper house, and several times could have had the nomination of his party for the mayoralty if he would have accepted it. For more than twenty years he has been a leading member of the Commercial Club and was a charter member of the Priests of Pallas organization, a position he has ever since held. He has been president of the Kansas City Club. He was a member of the board of directors of Convention Hall, which performed that wonderful feat of rebuilding that hall in 1900 in time for the national democratic convention; and so it has always been when any active, real work was to be done for Kansas City no other man has more frequently been found on committees. He is a modest, unassuming man, who was never known to have made a speech, but always ready and willing to render efficient, intelligent service. By his high character and splendid works he has written his name indelibly on the history of his city.

Mr. Thomson has a handsome home in Roanoke, one of the most fashionable residence districts of Kansas City. Here he and his estimable wife always delight to welcome their many friends. The only ambition of these good people is to contribute their full measure in making for the happiness and usefulness of their fellow men and women.

ELLIS ROBERTS JONES.

Ellis Roberts Jones, secretary of the Kansas City Paper House, was born at Port Huron, Michigan, July 7, 1873. His father, Seldon Elisha Jones, a native of the same state, was for many years a paper merchant at Detroit. He came to Kansas City in 1880 as manager for the S. C. Moody Paper Company, which in 1891 became the Kansas City Paper House. He died while with this house in 1884, when his son Ellis was but eleven years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Minnehaha Greene, was born in the copper regions of the upper peninsula of Michigan and was named by an old Indian



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chief of Ontonagon, her family in that day and locality extending much hospitality and charity to the Indians of the neighborhood. Mrs. Jones has also departed this life. The family numbered three children: Mrs. H. F. Gangwer, Ellis R. and Mrs. John Weckman.

Soon after the death of his father Ellis Roberts Jones found it necessary to contribute to the support of his mother and two sisters and did so by carrying papers both before and after school and making collections for the paper on Saturdays. He would arise at three o'clock in the morning, deliver the *Times* to its customers and after school would carry the *Star* to the patrons of that publication. His route extended from Sixth and Broadway to Reservoir Hill and by close attention to the interests of the business he built up one of the largest routes in the city, his evening route having two hundred and twenty-five patrons when he disposed of it. For this work he received fifteen dollars per month. After two and a half years spent in that way he left school at the age of fourteen years and entered the employ of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway. He continued with that corporation for a year, during which time he received several promotions and on the expiration of the period he was getting two dollars per day—an excellent wage for one of his years. He observed, however, that men who had spent forty years in the shops on the same class of work as that in which he was engaged were getting only a trifle more than he and came to the conclusion that such labor offered no inducement to a young man with any ambition. One day, while engaged in decorative painting on cars, he turned to an old fellow workman and asked how much he was getting and how long he had been working at that trade. "Forty years," was the reply, "and I am getting two dollars and forty cents per day." "Well," said Mr. Jones, "I am not going to work forty years for an increase of forty cents." And that night he gave up his position.

Resolved to fit himself for something that offered better opportunities, he bought a life membership in Spalding's Business College, thus investing forty-five dollars of his savings and this membership, which he still has, he considers the best investment of his life. For three months he remained as a student in that institution and for three years thereafter was employed as a bookkeeper. He then went to Saginaw, Michigan, to accept a position as traveling salesman with the Jones, McCall Stationery Company, representing the house upon the road until its failure in the general financial crash of 1893. He then returned to Kansas City, where he took a contract for painting two hundred Quaker Oats cars.

On the 1st of October of that year he entered the employ of the Kansas City Paper House as truckman and stockman and since that time has filled almost every position in the house but each one has been a step forward from that which he had formerly filled. In 1903 the Carpenter Paper Company of Omaha, Nebraska, bought a controlling interest in the business, reorganizing with J. A. Carpenter as president; H. F. Field, treasurer; and Ellis R. Jones as secretary, all being practical men who have worked up through minor positions and are therefore thoroughly conversant with the business in every department. In the past four years the trade of the house has increased two-fold until its volume of business makes it today the second largest of the five

houses controlled by the Carpenter Paper Company, being next in importance to the parent house at Omaha. They carry the most complete line of paper in the west. Beside giving employment to about fifty people in the house they have twelve salesmen on the road, covering the territory from Nebraska to Mexico and from central Missouri to the coast. Their offices and main warehouse are located at No. 607 and 609 Wyandotte street, where they utilize a large six-story building and they also have two other warehouses. Mr. Jones has devoted his entire time and attention to this business since he first became connected therewith and has never lost a day through illness. He is a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment and his executive ability and excellent management have brought to the concern with which he is connected a large degree of success. He is also interested to some extent in Kansas City real estate.

On the 5th of February, 1896, occurred the marriage of Mr. Jones and Miss Lillie A. Martin, a daughter of J. B. V. Martin, who is engaged in the grocery and meat business at Independence, Missouri, where he has resided for the past forty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have one son, Seldon Martin, eight years of age.

The family residence is at No. 510 Cypress street and was erected by Mr. Jones about four years ago. He is identified with various societies, clubs and social interests and is now local president of the Traveling Men's Association, while in Masonry he has attained the degrees of the Commandery and the Shrine. He belongs to the Commercial Club, the Employers' Association, the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Kansas City Gun Club, the Royal Arcanum and the Legion of Honor. He is a charter member of the Spitlog Camp of the Modern Woodmen and a charter member and one of the organizers of the Kansas City Fly & Bait Casting Association. The above list will indicate much of the character of his interests and activities, aside from his business affairs. He is a baseball enthusiast and a lover of all manly, outdoor sports. He spends his vacations in hunting and fishing and each summer takes his family to the lakes of Wisconsin or Minnesota on a camping trip, while in the autumn he always goes for a deer hunt. He owns an interest in two duck lakes and is a skillful hunter, having in his possession many valuable relics of the chase in the way of antlers, etc., which he mounts himself. His wife is equally enthusiastic in outdoor sports and therefore a most congenial companion on his trips.

In politics Mr. Jones is a stalwart republican and, while not a political aspirant, takes keen interest in local politics through his desire that men of capability and undoubted integrity shall fill public offices. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and is generous in his support of public and charitable movements and organizations. Throughout his life Mr. Jones has been prompted by laudable ambition to pass on from the thing accomplished to something of wider scope and greater responsibility and thus his field of usefulness and activity has constantly broadened. When he learned that there was little outlook in the line of business with which he was connected in early manhood he did not hesitate but at once set to work to qualify for business duties of another character. Throughout his career he has made consecutive

and commendable progress and while he has gained substantial benefits from his labors this has not been alone the goal for which he was striving, for he belongs to that class of representative American citizens who promote the general prosperity while advancing individual interests.

JOHN FRANCISCO RICHARDS.

John Francisco Richards, to whose efforts the municipal ownership of the water works is largely attributable, is a most public-spirited citizen, working for the public good through his cooperation in many movements that have for their object the general advancement. He is actuated in this by no selfish interests, and on the contrary desired no public office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his important and extensive mercantile interests. He is today at the head of the Richards & Conover Hardware Company, one of the largest enterprises of the character in the west, and is vice president of the First National Bank of Kansas City.

Mr. Richards was born October 23, 1834, at Warm Springs, Bath county, Virginia. His parents were Walter and Nancy (Mayse) Richards, both of whom were natives of the Old Dominion, and the latter was a daughter of Joseph Mayse, who served in the Indian wars in Virginia. Mr. Richards of this review acquired his education in the public schools of St. Louis, Missouri, and at the academy at Pleasant Hill, this state. He had come to Missouri with his parents in 1836. The father died the following year, while the mother passed away at her home in St. Louis in 1848. After her demise he worked hard to secure a living and to obtain an education, his youth being a period of earnest and unremitting toil. He spent three years as clerk in a store at Sibley, Missouri, and in 1853 went to Fort Laramie, Wyoming, acting as clerk to an Indian agent and transacting business with the Sioux Indians. There he remained for eighteen months, after which he spent a short time as clerk on a Missouri river steamer. He next entered a hardware house in St. Louis, where he remained until 1857, when he removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, and began business on his own account as a hardware merchant. There he continued for thirty years, successfully conducting his store, and on the expiration of that period, in 1887, he removed to Kansas City, having twelve years before established a branch house here. More than two decades have passed since he came to Kansas City, and he has since been closely associated with its commercial development. Six years after the establishment of the hardware house the firm name of J. F. Richards & Company was adopted and the business conducted along both wholesale and retail lines. In 1881 it was incorporated as the Richards & Conover Hardware Company, one of the largest enterprises of this character in the west. In the meantime Mr. Richards disposed of his interests in Leavenworth and bent all of his energies to the development of the Kansas City house, his broad experience, tireless energy and keen business sagacity resulting in the upbuilding of an enterprise which is now classed

with the leading commercial interests of the city. He is also the vice president of the First National Bank of Kansas City and has been one of its directors since its organization.

Mr. Richards had a brief military experience, serving for a short time as a member of Company C, Nineteenth Kansas Militia, in the Civil war, during which time he participated in the battle of Westport on the 23d of October, 1864, his thirtieth birthday. He has always been a democrat in his political affiliation, and is accounted one of the strong factors in the party, yet has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. His labors have been those of a public-spirited citizen interested in all those things which are a matter of civic virtue and of civic pride. He has wrought along tangible lines producing practical results. He led the fight that secured city ownership of the water works and he has been equally stalwart in his championship of valued progressive public measures. He is an exemplary representative of Masonry and in the craft has attained the Knight Templar degree.

On the 16th of June, 1857, Mr. Richards was married to Miss Martha A. Harrelson, a daughter of Joseph A. Harrelson, of Sibley, Missouri. She died in 1874, leaving seven children, of whom four yet survive: May, the wife of John G. Waples, of Fort Worth, Texas; Helen, the wife of Dr. J. E. Logan, of Kansas City; Walter B., who is vice president of the Richards & Conover Hardware Company; and George B., secretary of the company. Mr. Richards was again married, December 1, 1877, his second union being with Mrs. L. M. Durfee, of Fairport, New York, who died in Kansas City, December 19, 1906.

ARTHUR MCKINLEY.

Arthur McKinley, of the Arthur McKinley Company, engaged in the plumbing business in Kansas City, was born in Fort Scott, Kansas, December 11, 1871. His father, Thompson McKinley, was a native of Ireland and lived for some time in Maryland ere his removal to the middle west. He was influenced in making Kansas City his place of residence by the fact that the Fort Scott Railroad Company owed him eighty thousand dollars, and when the company failed they had only coal with which to pay him, but he took that and thus became connected with the development of the coal fields of this part of the country. He opened the first wholesale coalyard in Kansas City in 1871, it being located at the foot of Main or Grand avenue. He continued in the coal business until 1884, when he removed to his farm in Wyandotte county, Kansas, and there spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1893. He had come to America from Ireland as a poor boy at the age of eighteen years and landed in New York. He then went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and afterward engaged in teaching school at different places in that state, for he was a man of broad and liberal education. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Maryland Cavalry under Captain

Keyes and Colonel Ringgold and while engaged on scouting duty was wounded. After convalescing he served in the quartermaster's department until the close of the war, being connected with the military interests of the country altogether for four years. At the close of hostilities he went to the state of Tennessee, where he established a drug and general mercantile store in the city of Gallatin. He made money there, especially in buying up gold, which was then at a premium. He was recognized as one of the prominent business men and leading citizens of his community and served for one term in congress as representative from his district.

In 1866 Thompson McKinley returned to Maryland and was married at Frostburg, that state, to Miss Sarah Dunlap, of that place, a daughter of Samuel B. Dunlap, who was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church in Baltimore at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, but died the same year. His wife in her maidenhood was Miss Eyster. Thompson McKinley remained a resident of Tennessee until 1870 and later went to Omaha, Nebraska, with the intention of remaining, but the place did not meet with his approval and he accordingly went to Fort Scott, Kansas, where he opened a contractor's supply store, furnishing supplies for the Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad Company for one year, when that road went into the hands of a receiver. He then removed to Wyandotte, now Kansas City, Kansas, and in 1872 came to Kansas City, Missouri, settling at the corner of Ninth street and Troost avenue, but after a year or two bought a home on Garfield. He was a man of strong character, of marked intellectuality, of keen ability and undaunted enterprise. His wife died in 1891 at the age of forty-seven years. They were both consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Thompson McKinley attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Masonry. He also belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic and the Knights of Pythias. Their children were: Thompson D., now of Kansas City; Melville Robert, who is living in Boise City, Idaho; Arthur, of this review; Samuel S., who was born in Kansas City, Kansas, June 25, 1874; Sarah Beulah, the wife of J. B. Roberts, of Kansas City, Missouri; Benjamin Polk, living in Kansas City; Phillip H., of this city; and Caroline Louise, also of Kansas City.

Arthur McKinley was born in Fort Scott and was but an infant when his parents removed to Wyandotte. He was educated in the Woodland public school, but left school at the age of twelve years and started out in life on his own account, since which time he has been dependent entirely upon his own resources and labors. He resided at home until nineteen years of age and was afterward employed in different localities. At the age of twenty-six years he learned the plumbing trade with James Cutler, with whom he continued until the latter's death in February, 1904. He then opened a plumbing and heating establishment on his own account on Twelfth street, a few doors east of his present location. He has been a very successful business man and now conducts a large and well appointed plumbing establishment under the name of the Arthur McKinley Company, with Harry Ross as a partner.

In January, 1898, Mr. McKinley was married to Miss M. E. Palmer, of Wyandotte county, Kansas, a daughter of Daniel Palmer. They now have one child, Gladys, who was born August 6, 1900. Mrs. McKinley is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. McKinley belongs to the Elks lodge and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while his political allegiance is given to the democracy. When he started in business in his present line he had practically no capital, but he possessed determination and energy and the business policy he has pursued is such as has commended him to the confidence and support of the general public, so that he is now enjoying a liberal patronage.

JAMES P. RICHARDSON.

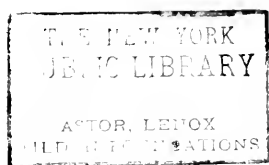
James P. Richardson, founder and promoter of The Prosser Preparatory School for boys at Kansas City, has, as the name of the institution indicates, taken a decidedly forward step in education and is making his school one of the leading institutions of this character in the west. He was born in Aurora, Illinois, in 1868 and in 1879 was taken to Nebraska by his father, Perkins Richardson, a native of New York. The father was an architect and contractor who became closely associated with the substantial improvement of Kansas City. He erected the Pepper building here, also the Ridenour home at Eighth and Paseo, and other fine residences which he afterward sold. Leaving Missouri in 1892 he went to Texas, where he lived retired until his death, which occurred at San Antonio in February, 1907, when he was seventy-five years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Frances Mostow, is still living.

It was in 1882 that the family came to Kansas City and Mr. Richardson, who had formerly been a student in the schools of Nebraska, continued his education here. When fifteen years of age he entered the old Central high school, from which he was graduated in the class of 1887. After one year spent at Oberlin College as a freshman he matriculated in Yale University, where he completed his course by graduation in 1891. He has always been engaged in educational work, having first been a private tutor in New York City in the family of C. P. Huntington. Subsequently he went to Galveston, Texas, where for three years he was a teacher in the Ball high school. On the expiration of that period he returned to Yale, where he pursued post-graduate work and won the degree of Master of Arts. In college he was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity.

When he again left his alma mater Mr. Richardson returned to Kansas City and for seven years was associated with the Manual Training School as director of foreign languages. In 1900 he established his own school, The Prosser Preparatory School, in the Kansas City Law School rooms, but subsequently located at No. 3918 Wyandotte avenue, where he remained for three years. In 1905 he removed into his present commodious quarters, having erected a fine building, thirty-six by ninety feet, four stories in height.



J. P. RICHARDSON



In his work he embodies the spirit of Kant, who said: "The object of education is to train each individual to reach the highest perfection possible for him." The Prosser Preparatory School is a complete boys' school, comprising a day department and a boarding department. It instructs the young boy in the common branches and prepares those of advanced age for entrance into any college. The grounds comprise ten acres situated on Swope Parkway and includes an athletic field of four acres. The building itself is of native stone quarried on the grounds, and is equipped with independent systems of water, and gas and electric lighting. Every attention has been given toward sanitation and ventilation and for comfort as well. The work of the school is most thorough and its pupils are qualified for entrance into the best colleges of the land. Mr. Richardson employs three teachers who make it their object to come into close contact with their pupils in a social way, and who in their teaching aim to develop each boy individually and not after a set mode or pattern. The school has been successful from the beginning and Mr. Richardson is certainly endeavoring to do a good work for the community in which he lives.

In 1891 Mr. Richardson was married to Miss Hannah Elizabeth Caffrey, of New Haven, Connecticut. They have three children: Hildreth, Valentine, and Priscilla. Mr. Richardson is a Mason, serving now as Worshipful Master of Albert Pike Lodge, No. 219; he has also taken degrees of the Scottish Rite. He is a member of the University Club and the Kansas City Athletic Club. He is a gentleman of attractive social qualities, who has gained many friends in Kansas City, while in his business career he holds to high ideals.

JAMES W. HARDAERE.

James W. Hardaere, engaged in the drug business in Kansas City, was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, in 1869. His father, William Hardaere, was also a native of the Bay state and, coming to Kansas, followed the occupation of farming until a few years ago, when, removing to Kansas City, Missouri, he became a factor in building operations here, erecting several buildings, adding to the substantial appearance of the city. His wife bore the maiden name of Sarah Sunderland.

James W. Hardaere came with his parents to Williamsburg, Kansas, and was educated in the common schools and in Spalding's Business College at Kansas City, from which he was graduated in the class of 1890. He then entered the employ of R. M. Godfrey & Company, with whom he remained for a time, and later was connected with the Meyer Brothers Drug Company, there learning the business in principle and detail. Finding this field of labor congenial, in 1893 he embarked in the drug business on his own account at his present location on Southwest boulevard. There he carried a full line of physician's supplies and drugs, and in 1902 he established a branch store at Thirty-third and Troost streets.

He has two of the largest and most complete stores in the city and justly deserves his present position as a foremost representative of the drug trade, his success being due to his close application, his unfaltering energy, his keen discernment and careful management. He has erected flats on Jefferson street and is also the owner of a home at No. 3399 Charlotte street, thus making judicious investments in real estate.

The lady who presides over his home was, in her maidenhood, Miss Anna Kuster. She came to Kansas City from Williamsburg, Kansas, and they were married here in 1895. Two sons bless this union, James Emerson and Gilbert Kuster. While in his life record there have been no unusual or exciting chapters, Mr. Hardacre's history is that of a man who day after day does faithfully his duty and the work at hand, and as the reward for his persistency of purpose and honorable labor, gains a gratifying measure of success, which is the goal for which the majority are striving.

PHILEMON DICKINSON.

Philemon Dickinson, deceased, spent his last years in Kansas City. He was never connected with its business life, for after his removal here he lived retired, enjoying the fruits of his former toil. He, however, gained many friends here and won the respect and good will of all who knew him. He was a native of Indiana and acquired a good education in the schools of that state. Entering business life, he displayed the sterling traits of unwearied industry, unfaltering perseverance and sagacity, which always constitute a sure and safe foundation upon which to build the superstructure of success. As the years passed he became a prominent business man of Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he carried on general merchandising and banking, his name ever being an honored one on commercial paper during the years of his residence in his native state. Owing to ill health he eventually left Fort Wayne and removed to Kansas City, where he resided until called to his final rest.

GEORGE C. COLEMAN.

George C. Coleman was born in Jackson county, Missouri, July 6, 1868. He is the son of John H. and Emily Coleman, and, with his parents, moved to Kansas City, Missouri, when a boy of twelve years. He attended the old Morse school and Spalding's Business College, and was always connected with his father in a livery and sale barn at 1700 Grand avenue, but since his father's death, in 1900, he has been in business for himself. Mr. Coleman is quite a fancier of fine driving horses and in the Horse Shows of Convention Hall has carried off many prizes and honors and buys many teams for eastern markets.

Mr. Coleman was married to Miss May Soper, of Clay county, Missouri, in 1898, and with their son, Rolla Craig Coleman, they reside at No. 4000

McGee street. Mrs. Coleman is the daughter of A. B. Soper, and a granddaughter of the late Benjamin Soper, one of the pioneer settlers of Clay county. Her grandmother, Anna Eliza Lincoln, was a niece of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Coleman politically is a democrat and full of the Kansas City spirit. Having grown up with the city since a boy, he has firm belief in the great and splendid city it is to be.

JOHN ADAMS PRESCOTT.

John Adams Prescott, private banker, was born October 2, 1866, at East Jaffrey, New Hampshire. His father, Addison Prescott, also a native of that state, was a representative of one of the old and prominent New England families. The ancestors came originally from England but the family has been represented in America since early in the seventeenth century. General Prescott, of Bunker Hill fame, and William H. Prescott, the historian, belonged to the same branch of the family. John Adams Prescott is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution through his father and also through his mother, Mary A. (Sawyer) Prescott, both being lineal descendants of men who fought for American independence. His mother is now the widow of the late Judge Albert H. Horton, of Topeka, formerly chief justice of Kansas.

In the district schools of New Hampshire John A. Prescott acquired his preliminary education, but in 1873 went with the family to Topeka, Kansas, after a year spent in travel through Illinois, Iowa and other western states. He completed the high school course in Topeka and entered the University of Kansas at Lawrence, from which he was graduated in 1888 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Following his graduation he was elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa, by reason of having taken first honors and securing the highest grade in the senior class. Gifted by nature with strong mentality he has made good use of his talents and has steadily progressed in those walks of life demanding marked intellectuality and enterprise. Following his graduation he became connected with the loan business in Topeka and, after two years, went to Chicago, where he engaged in the loan and other business enterprises for a year. Removing from the western metropolis to Boston, Massachusetts, he served as vice president of an important corporation in that city until 1894, when he came to Kansas City and has since figured actively and prominently in financial circles here.

Soon after his arrival he became the vice president and general manager of the Concordia Loan & Trust Company, and had charge of the liquidation of the Lombard Investment Company, involving over forty million dollars. He has also been in control of other large liquidations often involving several million dollars. He is successful in the management of these interests and has gained a wide reputation as a financier. He left the Concordia Loan & Trust Company in 1899, when it was purchased by the Fidelity Trust

Company, and entered into financial operations on his own account. In 1903 he was president of the Securities Conservation Company, incorporated in 1902, and from 1901 until 1904 was president of the City Real Estate Trust Company, incorporated in 1890. He is likewise managing director and a member of the executive committee of the Guardian Trust Company, and a director of the First National Bank. He was largely instrumental in organizing and financing the Joplin & Pittsburg Railway Company, which has recently completed a system of electric railways in southwestern Missouri and southeastern Kansas, comprising about seventy miles of road, and is now its secretary and treasurer and a member of its executive committee. His operations in financial circles have made him one of the best known representatives of the moneyed interests of the city. He has made excellent use of his opportunities, prospering from year to year, and has conducted all business matters carefully and successfully, displaying an aptitude for successful management in all of his acts.

On the 20th of February, 1896, Mr. Prescott was married to Miss Grace Canfield, at Wichita Falls, Texas, and they now have two daughters, Constance May and Katherine Grace. Mr. Prescott is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Commercial Club, the Knife and Fork Club, the University Club, the Kansas City Club, the Country Club, of Kansas City, Missouri, and the Republican Club of the city of New York. These associations indicate his interest in the municipal welfare, his conviviality and his attitude on the political questions and issues of the day. His life has been one of continuous activity, in which has been accorded due recognition of labor, and to-day he is numbered among the substantial residents of Kansas City. His interests are thoroughly identified with those of the city and at all times he is ready to lend his aid and cooperation to any movement calculated to benefit this section of the country or advance its wonderful development.

J. R. BOWLES.

J. R. Bowles, prominent as a contractor of Kansas City, where he has made his home since 1879, removed from Keokuk, Iowa, to the metropolis of western Missouri for the purpose of engaging in the contracting and building business here, as he felt that the rapid growth of the city offered a splendid field. He is a native of Ohio and in early life served an apprenticeship at the wagonmaker's trade in Rockville, Parke county, Indiana, under the direction of his uncle. In 1853 he removed west of the Mississippi, settling at Keokuk, Iowa, where he learned and followed carpentering, becoming an expert workman in that line. He afterward lived for four years in southwestern Missouri but had to leave that section of the state about the time of the outbreak of the Civil war because of the hostility he aroused from the fact that he voted for Abraham Lincoln. His brother, T. C. Bowles, was a captain and major of the Fifteenth Ohio, serving also as quartermaster of his

regiment, which was then a part of the Twentieth Brigade. He continued with that command until he retired to take charge of the building of the hospital at Jefferson, Indiana, and acted as superintendent of the construction of this building, which was erected at a cost of one million, five hundred thousand dollars. During the period of the war J. R. Bowles was employed in the quartermaster's department. Since that time he has largely given his attention to building operations.

He was located for a long period in Keokuk, Iowa, and, as stated, came thence to Kansas City in 1879 to join the representatives of contracting and building interests in this city. For some years he was identified with much of the best building going on in the city, erecting many prominent homes and fine business blocks and receiving a liberal and growing patronage. During the last two years, however, he has not been very active in building. A year ago he was appointed city inspector of granitoid walks and curbing and has entire charge of same at the present time, together with all new construction work of this character.

In 1853 occurred the marriage of Mr. Bowles and Miss Mary Ann McEberry, of Missouri, the wedding being celebrated in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 30th of August, of that year. They now have three living children: Charles M., who is engaged in the mining business in Los Angeles, California; Ida M., at home; and Lou, the wife of Oliver N. Axtell. They also lost three children.

In politics Mr. Bowles has always been a stalwart republican, active in the ranks of the party since its organization and standing at all times loyally for the interests of this great political party which was the defender of the Union in the dark days of the Civil war and has always been the party of reform, progress and improvement.

JOHN D. HACKETT.

John D. Hackett, who was engaged in general contracting business in Kansas City for a number of years, spent his last days in honorable retirement from labor and on the 27th of April, 1905, was called from this life. He was born in Ireland in 1843 and was a son of John Hackett, Sr., who, about 1853, crossed the Atlantic with his family and established his home at Buffalo, New York. He, however, lived for but a short time afterward and John D. Hackett, who was but ten years of age at the time of the emigration to the new world, was thus early thrown upon his own resources. He displayed keen business ability, however, and early came to a recognition of the fact that labor is the basis of all honorable success. In all of his business connections he was energetic and diligent and thus gradually worked his way upward to a prominent place in business circles, his efficiency and capability constantly increasing.

In 1865 he secured the contract from the government to build Fort Riley and while engaged on that task cholera broke out in his camp and over

one-half of his men died from that dread disease. He also built piers for the Hannibal bridge, and, in fact, did much bridge work for the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company and for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. He also took many contracts for city work, including the building of the Lydia avenue sewer. He employed a large force of men, who ever found him a just and considerate taskmaster. He always lived faithfully up to the terms of his contract and as the years passed by, by reason of his untiring effort intelligently directed, he acquired a handsome competence. From time to time he made investments in real estate and eventually put aside contracting interests in order to supervise his realty. He had drawn the plans and was making arrangements for the erection of a home on Broadway at the time of his death, and following his demise it was completed by his family.

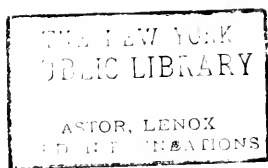
Mr. Hackett was married in Allegany, New York, to Miss Mary Zinn, a native of Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of two sons and two daughters: John D., Agnes, Genevieve and Eugene, all yet at home. The eldest son is engaged in the real estate business here. The death of the husband and father occurred April 27, 1905, when he had reached the age of sixty-two years. From the time that age conferred upon him the right of franchise he voted with the democracy and was very active in politics, laboring earnestly for the support of his party and its principles. His religious faith was that of the Catholic church and he contributed generously toward the building of the Cathedral and other churches here. He was a man well known and well liked by all and although born across the water he was a typical American in his interests and also in the fact that he was never too busy to be cordial and never too cordial to be busy.

COLONEL JOHN CONOVER.

Colonel John Conover, of the Richards & Conover Hardware Company of Kansas City, who have the largest wholesale trade in that line west of St. Louis, was born on a farm near New Brunswick, New Jersey, November 27, 1835, being the only son and eldest child of John and Jane E. (Cornell) Conover, whose ancestors were among the earliest settlers of New Jersey. On the paternal side the family is of Holland Dutch origin and the name was originally spelled Kovenhoven. The great-grandfather came from Holland to New Jersey in the early part of the seventeenth century. His son John served in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, taking part in the battle of Monmouth in his own colony. The latter settled near New Brunswick, New Jersey, and built a house on a tract of land on which his father had originally settled, and it was in this dwelling that John Conover, Sr., and his son, the subject of this review, were born. John Conover, Sr., whose birth occurred in 1810, followed farming as a life work until 1841, and then he moved to Camden, New Jersey, entering the service of the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company. During his thirty years' connection with



JOHN CONOVER



this company he was located at Camden for twenty-four years and subsequently at Philadelphia, holding responsible positions at both places. His death occurred in 1871, and of the three children left to mourn his loss, our subject was the eldest and only son.

Colonel John Conover acquired his education in the public schools of Camden, New Jersey, and at the age of sixteen years was employed as a clerk in a hardware store, where he remained for nearly four years. In October, 1856, he left Camden for the west, going to Chicago and Quincy, Illinois, and to Keokuk, Iowa, where he obtained employment on a United States dredge boat deepening the Des Moines river, as assistant engineer. The following spring he went to St. Louis, thence up the Missouri river and landed March 18, 1857, at Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was employed two months by E. L. Berthoud, as assistant city engineer. Soon afterward he engaged in taking up land claims in Kansas. In the fall of 1857 he returned to Leavenworth and was employed as salesman for Reisinger & Fenlon, hardware merchants, until the outbreak of the Civil war.

On the 22d of July, 1861, he entered the army as second lieutenant of a company organized by Leavenworth citizens for thirty days' service, serving at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and mustered out with the company August 22, 1861. Then he with other officers recruited another company for three years' service and was mustered in August 28, as second lieutenant of Company A, Eighth Kansas Volunteer Infantry; in October detailed on recruiting service to raise another company; forty men were recruited and he was mustered in as first lieutenant December 12, 1861; March 15, 1862, more than eighty-three men enlisted and he was mustered in as captain; August 23, 1864, was mustered in as major; October 21, 1864, mustered in as lieutenant colonel; and November 21, 1864, was commissioned colonel, but not mustered in as the regiment did not have the requisite number—eight hundred and thirty men. On the 13th of March, 1865, he was breveted colonel by the president of the United States "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." When the regiment was organized it was intended for service in the state and along the border. The companies were distributed, some at Fort Riley, at Fort Laramie, at Fort Leavenworth and five companies were in Tennessee. Colonel Conover, then a line officer, was stationed at Fort Leavenworth until February, 1863, and participated in several expeditions in Missouri against Quantrell's guerrillas and others of the kind, and during August, 1862, participated in skirmishes with Coffee's, Cockrill's and Quantrell's guerrillas. In February, 1863, the regiment was ordered to Nashville, Tennessee, and placed on provost duty, Captain Conover being one of the assistant provost men. The regiment was next ordered to Murfreesboro and placed in the Third Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland. The army left Murfreesboro on the Tullahoma campaign June 24. The Eighth Kansas had a light engagement at Hoover's and Liberty Gap. October 15, 1863, the Twentieth and Twenty-first Army Corps were consolidated and made the Fourth Army Corps, and the Eighth Kansas Regiment was placed in the First Brigade, Third Division, Fourth

Corps of the Army of the Cumberland, until August, 1865, and then did duty in the Department of Texas until November, 1865.

Following is the record of Colonel Conover's service: Provost duty at Nashville, Tennessee, until June, 1863; ordered to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, June 9; middle Tennessee or Tullahoma campaign June 22 to July 7; Liberty Gap, June 24-27; Chickamauga, Georgia, campaign August 16 to September 22; Caperton's Ferry, near Bridgeport, Alabama, August 29; battle of Chickamauga September 19 and 20; on duty in Chattanooga from September 22 until November 23; then the battle of Chattanooga commenced, in engagement that captured Orchard Knob, November 23, in the assault that carried Missionary Ridge, November 25; November 28 on the march to the relief of Knoxville; then December 8, the campaign in east Tennessee, Strawberry Plains and Dandridge until February, 1864. On the 17th of February, 1864, the regiment left Strawberry Plains for Fort Leavenworth on a veteran furlough; on the 5th of April the regiment left Fort Leavenworth on the return to the army. Arriving at Nashville the Eighth Kansas was detailed to escort a pontoon train from there to the front June 17; rejoined brigade at Big Shanty, near Kenesaw Mountain, June 28; in the operations against Kenesaw to July 2; Ruff's Station, Smyrna Camp Ground, July 4; Chattahoochee river, July 5 to 17; battle of Peach Tree Creek, July 19-20; siege of Atlanta, July 22 to August 25; then on the flank movement of Atlanta, via East Point, August 25 to 30; in engagement at Jonesboro, August 31 to September 1; in line front of Lovejoy Station September 2 to 6. On the 6th of September he participated in the battle at Lovejoy Station which closed the Atlanta campaign. Shortly after Hood, with his army, settled west of Atlanta and started through Georgia to Chattanooga, but was overtaken by the Union troops near Resaca and Snake Creek Gap and driven south to near Gaylesville, Alabama. At this time General Sherman started his march to the sea and Hood again started north through Alabama for Nashville. The Fourth Corps pursued and held the position against Hood from September 29 to October 26 at Pulaski, Tennessee, when he arrived. The Eighth Kansas was at Pulaski, Tennessee, from November 1 to 23.

Nashville campaign, November and December: Columbia Duck River, November 24 to 27; Spring Hill, November 29; battle of Franklin, November 30; battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16; pursuit of Hood to the Tennessee river December 17 to 28; march to Huntsville, Alabama, December 31 to January 5, 1865, and duty there to February 1; moved to Nashville, February 1, and returned to Huntsville, February, 8; duty there till March 15; expedition to Bull's Gap and operations in east Tennessee, March 15 to April 22; duty at Nashville to June 24; moved to New Orleans, Louisiana, July 1, 1865, to July 5, thence to Indianola, Texas, July 10; march to Green Lake and duty there till August 10; moved to San Antonio, August 10 to 23 and duty there till November 29; mustered out November 30, 1865; moved to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, November 30, 1865, to January 6, 1866, and there honorably discharged from service January 9, 1866. The foregoing record speaks for itself and it is therefore unnecessary to go into any

series of statements as showing him to have been a brave and loyal soldier on the field of battle.

Upon his return from the army in 1866, Colonel Conover became connected with the hardware business at Leavenworth as junior partner in the firm of J. F. Richards & Company, acting as commercial salesman. In October, 1875, in association with Mr. Richards, he purchased the heavy hardware stock of D. A. McKnight, in Kansas City, Missouri, and came here to live. In 1882 he was put in charge of the newly purchased store of D. A. McKnight, which became the Richards & Conover Store. In that year the Richards & Conover Hardware Company was incorporated and is now the largest wholesale house west of St. Louis. Possessing broad, enlightened and liberal-minded views, faith in himself and in the vast potentialities for development inherent in his country's wide domain and specific needs along the distinctive lines chosen for his business activity, Mr. Conover has led an active commercial career in which he has accomplished important and far-reaching results, contributing in no small degree to the expansion and material growth of Kansas City and from which he himself has also derived substantial benefits. Both he and Mr. J. F. Richards are widely recognized as among the most substantial and highly respected business men of the southwest.

Colonel Conover was married twice. On the 5th of September, 1862, he wedded Mary E. Hathaway, of Leavenworth, being at that time stationed at Fort Leavenworth. She died September 3, 1866, and on April 10, 1875, he was married to his present wife, Miss Alice Leona Austin, who is a native of Norwalk, Ohio, and the daughter of Homer and Adeline Austin. Four children were born unto Colonel and Mrs. Conover, namely: Leona May; John Austin, now assistant treasurer of the firm of Richards & Conover; Ethel Bird, a daughter, who passed away when three years of age; and George R. Conover, now at the Western Military Academy, Upper Alton, Illinois.

Colonel Conover is a member of the Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion, the Commercial Club and Hardware & Manufacturers Association. His cooperation can always be counted upon to further any movement or measure for the general good of Kansas City and his influence is ever given on the side of progress, upbuilding and development. None grudge him the prosperity to which he has attained, for it is well known that business has come to him through honorable methods and by reason of his business ability, keen discrimination and untiring industry.

STEPHEN H. RAGAN, M.D.

Dr. Stephen H. Ragan, recognized by the profession and the public as one of the ablest practitioners of medicine and surgery in Kansas City, was born in Texas, September 3, 1864, near Johnson Station in Tarrant county. He was descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry and the branch of the family to which he belongs came from the same stock as did all who bear the name of Ragan or Reagan in America. His grandfather, Jacob Ragan, removed

from Kentucky to Missouri by wagon and was a pioneer settler of Jackson county. He was also one of fourteen men who formed the original Kansas City Town Site Company.

Stephen C. Ragan, father of our subject, was born in Kentucky and from 1849 until 1851 engaged in teaching school at Union Point, near Kansas City, and during a portion of the time also acted as a school director. He thus became closely associated with the early educational development of this part of the state. During 1852 he taught an academy near the present Shelley Park in Kansas City and later conducted an academy at Union Point until 1856. Removing to Harrisonville, he there conducted an academy until 1859, when he removed to Texas. However, he left the impress of his individuality and talents upon the early educational progress of this part of the state and was the teacher of many who in later life became prominent in the affairs of western Missouri.

At the outbreak of the Civil war Stephen C. Ragan became captain of a company in the Fourteenth Texas Regiment and was at Corinth, Mississippi, under General P. G. T. Beauregard. He also participated in the battle of Farmington under General Sterling Price and Chickamauga under General Leonidas Pope, and subsequently was engaged in military duty under General E. Kirby Smith in Tennessee and Kentucky, taking part in the battle at Richmond. Subsequently he was detached to procure recruits and supplies in Texas and on rejoining his command served under General Braxton Bragg in operations at Chattanooga. He was also under General Joseph Johnson at Vicksburg and in 1864, resigning his command, he returned to Texas. He then served in the subsistence department for about ten months and later was post adjutant at Dallas, Texas, until the war ended. He was frequently entitled to promotion and in 1862 was elected lieutenant colonel of his regiment. In every instance he refused promotion, however, in order to keep his pledge to the parents of the boys in his company that he would remain with them until the end. This incident plainly indicates what was one of the chief characteristics in the life of Captain Ragan—his fidelity. No trust reposed in him was ever betrayed and his word was as good as any bond. When the war was over he returned to Missouri and settled on the Chiles farm, near Kansas City. His ability and devotion to the interests of his community won recognition at the hands of his fellow townsmen, who, in 1878 elected him their representative in the state legislature and again chose him for that office in 1883. He was the author of a law providing for the use of convict labor upon public highways and to his credit there also stands upon the statute books of the state the immigration law and a revision of the revenue law, enabling tax levies to be made commensurate with the increase of population. In 1900 he served his second term as deputy under County Marshal S. H. Chiles. His official, like his military, service was characterized by the most faithful and able discharge of the duties that devolved upon him and even those differing from him in opinion entertained for him the highest respect because of his loyalty to his honest convictions.

Stephen C. Ragan was married to Miss Josephine Chiles, a daughter of Alexander Chiles, who was a native of Kentucky but became a pioneer settler of Jackson county, Missouri. Eleven children were born of this marriage, of whom three have passed away, while those living are: Alexander, Greenbury, Stephen H., Romulus C., Anna F., now Mrs. Russell Noland; Horace W., Coffee C. and Ezra R.

Dr. Stephen H. Ragan was reared upon his father's farm and supplemented his public-school education by studying in Spalding's Commercial College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1888. During the two succeeding years he read medicine under the direction of Dr. John Rogers and Dr. J. H. Van Eman, in the meantime providing for his own support by official service in the employ of the government. He was in the postoffice at Kansas City from 1888 until 1894. Continuing his preparation for the practice of medicine, he entered the Kansas City Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1894. In qualifying for this calling he displayed a salient trait of character—his determination to accomplish whatever he undertakes if it can be done through honorable effort. All through the time that he was studying medicine he provided for his own support by his work in the postoffice. Since his graduation he has resided and maintained his office on what was originally his grandfather's farm at the corner of Thirty-first and Holmes streets. He practices as a general surgeon and has done much work in educational lines as well as in the private practice of his profession. He was a member of the dispensary staff of the Kansas City Medical College Clinic for diseases of women for seven years; was professor of anatomy in the Columbian Medical College from 1898 until 1901; was demonstrator of and lecturer on anatomy in the Kansas City Dental College from 1895 until 1902, and was a member of the Missouri State Anatomical Association during the same period and acted as local treasurer of the association for three years. From 1896 until 1898 he was a member of the hospital corps of the Third Regiment of the National Guard.

On the 22d of November, 1885, Dr. Ragan was married in Jackson county to Miss Vena Duncan, a native of Kansas and a daughter of Thomas Duncan, who was born in Missouri but became a resident of Kansas during the pioneer epoch in its history. Dr. and Mrs. Ragan have three children: Walter H., who is attending the Western Dental College; Stephen T., a student in the University Medical College; and Alpha.

The Doctor gives his political allegiance to the democracy. He is the president and was one of the organizers of the Social Target Club, which was formed in 1903. He is a great lover of hunting and is much interested in the society for the enforcement of the game protection laws. He has contributed many stories of outdoor life to various sportsman magazines. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Modern Brotherhood of America, and has been president of Hanly Lodge, No. 486, for eight years. He is a Mason, belonging to Westport Lodge, No. 340, A. F. & A. M.; Kansas City Chapter, No. 28, R. A. M.; and the Eastern Star. In professional lines he keeps abreast with the advancement

that is being made by the medical fraternity through his membership and interest in the State, County and American Medical Associations. Dr. Ragan devotes his professional work to surgery and holds to high ideals in his chosen calling and at all times manifests a strict conformity to the highest standard of professional ethics.

ABIA ALLEN TOMLINSON.

Abia Allen Tomlinson, a son of Thomas and Hetty (Allen) Tomlinson, was born on a farm in Harrison county, Ohio, on the 13th day of November, 1838. He attended the common schools in the neighborhood and was afterward, for some years, a student at the Hopedale Academy and Normal school.

He was inclined toward the profession of civil engineering and after leaving school spent two years as engineer on what is now the Pennsylvania Railroad system; but he found his health could not stand the exposure to inclement weather, especially in the winter season. He therefore decided to give up engineering and went to Kentucky, where he taught school and studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1861.

At the outbreak of the Civil war he entered the army as a private in the Fifth Regiment of West Virginia Volunteer Infantry; on the 11th day of October, 1861, he was commissioned major of the regiment; on March 10, 1862, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel; and on June 19, 1863, to colonel. During his service his regiment was engaged in numerous operations in the army of West Virginia; with Fremont in the Shenandoah Valley; with Pope at Cedar or Slaughter Mountain, and sundry engagements on the Rapidan, ending with the second battle of Bull Run; with Hunter's expedition to Lynchburg; with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley; at the battles of Winchester, Kernstown and Martinsburg; and other battles with Crook's corps.

In August, 1865, Mr. Tomlinson located in Kansas City, Missouri, and formed a law partnership with John K. Cravens. After a few years this partnership was dissolved and he and Edward H. Allen became partners in the practice of law. Mr. Allen soon gave up the practice to become vice president of the First National Bank of Kansas City, of which Howard M. Holden was president, and Mr. Tomlinson became attorney for the bank, which position he held during its existence. Shortly after Mr. Allen retired Mr. Tomlinson formed a partnership with John A. Ross and subsequently J. T. Dew became a member of the firm. This partnership continued until 1888, when by reason of failing health Mr. Ross gave up the general practice, and Mr. Tomlinson retired also and became vice president of the United States Trust Company of Kansas City, Missouri, of which he is now president.

Mr. Tomlinson was one of the original incorporators of the Kansas City Club, which was organized in 1882, and for the first two years was its presi-



A. A. TOMLINSON

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dent and is still a member. He is also a member of the Kansas City Athletic Club and of the Commercial Club.

In politics Mr. Tomlinson has always been a republican but not a partisan, and if candidates selected by the democratic party were, in his opinion, better suited for the positions for which they were named, he would unhesitatingly cast his ballot for them. He has always opposed the high protective tariff system advocated by the republican party.

On the 4th of August, 1877, he married Margaret Bowers, a daughter of Marmion H. Bowers, an able and prominent lawyer of Austin, Texas. They have three daughters, and their present residence is a suburban home east of the city.

PRESTON A. HILDERBRAN.

Preston A. Hilderbran, president of the Consolidated Coal & Lumber Company of Kansas City, was born in Jefferson county, Missouri, December 18, 1855. His father, Samuel Hilderbran, a farmer by occupation, was born in Jefferson county, Missouri, December 2, 1809, and died August 27, 1877. His mother, who in her maidenhood, was Margaret Seantlin, was born May 30, 1826, in Caroline county, Virginia, where her father was a large slaveholder. Her death occurred in 1881. The paternal grandfather, Jonathan Hilderbran, was a captain in the Black Hawk war. He removed from Pennsylvania to Missouri in 1799 and located on Big river, where he purchased a Spanish claim, for all this district was still in possession of the Castilian crown, as the Louisiana purchase had not then been consummated.

Preston A. Hilderbran spent his boyhood upon the home farm in Jefferson county but pursued his education in the district schools to the age of eighteen years, when he began teaching. In 1877 he had completed arrangements to enter the State Normal School at the beginning of the fall term but the death of his father, occurring on August 27th and he having been appointed administrator of the estate, it doubtless changed the whole course of his life. Before the estate was settled up he had bought the interest of the other heirs in the old homestead, where he resided until 1883.

On December 18, 1877, he married Miss Ella Hendrickson, the eldest daughter of Captain James F. Hendrickson of Company A, Thirty-first Missouri Volunteers. There was born to Mr. and Mrs. Hilderbran four sons and one daughter, of whom three sons, Franklin Albert, William Victor and Byron, and the daughter, Grace Darling, are living. While Mr. Hilderbran was prevented, on account of the death of his father, from entering the State Normal and completing his education, he continued to teach in his home district for eight consecutive years. In 1883 he removed to Lane, Franklin county, Kansas. In 1884 he became a resident of Centropolis, Kansas, where, continuing in educational work, he took charge of the schools as principal but was soon afterward elected county superintendent of schools, filling the position until 1891. He next entered the field of in-

surance and reorganized the Odd Fellows Insurance Company in Kansas, later removing to Kansas City. It was his intention to engage in the insurance business only temporarily, but finding this line congenial he continued therein until a recent date and during the last five years of his connection therewith was general agent of the Kansas City Life Insurance Company. In 1906 he organized the Winkler Manufacturing Company, incorporated under the laws of Missouri and capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars. He was elected to the presidency and in 1907 passed on to other positions of executive control and administrative ability in his election to the presidency of the Consolidated Coal & Lumber Company, capitalized for two and a half million dollars, of which he was the organizer and incorporator. This company has recently disposed of a million and a half of its stock and five hundred thousand dollars of five per cent twenty-year gold bonds with the United States Trust Company as trustee. Mr. Hilderbran is likewise extensively interested in real estate in Kansas City and in Atchison, Jackson and Nemaha counties of eastern Kansas, and Dundy, Chase and Perkins counties, Nebraska.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Hilderbran is an Odd Fellow and is also connected with the Fraternal Aid Association. He was very active in the Christian church at Ottawa, Kansas, serving for many years as elder, Sunday school superintendent and secretary of the official board during the erection of the house of worship. He has always taken a general citizen's interest in politics but is not bound by party ties. In manner he is genial and social, in disposition modest and retiring. His quietude of deportment, his easy dignity, his frankness and cordiality of address betoken a man who is ready to meet any obligation of life with the confidence and courage that come of conscious personal ability, right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities.

WILLIAM J. LENTELL.

William J. Lentell, one of Kansas City's well known and successful real-estate men, conducting business under the firm name of the Lentell Realty and Loan Company, was born in Davenport, Iowa, on the 16th of November, 1877.

His father, William Lentell, is a native of England, his birth having occurred near London in October, 1836. He was reared in Devonshire and learned the carpenter's trade in his native country, but when twenty-six years of age emigrated to the United States, locating in West Virginia. There he was engaged in the bakery business and subsequently took up his abode on a farm near Davenport, Iowa, where he carried on agricultural pursuits for a number of years, while later he conducted a coal business in Davenport. In 1880, however, he came to Kansas City and in the spring of the following year purchased a farm of sixty-six acres one and one-half miles north of Independence, fifty acres of which he planted to fruit. It is the largest fruit farm in this

section of the state and Mr. Lentell still resides thereon, having now reached the age of seventy-two years.

His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is widely recognized as an enterprising, upright citizen and a prosperous business man. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Hannah F. Farry, is a native of Illinois and of English and French extraction. While still a child she accompanied her parents on their removal to Rich Hill, Missouri, where she was reared and educated. She is also yet living and by her marriage has become the mother of eight children, seven of whom survive: Frances E., the wife of Omer Fann, of Kansas City; William J., of this review; Thomas C., a machinist of this city; John R., who is engaged in business at Independence; Mary A., who is a milliner of Kansas City; Sarah J., who became the wife of William Rambo and also resides in this city; and Joseph, at home.

William J. Lentell was reared on the home farm near Independence, having been but three years of age at the time of his parents' removal from Iowa. He acquired his education in the public schools and on reaching man's estate worked as a farm hand for two years, being engaged in agricultural pursuits during the summer months, while in the winter season he attended school, paying his board and other expenses out of his summer's wages. In 1900 he came to Kansas City and here obtained employment as a sheet-metal worker, with which trade he thoroughly familiarized himself. While serving his apprenticeship he took a commercial course in the Scranton Correspondence schools and after working for four years at his trade he engaged in the real-estate business on his own account in May, 1904, organizing the Lentell Realty and Loan Company. Marked success has since attended him in the conduct of his realty interests and he is today one of the well known and highly respected business men of the city. Aside from his real-estate operations he is also interested in mining and manufacturing enterprises, his sound judgment and executive ability thus finding scope in the management of important industrial concerns.

On the 24th of June, 1903, Mr. Lentell was united in marriage to Miss Ada E. Quick, of Oklahoma, and unto them has been born one child, Nora Pauline. He is independent in his political views and casts his ballot for the candidate whom he believes best qualified for office, regardless of party affiliation. Though one of the recent additions to the business circles of Kansas City, he has already gained a place of considerable prominence and his many friends prophecy for him a bright future.

JOHN DENNIS NEAD.

John Dennis Nead, now living retired, his business cares being limited to the supervision of his investments, was for many years prominent in the business circles of Kansas City as a representative of the tobacco trade. He was born in Florence, Boone county, Kentucky, October 11, 1847. His father, Dennis Nead, came from Ireland to America when a lad of nine

years with his two uncles, who were railroad contractors and settled in Pennsylvania. The boy eventually drifted away from his uncles and went to Kentucky, where he later wedded Miss Mary Samuella Hunter, whose mother belonged to the Herndon family of that state, while her maternal grandfather was a Craig, connected with the Craig family that removed from Virginia to Kentucky.

John Dennis Nead was the second son of Dennis and Mary S. Nead and his boyhood days were spent in Florence, Kentucky, where he attended the common schools. Subsequently he pursued a course in Bryant & Stratton Commercial College at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1867. Following the completion of his course he was employed by the Adams Express Company as messenger between Cincinnati and Louisville on the Ohio river steamboats. Later he was messenger on the railroad between Cincinnati and Indianapolis, and when he had had experience in two railroad wrecks, he decided to quit the express business and go west.

It was in January, 1871, that Mr. Nead arrived in Kansas City and for a time he was associated with the Kansas City Commercial College as teacher of bookkeeping but eventually gave up that position in order to turn his attention to merchandising. He embarked in the wholesale and retail tobacco business with J. D. Bombeck, and after closing out that business in 1875, he became bookkeeper for the wholesale cigar firm of Bachman & Brother, continuing with the house for twenty years. During fourteen years of that time he was confidential clerk and bookkeeper and upon the retirement of J. G. Bachman, the younger brother of the firm, Mr. Nead became a partner in the business, with which he was associated for six years longer. Then, on account of the loss of his hearing, he retired from the firm in 1895, after twenty years of continuous connection therewith, during which period his life had been a most busy one. He then invested his capital in real estate and has since given his attention to its supervision.

On the 20th of November, 1872, Mr. Nead returned to Crittenden, Grant county, Kentucky, and was married to Miss Emma Lloyd, who had been his schoolmate in Florence, Boone county, that state. Her parents were Nelson Marvin and Sophia (Webster) Lloyd, both natives of the state of New York, and her grandfather Webster was for a long period engaged in the woolen business. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Nead were born two sons. The elder, Llewellyn Bruce, who was born April 14, 1874, reached early manhood but passed away July 1, 1894. The younger son, John Hunter, who was born March 10, 1887, was graduated from the Humboldt school January 25, 1901, and from the Central high school June 16, 1905. He then matriculated in the Michigan University and is now senior there, making a specialty of chemical engineering.

Mr. and Mrs. Nead were members of the Christian church prior to their marriage and have always been identified with the First Christian church since becoming residents of Kansas City. Mrs. Nead became a member of the Alternate Tuesday Club in 1886. It is now a federated club and is one of the oldest study clubs in the city. She is a woman of culture and is influ-

ential in literary circles. Her oldest brother, John Uri Lloyd, is widely known as a writer, both of scientific works and fiction, the latter including the well known volumes of *Stringtown on the Pike*, *Warwick of the Knobs*, *Red-head*, *Etidorpha* and others. Her brother, Curtis G. Lloyd, is a mycologist, making fungi his life study and for that purpose he has spent many winters in tropical countries.

When Mr. Nead came to Kansas City in 1871 it was a rough town, with few sidewalks, no paved streets and mud everywhere. He boarded at the City View House, a hotel which was perched upon the bluff on the east side of Main street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. At that time Forest avenue was the eastern limits of the city and there was a new school building "away out in the country" on what is now Eighth and Woodland. It was predicted that the city would never reach so far, but the Kansas City spirit, then as now, was alive and has accomplished wonderful things in the development and upbuilding of the city, and Mr. Nead feels that a still more prosperous future is before it. He has found here a good field for labor and in a business career of untiring activity and energy has met with a gratifying measure of success.

JOHN M. NUCKOLS.

John M. Nuckols, United States commissioner at Kansas City, is filling the position at the age of eighty years. There is, perhaps, hardly in the entire country another official of that age, but to see and know Mr. Nuckols one would feel that he was a much younger man because of his alert, enterprising spirit and his keen interest in the affairs of the day. He was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, on the 12th of September, 1828, his parents being Samuel and Mary (Carlyle) Nuckols, both of whom were natives of the Blue Grass state, where they resided until called to their final rest, the death of the father occurring when he had reached the age of seventy-seven, while his wife died at the age of eighty-two. He was a farmer by occupation and prior to the war owned a large number of slaves, having more than forty upon his place, their labor being utilized in the development and operation of his plantation.

John M. Nuckols was reared upon his father's farm and acquired his preliminary education in private schools, while later he attended the Versailles Seminary and the Bethany College in West Virginia. On the 27th of April, 1852, he was united in marriage to Miss Anne S. Jackson, and to them were born three children, but the younger son, John M., who was born November 2, 1859, died May 16, 1898. Robert H., born in 1855, is a resident of Dayton, Ohio. He is married and has three children. The only daughter, Mrs. Howard McCreary, is now a widow and resides with her parents.

Immediately after his marriage Mr. Nuckols took up farming as an occupation, securing a tract of land for this purpose bordering the corporation limits of Versailles. There he continued in the tilling of the soil until 1863,

when he removed to Springfield, Illinois. Again he engaged in farming, having a tract of land about four miles from the city, but later he took up his abode in the capital and was elected county treasurer of Sangamon county in 1875. For one term he filled that position and was afterward variously engaged in business until 1889, when he removed to Kansas City. In August, 1891, he was appointed clerk of the United States district court and in 1892 was appointed United States commissioner, continuing to fill both offices until January, 1906, when he resigned the former but is still the incumbent in the latter, which he has capably filled for sixteen years, while over the record of his official career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

Mr. Nuckols is now in his eightieth year and it is doubtful if there is another man of his age so active and capable in Kansas City or indeed in the entire state. He is one of the most remarkably preserved men, possessing the vigor, enterprise and ambition of many a man of half his years. His wife, who is five years his junior, is scarcely less well preserved and they have now traveled life's journey together for fifty-six years, sharing with each other in its joys and sorrows, its adversity and prosperity, their mutual love and confidence increasing as the years have gone by. Mr. Nuckols is a democrat in politics and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Christian church. He is a well known southern gentleman of the old school, courteous, affable, kindly and hospitable and moreover with a high sense of official and personal honor.

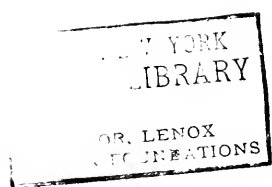
ALBERT P. SPAAR.

Albert P. Spaar has for twenty-two years been connected with the Val Blatz Brewing Company at Kansas City and since the fall of 1893 has been manager of the branch here. He was born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, September 12, 1864. His father, Conrad Spaar, a cigar manufacturer, came from Darmstadt, Germany, to America when a young man and settled in Milwaukee. He married Amelia Thomas, also a native of Germany, whence she came to the United States in her girlhood. Both are now deceased.

Albert P. Spaar acquired his education through the medium of the public schools of Milwaukee and Spencer's Business College of that city. He entered upon his business career in 1880 as bookkeeper in the office of a lumber company, with which he was associated until 1882. During the succeeding three years he was bookkeeper for the Jung & Borchardt Brewing Company and in 1885 came to Kansas City as bookkeeper for this branch of the Val Blatz Brewing Company. His capability won him promotion to the position of cashier in the spring of 1886 and in the fall of 1893 he was made manager of this branch. He has now been with the company for twenty-two years and his business capacity and enterprise are indicated by the fact that although the business at this point was only three hundred cars per year when he assumed charge it has been increased almost fivefold, being now fourteen hundred cars annually. Mr. Spaar has also extended



ALBERT P. SPAAR



his efforts to other lines, being vice president of the German-American Savings & Loan Association, with which he has been connected since 1892 and is also interested to some extent in Kansas City real estate.

Mr. Spaar is well known in various social organizations. He belongs to the Elks Lodge and is an honorary member of the Turnverein, with which he has been affiliated since coming to Kansas City. He has also been a member of the Social Rifle Club for the past twenty years. He was married, May 12, 1896, to Miss Agnes Seelman, daughter of August Seelman, vice president of the B. Hoffmann Manufacturing Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mrs. Spaar was an accomplished pianist and died at the birth of their only child, a daughter, Alberta, who is now ten years of age. Mr. Spaar is interested in many public and charitable movements and was particularly active in the saving of life in the west bottoms during the memorable flood of 1903. As he has prospered he has given liberally to benevolent interests, possessing a kindly nature which responds quickly to a story of distress.

JOHN EDWARD THOMES.

John Edward Thomes was born in New York city June 9, 1846, a son of Edward and Martha (Erwin) Thomes, the former a shipbuilder. The grandmother of John Edward Thomes was a sister of Samuel Fickett who built the first steamship at New York to cross the Atlantic Ocean. It sailed in 1839 and was the first American constructed vessel that had made the trip across the briny deep.

John Edward Thomes pursued his education in the public schools of Connecticut and of New York city and studied civil engineering in the metropolis in the office of Melvin Roberts. When he was only seventeen years of age he made an effort to enlist for service in the Civil war, but his father saw him in the ranks and told him his mother wanted to see him. As he was very obedient he responded to her call and reluctantly abandoned the idea of becoming a soldier. On the 18th of July, 1864, he once more enlisted and served for one hundred days in the New York National Guard.

After leaving school Mr. Thomes was employed in a lace importing store in New York but soon tired of mercantile life. The Union Pacific railroad was then being built and he was anxious to go west, so he applied to the engineer's office in 1866 and from there was sent out to the chief engineer of the Union Pacific who at once appointed him to a good position. He rose rapidly in his chosen profession, finding the work entirely congenial. He remained with the Union Pacific for several years when he was called east on account of the death of his father. He afterward became connected with the Northern Pacific having charge of a number of civil engineers and surveyors and had a military escort of one hundred and fifty men. He spent much time at a military post in the then far west and met General Hancock and other men distinguished in military circles. A bill was passed by congress to have a survey made for a freight railroad from the Tennessee river to the

coast in 1874 and he was put in charge of that with headquarters at Chattanooga, Tennessee. The survey was made, almost two years being spent in this work in the construction of the line from the Tennessee to the Atlantic coast and in making out the reports until all were finished and sent to Washington. In 1872 Mr. Thomes went to southern New Mexico and Texas, spending a year in that district for the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company. He was afterward with the Santa Fe in the construction of railroads in southern Kansas and in 1891 he was made chief engineer of the Atlantic & Pacific, and constructed the road from Vinita to Tulsa, naming the latter station for an Indian tribe. Tulsa has now become quite an important and growing town. On the completion of that work Mr. Thomes made Kansas City his home and continued to engage in railroad constructing, but was ill for several years prior to his death which occurred March 9, 1893.

To those who thoughtfully read the life of John Edward Thomes it will be seen that he made steady advancement in his business career, owing to his constantly expanding powers, his close application, his ready adaptability and his thorough understanding of every branch of civil engineering. Many interesting and sometimes thrilling experiences came to him in connection with his work and untold hardships and difficulties at times constituted a feature of the business, as in railroad building they had to penetrate into wild and unimproved regions. In 1870 he accompanied "Uncle Jimmie Evans," as the young engineers designated him, through the Indian Territory. Mr. Evans was a prominent engineer engaged in building the Union Pacific through that section which had been allotted by the government to the red men. The territory was then an unbroken wilderness and the task was considered a great undertaking as well as a hardship and was regarded as quite an event in the life of the young man. In 1880 when Mr. Thomes was engaged in construction in southern Kansas the company wanted some information about Oklahoma so he went with a guide to that district and for several days his friends were quite anxious about his welfare. He reached the shelter of a hut with no provisions, but with enough tea for one cup, and one match. It was then dark but this condition did not dishearten Mr. Thomes and his life record proved what is usually the case "that the right man comes out on top." His work was one of great usefulness as railroad building is always the advance guard in opening up territory for permanent settlement and improvement.

On the 24th of June, 1873, in Chicago, Illinois, Mr. Thomes was married to Miss Fannie Seibert of Pennsylvania, and unto them were born the following children: Marie, John Edward, Seibert, Edith Erwin, Helen Seibert, Frederick Mitchell, Beatrice and Isabel Perkins. Mr. Thomes was devoted to the welfare and happiness of his wife and children and counted no personal sacrifice on his part too great if it would promote their best interests. He attended the Protestant Episcopal church, was a member of the Masonic fraternity and also held membership with the Civil Engineers Club. He was a handsome man, over six feet tall, with marked dignity and poise and a most attractive personality. He possessed unusual executive ability combined with fine social qualities and was hospitable and generous to a fault.

He also possessed a wonderful amount of perseverance, determination and force, and those qualities held him in good stead in his business career, enabling him to work upward to a place of prominence in civil engineering circles.

CHARLES H. MILBURN.

Charles H. Milburn, for a long period connected with manufacturing interests in Kansas City, has gained rank with the men of affluence who, owing their success to their own efforts, well merit the pleasure which they now derive from the possession of a comfortable competence. He was born in St. Marys county, Maryland, March 3, 1852, his parents being Alexander and Adeline (Wilhelm) Milburn, natives of Maryland and of Pennsylvania respectively. His paternal grandparents came to this country from England and both the grandfather and the father, Alexander Milburn, were slaveholders. With the exception of a short residence in Virginia during the period of the Civil war, Alexander Milburn spent his entire life in St. Marys county, Maryland, and in early manhood devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, while later he was engaged in wagon making, in blacksmithing and in the undertaking business, following the last named pursuit in the days when the undertakers manufactured their own coffins. He also built the first hearse used in his section of the country and was a man of much mechanical ingenuity and skill. His death occurred in the spring of 1890 when he had reached the age of seventy-four years.

Charles H. Milburn, reared in his native county, acquired his education through the medium of the public schools and, in 1869, accompanied by his elder brother, George C. Milburn, he came to the west, they being among the first to leave that section of Maryland for the country beyond the Mississippi. They traveled by wagon and spent one summer in Carter county, Kentucky, where they were compelled to stop and work in order to replenish their financial resources. Their destination, however, was Missouri, and in the fall of 1870 they continued their journey to Greene county, this state. Charles H. Milburn, however, was not pleased with that portion of the state and, after visiting various localities during the period of two years, he removed in the spring of 1873 to Warren county, Missouri, where he resided for seven years, his time and energies being devoted to farming.

During that period Mr. Milburn was married, on the 20th of December, 1876, to Miss Nettie M. Pittman, a daughter of Colonel Irvin Pittman, the first sheriff and for several years surveyor of Warren county, Missouri.

About 1880 Mr. Milburn removed to Henry county, this state, where he made his home until 1888 and while there he superintended the lumber yards of W. A. Bodine & Company at Ladue. In March, 1888, he arrived in Kansas City, accompanied by his brother, Thomas A. Milburn, and together they engaged in the manufacture of brooms, establishing a business which proved successful and which became the property of Charles H. Milburn after ten years, when he purchased his brother's interest. He then con-

ducted the enterprise alone until 1905 and made it an important productive industry of the city. He then disposed of his business and engaged in the conduct of an amusement park, acquiring the amusement concessions in the White City at Indianapolis, Indiana. In this he was associated with a Mr. Smith. He is also interested in the amusement concessions of Fairmount Park at Kansas City and is financially interested in other income paying properties. He was one of the promoters and a stockholder and managing director of the Puritol Chemical Company, of Kansas City, which was organized January 28, 1908, and which manufactured dental and toilet articles. Although this is but a recently organized company, it has already built up an excellent trade, the products being obtainable at the drug stores throughout the city, and it has also branched out into four adjoining states. Mr. Milburn is the owner of two apartment houses, one at Nos. 2114 and 2116 Wabash avenue and the other at Nos. 1850 and 1852 Benton boulevard. He likewise has other valuable real estate and his business interests, capably conducted, have brought to him a gratifying competence, gaining him rank with the substantial men of Kansas City whose names are honored on business paper.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Milburn have been born four children, of whom three are now living: James Waldo, a railroad man, residing in New Orleans; Lola May, wife of H. A. Smith, of Kansas City; and Bestor A., a pharmacist, residing at home. While without political aspirations Mr. Milburn has always voted with the democracy. He has become well known during his residence here and well placed investments are now bringing to him a gratifying income, which enables him to largely live retired in the enjoyment of well earned ease.

DAVID L. AND WILLIAM A. CROYSDALE.

The two gentlemen whose names introduce this record are well known in the business circles of Kansas City and as members of the Croysdale Grain Company, constitute one of the strongest commission firms operating on the Kansas City Board of Trade. They are the sons of William E. and Emily (Skinner) Croysdale, both of whom are now deceased. The father was a son of William A. and Mary (Campbell) Croysdale, and was born February 11, 1830, his native place being Liberty, Missouri, to which city his parents had removed at an early day, and where the father was engaged in merchandising, becoming very prominent in that field of activity. His death occurred in 1849, after which the son, William E. Croysdale, continued the business until just prior to the inauguration of the Civil war, when he removed to Cameron, Missouri, where he continued his mercantile pursuits and also acquired extensive farm lands, the city of Cameron having been built on land which was once in his possession. In 1865 he came to Jackson county and for a time lived on his farm at Independence. In 1868, however, he removed to Kansas City, where for many years he was actively identified with the wholesale drug trade. In 1874, however, he became a charter

member and one of the organizers of the Board of Trade, with which he was prominently identified throughout the remainder of his life, becoming very successful in the commission business. He was a democrat in his political belief, but while giving staunch support to the party was never active as an office holder. While not a member of any church organization he gave liberally of his means to all religious and charitable work, this indicating one of the splendid traits of his character. His death occurred May 23, 1907, and thus passed away one of the prominent and highly esteemed citizens of Kansas City. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Emily Skinner, was a native of Clark county, Kentucky, born in June, 1836, and a daughter of Phenix Skinner, who shortly after the birth of his daughter took up his abode in Platte county, Missouri, where he became a heavy landowner. He not only became well-to-do but was a very influential man in the community in which he made his home. Mrs. Croysdale passed away in Kansas City, November 29, 1896. The family of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Croysdale numbered two sons and three daughters, namely: David L. and William A., of this review; Janie C., the wife of C. W. Clarke, custodian of the custom house at Kansas City; Margaret C., the wife of Frank P. Logan, a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade; and Fannie, who resides with her sister, Mrs. Logan.

David L. and William A. Croysdale are both natives of Kansas City, the former born March 23, 1871, while the latter was born May 15, 1869. They acquired their education in the public schools of this city and after completing his education the elder brother, William A., spent four years as an employe in the National Bank of Kansas City. In 1890 David L. Croysdale started out in life, engaging in the grain business, but his brother did not enter this field of activity until a year later. In 1894 the firm of W. E. Croysdale & Sons was formed, with D. L. and William A. as partners. The business was thus continued for twelve years or until 1906, but at that time the father retired from active business life and the firm style was reorganized under the style of The Croysdale Grain Company, the two brothers having in the meantime purchased memberships in the Board of Trade, David L. having secured his seat in 1898, while William A. became a member in 1894. They are now conducting a very successful commission business in this city and are prominent members in this particular line of activity. They study closely the conditions of the market, so that they are able to govern their operations accordingly and thus avoid possible loss.

David L. Croysdale was married in May, 1906, to Miss Josephine Goodman, of Kansas City, a daughter of Lowell A. Goodman, one of the early residents of this city. They have one daughter, Marie Louise, and the family home is at No. 4010 Warwick boulevard.

William A. Croysdale was married in 1892 to Miss Maud Evans, a daughter of Minard M. Evans, a native of Kansas City, born in the latter '40s. He is now living retired at 2501 Troost street, where Mr. and Mrs. Croysdale also reside.

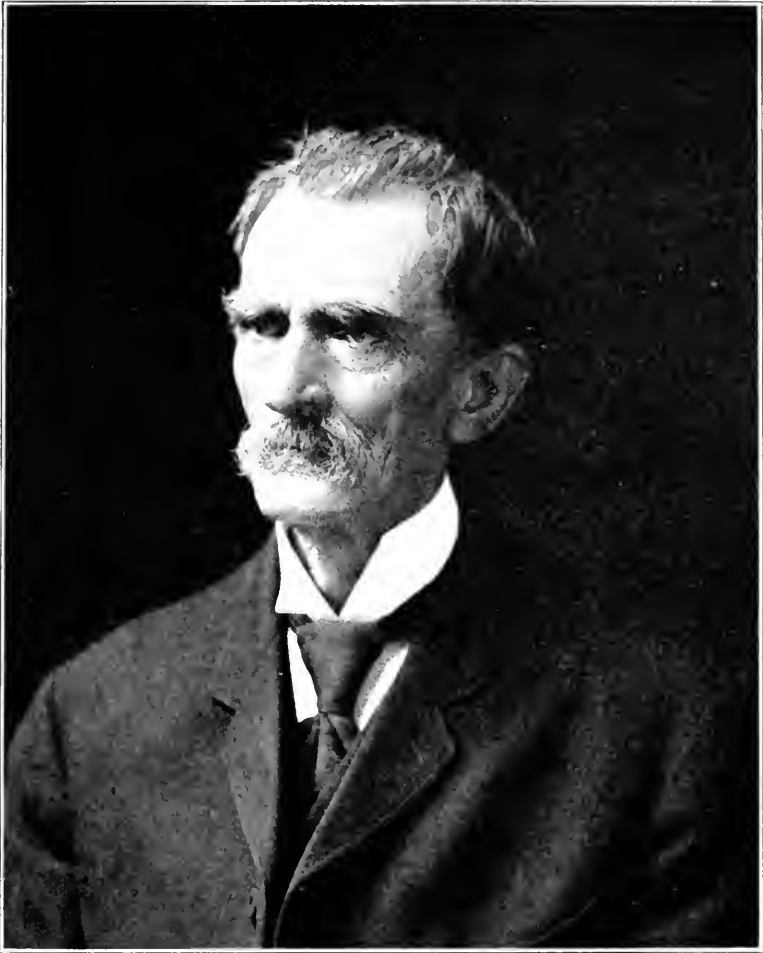
Both the brothers are democrats in their political faith, but are not active in the local ranks of the party, as their business interests claim their full time and attention. They are representatives of our best type of American manhood, are alert and enterprising, and by perseverance and determination are rapidly forging their way to the front, the firm now doing business under the name of The Croysdale Grain Company, being today one of the best known operating on the Board of Trade in Kansas City.

JOHN ALBERT HALL.

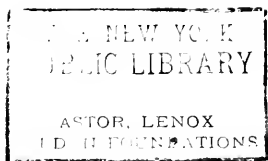
John Albert Hall is one of the old and well known residents of Kansas City, now living retired in a beautiful home at the corner of Fifty-second street and Troost avenue. A native of Connecticut, his birth occurred at Bridgeport, May 29, 1829, his father being Ebenezer Hoyt Hall, who was also a native of that place, where he conducted business as a grocer and coal dealer. He was numbered among the valued citizens there, reliable in business, esteemed for his personal traits of character and marked devotion to the general welfare. He died in Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1887 at the ripe old age of ninety-three years. He was a youth of about eighteen at the time of the war of 1812 and, with other young men, he carried a musket and patrolled the town, guarding against the invasion of the British. In early manhood he wedded Mary Ann Bradford, a lineal descendant of Governor Bradford, of the Massachusetts colony, and a native of the state of New York. She died in 1877, at the age of seventy-four years, in the faith of the Episcopal church, of which both Mr. and Mrs. Hall were faithful communicants, while the former served as a vestryman for many years. Their family numbered two sons, the elder being Edwin Bradford Hall, who married Antoinette Farnham and for many years conducted a drug business at Wells-ville, New York.

The life span of John Albert Hall covers almost four score years. Reared in New England, he acquired his education in the common schools and learned the carpenter's trade in his native town, following that pursuit until twenty years of age. He was married in Poughkeepsie, New York, on the 30th of November, 1854, to Miss Mary Jane Phelan, who was born in Baltimore, Maryland, but during her infancy was taken to Bridgeport, Connecticut, where her girlhood days were passed. Her parents were Edward and Anna (Knapp) Phelan, the former a silversmith, who was born in New York City in 1801.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall began their domestic life in the east, where he carried on business as a carpenter until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when in November, 1861, aroused by a spirit of patriotism, he enlisted as a private of Company I, Twelfth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. He remained at the front throughout the period of hostilities, was with General Butler at New Orleans and later under the command of General Sheridan, participating in the engagements at Winchester, Cedar Creek and others of importance. Following the close of the war he was honorably discharged at Savannah, Georgia.



JOHN A. HALL



On the expiration of his three years' term of service he had reenlisted as a veteran at New Orleans and at Alexandria, Louisiana, had been taken prisoner and sent to Natchez, where after being incarcerated for three months he was paroled. In the meantime he had been reported killed but fate had in store other things for him and he lived yet to do much active service for his country in a military capacity, and for forty-three years has lived to enjoy the beneficial results of that long and sanguinary conflict.

When the war was over Mr. Hall returned to his home in Connecticut and in the winter of 1867-68 came to the west, taking up his abode in Kansas City. For many years he and his family resided at No. 1122 and 1124 Grand avenue. The home was blessed with the presence of one daughter, Ida Jane, now the wife of John T. Neil, of Kansas City. The parents continued to reside at their first place of residence until 1891, when the property was sold and Mr. Hall purchased a home at No. 2421 Forest avenue. The following year he bought five acres where he now resides and took up his abode upon it. For some time their home was the old brick house that stood on the place and which was built by a Mr. Duke, one of the pioneer residents of Kansas City. It is one of the oldest dwellings here and a landmark of the early days which yet remain to chronicle by contrast the progress that has been made. Two years ago Mr. Hall built his present home at the intersection of Fifty-second street and Troost avenue, where he and his wife are now comfortably located. They have traveled life's journey together for more than a half century, their mutual love and confidence increasing as the years have gone by. They attend the services of the Congregational church and Mr. Hall gives his political allegiance to the republican party, which he has supported since its organization. As the evening of life came upon him he retired from business and he is now spending his days happily with the companionship of the wife of his early manhood, surrounded by the friendship of many who have come to know and esteem him during the long years of his residence here.

JAMES A. PRINGLE.

James A. Pringle, secretary and treasurer of the Western Contracting Company, comes of Scottish ancestry in the paternal line, his father, Joseph Pringle, being a native of Melrose, Scotland, whence as a young man he emigrated to America in 1866, settling in Quebec, Canada. There he remained for a few years, after which he engaged in contracting in various parts of the United States, coming to Kansas City in 1879 and here making permanent location. He married Lena Linder, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and both are still residents here.

Their son, James A. Pringle, was born in this city November 26, 1880, and at the usual age became a pupil in the public schools, mastering the branches of learning usually taught in such institutions as he passed from grade to grade until he became a high school student. At nineteen years of age he engaged in the contracting business with his father and from 1902

until 1904 traveled for a machinery house. In the latter year, however, he again joined his father in the contracting business and on the 10th of April, 1907, they reorganized as the Western Contracting Company, with Joseph Pringle as president and James A. Pringle secretary and treasurer. Their business was formerly railroad and sewer contracting but now is almost entirely reinforced concrete work on interior walls, columns, floors, etc. While comparatively new in this line their name and the process of which they are the exclusive users, have become well and favorably known not only in Kansas City but throughout the western states and the business of the firm is constantly increasing.

On the 1st of January, 1906, James A. Pringle was married to Miss Ruby M. Swanson, a daughter of S. E. Swanson, a retired lawyer of Kansas City. They have one child, Isabelle, who was born May 29, 1907. In Masonry Mr. Pringle is connected with the lodge, chapter, council, commandery and the consistory and is also identified with the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise an Elk and a member of various other fraternal and social organizations. His business interests call him out of the city much of the time, yet he is well known here in the city of his nativity and where his boyhood and youth was passed. His friends are many and in business circles his ability is recognized, so that he is rapidly making his way to the front.

FRED W. COON.

Fred W. Coon, who is well known in connection with criminal law practice in the Kansas City courts, was born April 13, 1873, in Mercer county, Missouri. His father, Nathan M. Coon, was engaged in the real-estate and insurance business in Mercer county, where his entire life was passed. He is still survived by his widow, Mrs. Minerva J. (Drinkard) Coon, who is now living in Grundy county, Missouri. In their family were six children, of whom four are now living.

Fred W. Coon was educated in the common schools and afterward entered college at Trenton, Missouri, where he remained for two years. Laudable ambition prompted him to acquire an education, for he realized its value as a preparation for life's practical and responsible duties, and though he had at his command but twenty dollars and his books when he entered school he felt that the way would be opened for his education. He worked his way through school the first year and the next summer earned enough money to pay his tuition through the succeeding year. For four years thereafter he engaged in teaching school and the hours which are usually devoted by the business or professional man to social enjoyment or recreation were given by him during that period to the study of law, under the direction of the law firm of Ira B. Hyde & Son. He acted as superintendent of the schools of Princeton, Missouri, until he had completed his preparation for the legal profession and secured admission to the bar, after successfully passing the required examination March 19, 1888. Mr. Coon's professional labors covered two term's



FRED W. COON

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service as judge of the probate court of Mercer county. He has also held many other offices, where, in fidelity to duty, he has always taken precedence of personal aggrandizement. In 1904 he came to Kansas City and opened an office in the Waterworks building. Here he soon became established as a successful practitioner in criminal law and in the courts his eloquence, his careful presentation of his causes, his logical deductions and correct application of legal principles have gained for him many verdicts favorable to his clients' interests. On the 16th of April, 1906, he was appointed assistant city attorney, serving until April, 1908, and at the republican convention in the spring of 1908 he received his party's nomination for city attorney.

At Princeton, Missouri, on the 2d of September, 1896, Mr. Coon was married to Miss Laura G. Kesterson, of Missouri. He has been actively identified with the Knights of Pythias for some years, has filled all of the chairs of the local lodge, is a past chancellor and has attended the last five sessions of the grand lodge. He is numbered among the republican leaders of Kansas City and is now County Committeeman, representing the Third Ward. Four years ago he attended the national convention of his party, which nominated Theodore Roosevelt for the presidency. He has studied closely the questions and issues of the day and the political situation of the country, and his endorsement of the republican party comes from a firm belief in its principles and purposes. He has already gained considerable prominence in political and professional circles for one of his years and the future undoubtedly holds higher honors for him, as he possesses qualities for leadership that have already gained recognition.

WILLIAM A. M. VAUGHAN.

While a city's development is due to the concerted effort of the large majority of its residents, there are always a few men who stand prominently forth as leaders in the work and who, by virtue of their inherent force of character, their ready adaptability and their wise use of every means at hand are qualified, not only to win success for themselves, but also to give direction to the interests which constitute a chief source of the city's greatness, growth and pride. Such a man was William A. M. Vaughan.

He was born near Spottsylvania Courthouse, Virginia, February 9, 1829, and was of English lineage. His father, Edmund G. Vaughan, represented an old Maryland family, while his mother, Annie M. (Shepherd) Vaughan, was of one of the early Virginia families. Edmund G. Vaughan devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and, in 1832, removed with his family to Fayette county, Kentucky. He was making preparations for a further removal to Missouri in 1835 when his death occurred at the age of thirty-one years. He was a man of strong individuality and irreproachable in character. His widow, carrying out his intentions, went with her four children to Clay county, Missouri, and there in 1837, became the wife of Clayton Tillery.

Clay county was then a frontier district in which the homes were widely scattered and but very limited educational advantages were offered, so that William A. M. Vaughan had comparatively little opportunity to attend school. At the age of seventeen he left the farm and became an apprentice to the saddler's trade in Liberty, Missouri. Two years later he became proprietor of the business, which he conducted successfully until 1850, when he accepted a clerkship in the sutler's department at Fort Kearney. In 1851 he was made manager of the business at that point and conducted it for three years, controlling an extensive trade with the Pawnee Indians, whose language he learned. While on the frontier he also had opportunity to indulge his love of hunting and he further varied the monotony by participating in the life of the plains—an experience containing many picturesque and thrilling incidents. Following his removal to Tecumseh, Kansas, in 1854, he engaged in merchandising there. Not far distant was the site of Topeka but not a house had been built thereon at the time. The district was the contested ground over which so much bitter sectional feeling arose, known in history as the Kansas war, and naturally Mr. Vaughan became a participant to some degree in the events of the day. In 1856 he was elected and the following year took his seat as a member of the second Kansas legislature, which then met at Leecompton.

The following year he returned to Missouri and was engaged in merchandising at Cameron until 1861, when the Civil war was inaugurated. A southern man by birth, his sympathies could be only with the south and her people. Indeed he was nonpartisan, yet because of his opinions, he was arrested and taken from his business by the Second Iowa Infantry under Colonel, afterward General, Curtis. This led him to take a more decided stand in favor of the south and in September, 1861, he joined the army under General Sterling Price, at Lexington, Missouri, and entered the brigade commissary department under General Stein, then commanding the Fifth Division of the Missouri State Guards. The following winter he accepted the same position in General Slack's Brigade and was in the battle at Elkhorn, or Sugar Creek, and was near General Slack when that officer received his mortal wound. In 1862 Mr. Vaughan went to Memphis, Tennessee, with the army under General Price, joining the same at Tupelo, Mississippi, and was assigned again to the brigade commissary department under General Armstrong, commanding cavalry. He served at Corinth and Iuka, but was not in either engagement, having been assigned to the custody of the funds belonging to the department. He was in the battle at Holly Springs and Lumpkin's Mills and on the retreat to Canton, Mississippi, after which he was sent to Atlanta, Georgia, to procure uniforms for the officers of the Second Regiment of Missouri troops under Colonel Ganse. In the spring of 1863 he was commissioned as captain. With a detachment of officers from different commands he was sent to Arkansas and Missouri on recruiting service. Leaving the army at Big Black Ridge, crossing the Mississippi river at Rodney, after a horseback ride of thirteen days through swamps and canebrakes and across bayous, they reached Little Rock, Arkansas. After a brief rest they crossed the Arkansas river and rode one hundred miles to the camps of Gen-

erals Marmaduke and Shelby at Batesville, on White river. These forces were on the eve of a raid to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, General Shelby commanding a division and Colonel G. W. Thompson commanding Shelby's brigade. Captain Vaughan aided Colonel Thompson, in which capacity he remained for the rest of that season. He was in the battle of Cape Girardeau and the fights and skirmishes following, at the battles of Helena, Arkansas, and Bayou Meter, in front of Little Rock, and participated in the defense of that city during the evacuation by the infantry. He was in the battle at Pine Bluff, fought by General Marmaduke, and in Shelby's raid on the railroad between Brownsville and Duvall's Bluff, when a regiment of infantry, under Colonel Mitchell, of Kansas, was captured by the Confederates. When the raid made by General Price into Missouri in 1864 was projected, sixty officers and men, of whom Captain Vaughan was one, were detached to go forward into various sections of northern Missouri to recruit men for the army and to report them at such time as possible when the army should reach the Missouri river. So completely was the country subjugated, however, that but few men could be induced to enlist and, failing to rejoin General Price as he passed into Kansas and southward, Captain Vaughan and a few comrades, mostly from Clay county, swam the Missouri at Sibley on December 1 and crossed the border counties, which had been devastated under the workings of "order number eleven." This mission was an important one, fraught with hardship and privation that would have sorely tried the endurance of men less determined than Captain Vaughan and his companions. On the reassembling of the army on Red River, Texas, Captain Vaughan, in the reorganization that followed, was made adjutant of Colonel D. A. Williams' regiment of cavalry; but, the end of hostilities coming soon after, he returned to Missouri in October, 1865.

It was not long after the close of the war that Mr. Vaughan was married, on the 7th of December, 1865, to Miss Margaret P. Skinner, a daughter of Phineas Skinner, of Platte county, Missouri. Their children are Edmund Gustave Vaughan, president of National Bank of Cuba, at Havana, Cuba; Mrs. Marguerite Hanna, wife of John V. Hanna, chief engineer Kansas City Terminal Railway; William A. M. Vaughan, Jr., assistant cashier of National Bank of Cuba, Havana, Cuba; and Carr Patton Vaughan, vice president of the Havana Bond & Trust Company, at Havana, Cuba.

Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan began their domestic life in Kansas City and Mr. Vaughan became a factor in its mercantile circles, establishing the commission house of Hoover & Vaughan in 1866 and later becoming sole proprietor of the business. From the beginning he met with prosperity in the undertaking and constantly developed his interests until they reached extensive proportions. In 1874 he organized the firm of Vaughan & Company and built Elevator A, which was the first elevator built and successfully operated in the Missouri valley. He also became a charter member and was one of the organizers of the board of trade and also aided in organizing the Merchants National Bank, of which he became a director. He was a promoter and one of the directors of the Kansas City Distilling Company, an

original member of the Vaughan Commission Company and a stockholder in the National Bank of Commerce. His business activities thus extended to various lines, which profited by his wise counsel and benefited by the stimulus of his sound judgment and enterprising spirit.

Mr. Vaughan remained an influential factor in its commercial and financial circles until his death, which occurred February 3, 1898. In his passing Kansas City lost one of its pioneer business men and one whom it had long known as worthy of high respect and honor. He enjoyed to the fullest degree the esteem of his business colleagues and associates, while those who knew him personally entertained for him the warmest friendship and regard. To his family, which consisted of his wife, a daughter and three sons, he was a devoted husband and father and his best traits of character were ever reserved for his own fireside.

GEORGE M. MYERS.

George M. Myers may well be termed one of the captains of industry of the west. He has been the promoter of a large number of business concerns and enterprises of importance having direct bearing upon the up-building and prosperity of this great and growing section of the country. His birth occurred in the American metropolis November 25, 1855. His father, Philip Myers, a native of Germany, came to America in his boyhood and for over forty years was connected with the freight department of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company but is now retired. Possessed of the German characteristics of thrift and industry, he has always been very energetic and, although now seventy-six years of age, is as active as many men of half his years. He wedded Margaret Mulchy, a native of Cookstown, near Belfast, Ireland, whose father, a refined and cultured Irish gentleman, came to America with his family in her childhood days. She has reached the age of seventy-three years and with her husband is living at Monroeville, Ohio, where they have made their home for many years.

Like most of the successful men of the west, George M. Myers spent his boyhood on a farm and conned his lessons through the winter months. Telegraphy had for him the strongest attraction and, determining to engage in business in that field, his leisure hours were devoted to the mastery of the telegraphic system at Monroeville and at eighteen years of age he secured a position as night operator at Berea, Ohio. He became expert and through close application to business gradually arose, first becoming a train dispatcher of two divisions and later manager of the Toledo office. In 1874 he resigned and removed to Kansas City, where he was connected with various telegraph lines until they were absorbed by the Western Union Telegraph Company. He then retired and branched out for himself, organizing the Pacific Mutual Telegraph Company and building its lines, which extended from St. Louis to Denver, Omaha and Sioux City. Later he sold this business to the Postal Telegraph Company and retired from the manage-



GEORGE M. MYERS

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ment. He next organized the Commercial Telegraph Company, now the American District Telegraph Company, in Cincinnati, St. Louis and Kansas City, but later sold to the Western Union. He has probably been the promoter of more water and light companies than any one man in the west. All of these are now in prosperous condition, the principal ones being at Joplin and Carthage, Missouri, and at Fort Smith, Arkansas. Mr. Myers was associated with the late Jay Gould in the construction and operation of all his telegraph enterprises and was his trusted agent in capturing the Western Union wires that extended along the Union Pacific system in 1881. While associated in business enterprises with Mr. Gould he handled about fifteen million dollars of the Gould money, nor was there ever a discrepancy of a cent in his cash balances, nor was a single voucher ever returned to him for explanation. When he terminated his connection with Mr. Gould, the latter showed his appreciation by sending Mr. Myers a complimentary check for five thousand dollars.

Mr. Myers is now president of the Standard Fire Extinguisher Company, which he organized in 1890. This company installs automatic sprinkler devices for the protection of property from fire and millions of dollars have thus been saved annually. He is also largely interested in Kansas City real estate and has erected many buildings which are a credit to the city. These include a number of fine apartments and modern office buildings. His own residence at the corner of Holmes and Armour boulevard, which he erected five years ago, is considered one of the most beautiful homes in Kansas City and occupies one of the choicest locations on the city's finest thoroughfare.

For over three decades Mr. Myers has been identified with Kansas City and has taken an active part in every movement for its betterment. For twenty-one years he has been connected with the Priests of Pallas and for several years was and is at present treasurer of that organization. For many years he has been a member of the Commercial Club, in the work of which he has always taken an active and helpful interest. He labored ardently and effectively in raising funds for the Convention Hall and has been associated with other movements in which Kansas City has been a direct beneficiary. Mr. Myers at the request of Mayor Crittendon served as one of the members of the commission on public utilities, which pass on public franchises. He resigned after serving a little over two months and was appointed to the water and fire commission, which has control of the water works and fire department. Neither of these offices were sought by Mr. Myers but as it was shown him that he could benefit the city by serving on these committees he gladly gave his services. At one time he was a member of the old Kansas City Guards, a military organization which later became known as the Craig Rifles. He is a member of the Kansas City Athletic Club and the Evanston Golf Club and is an ardent lover of fishing, which furnishes him his principal recreation. He has enjoyed that sport in most of the famous fishing points of the United States and in many foreign waters as well. Two years ago, while on a fishing trip to the island of Catalina, off the Pacific coast near

Los Angeles, he caught the largest yellowtail of that season, weighing thirty-five pounds. He has just returned from a trip to Cuba and the eastern coast of Florida, where he spent several weeks, and pronounces the climate ideal. He has traveled largely both in this country and abroad and his ideas of life have been greatly broadened thereby, while his pleasure has been much enhanced.

Mr. Myers belongs to the Knight Templar Commandery and to the Mystic Shrine. He has been urged to accept office in the latter but has always declined, preferring to spend his evenings in the companionship of his family. On the 20th of September, 1882, he was married to Miss Laura V. Boyd, the only daughter of J. C. Boyd, a highly respected, prominent and public spirited resident of Kansas City, who was formerly well known as a hardware merchant but is now retired. Mrs. Myers is very active in social and club circles and is an accomplished musician and vocalist but employs these talents only for the enjoyment of her family and the immediate circle of her friends. Mr. Myers is a man of athletic build, well developed, of genial nature and cordial disposition. He is extremely modest and unostentatious in manner but all who know him speak of him in terms of praise. In his life are the elements of greatness because of the use he has made of his talents and his opportunities, because his thoughts are not self-centered but are given to the mastery of life problems and the fulfillment of his duty as a man in his relations to his fellowman and as a citizen in his relations to his state and country.

LOUIS F. DAVISON.

Louis F. Davison, who is specializing in his law practice in the departments of commercial and bankruptcy law, was born at Grand Rapids, Michigan, May 29, 1873. His father, Samuel Davison, now engaged in the private banking business at Colorado Springs, Colorado, is a native of Germany, where he acquired a university education, coming thence to America as a young man. He wedded Caroline Fox, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, whose mother was a native of Germany.

L. F. Davison began his education in the public schools of his native city, but continued his studies in Davenport, Iowa, whither he accompanied his parents on their removal in 1883, when he was ten years of age. His school life being ended, he devoted his time and energies to various occupations until 1898, when he went to St. Louis, where he engaged in the investigation of fraudulent failures and general law. For several years he had been studying law in his leisure hours and on coming to Kansas City in 1899 he pursued a course in the Kansas City School of Law. Although he did not finish the course and make application for admittance to the bar, he has since been connected with various legal firms. From 1899 until 1903 he was with J. C. Williams, under the firm style of Williams & Davison, and from 1903 until 1905 was associated with L. C. Boyle, W. F. Guthrie and Holden Hurt in the law firm of Boyle, Guthrie, Hurt & Davison. Since

1905 he has practiced alone, making a specialty of commercial and bankruptcy law, and has thoroughly informed himself concerning these departments of jurisprudence, having wide and comprehensive knowledge of the principles of law bearing thereon.

Mr. Davison is a Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Royal Arcanum, of the Modern Woodmen and other fraternal and charitable organizations. Though active as a supporter of the democracy, he has never held office nor is his ambition in that line. He has chosen his life work and he prefers to concentrate his energies thereon, winning that success which comes through well developed talent, close application and unwearied industry in behalf of his clients.

AUSTIN P. WICKES.

Austin P. Wickes, now living retired in Kansas City, although he was connected for long years with the operative department of railroad service, was born in Catskill, Greene county, New York, October 3, 1841. His father, Jacob Wickes, was in early life a sailor and afterward engaged in merchandising and farming. In 1882 he came to Missouri, settling at Hale, this state. He married Frances D. Peck, a native of Delaware county, New York.

Their son, Austin P. Wickes, was educated in the public schools of Catskill and in the Ashland Collegiate Institute at Ashland, New York, but put aside his text-books at the age of sixteen years and the following year became a fireman on the Illinois Central Railroad, acting in that capacity for nearly four years. He was then promoted, being made an engineer on the same road and so continued for some years. During the war he was a locomotive engineer on the Illinois Central and hauled troops to the front, returning with a trainload of prisoners to Chicago. After nine years spent as engineer on the Illinois Central he came west on the Missouri Pacific, with which he continued as engineer for a year, his run being between Sedalia and Kansas City. He then returned to the Illinois Central on a run between Chicago and Champaign and later to Centralia. His connection with the road at that time covered four years. He was afterward with William H. Purdee, master mechanic, on the Texas Central for a year and subsequently secured a position in a sewing machine factory at Arlington Heights, Illinois, where he continued for nearly three years.

On the expiration of that period Mr. Wickes and his brother, George D. Wickes, took charge of General Price's farm in Sheridan county, Missouri, a tract of land comprising three hundred acres. They farmed this for one year and in 1883 came to Kansas City. At that time Mr. Wickes of this review accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Stillwater Manufacturing Company, of Stillwater, Minnesota, manufacturers of threshers, and later represented a thresher company of Springfield, Ohio, for four years. He came to Kansas City to operate a stationary engine and for four years was engineer at the city hall. He is now living retired and his rest is well deserved, for in former years he was a most active, energetic man and won

the prosperity that now enables him to put aside the more arduous duties of life. In his fraternal relations he was connected with the Masons. Mr. Wickes hunted buffalo in the winters of 1871-72 and 1872-73 and had a reputation of being a crack shot, having killed in the time stated over three thousand one hundred buffaloes.

WILLIAM E. WILLIAMS.

William E. Williams was at one time well known in Kansas City as a decorative painter and fresco artist. He came to this city from Lownesboro, Alabama, in 1868. He was born in Lownesboro in 1845, where he spent his early life. He was but a lad at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, yet he served for four years in the Southern army, which he entered at the age of fifteen years to take his father's place. In so doing he displayed a spirit of filial devotion and of unquestioned bravery which made his record a most creditable one. He had three brothers who were killed during the war and he himself was wounded, but recovered and at the close of hostilities returned home. In early manhood he learned the business of decorative painting and frescoing and continued in that field of activity at Kansas City, where he enjoyed an extensive and profitable patronage. He employed a large force of workmen and did decorative painting and frescoing in all of the best homes and buildings of the city at that day, but after the collapse of the boom he lost much that he had acquired. With resolute spirit, however, he set to work to retrieve his lost possessions and remained an active factor in industrial circles until his demise.

In 1875 Mr. Williams was married to Miss Louise G. McBride, a daughter of James A. and Catherine (McCollough) McBride. Her father became a resident of Independence, Missouri, in 1849, when Kansas City was but a little trading post on the outskirts of civilization and he was one of the first surveyors of Kansas, doing that work in the Sunflower state when its Indian inhabitants were far more numerous than its white settlers. Later Mr. McBride engaged in the nursery business throughout the state and in 1868 he came to live in Kansas City and followed his trade of carpentering for a time, but in 1885 exchanged his own interests for farm property in Kansas, where he is now living at the advanced age of ninety years. His wife passed away about a year ago, dying at the age of eighty-one. They were the parents of nine children, of whom they reared eight, while five of the family are now living. A brother of Mrs. Williams is John W. McBride, of Kansas City, and she also has two sisters, Mrs. A. J. Kelley and Mrs. E. G. Johnson, who are living in Kansas City.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams were blessed with two children, Thomas E. and Alpha C., the latter the wife of William Starr Lane, located at 3605 Brooklyn avenue. The death of the husband and father occurred September 5, 1899. Mr. Williams was always active in politics as a supporter of the democratic party and in Kansas City he worked hard for all improvements, giv-

ing his aid and influence to every movement and measure that tended to benefit the city and promote its welfare. He was known, too, for his integrity in all commercial relations and in the early days of his residence here figured most prominently in business circles.

HENRY J. NOTTBERG.

Henry J. Nottberg is identified with the industrial interests of Kansas City as one of the partners in the United States Engineering Company, which was organized in 1904, and makes a specialty of heating, ventilating and refrigerating work. Mr. Nottberg was born in Cologne, Germany, April 21, 1877. His father, Gustave Nottberg, was also a native of Cologne, where his ancestors had lived for many generations. He acquired the usual education afforded to the youth of that locality and period, and afterward learned mechanical engineering, especially of that department relating to the manufacture of tools. Previous to coming to the United States he conducted a general machine shop for forty-five years, doing general repair work and manufacturing railroad turn tables and hydraulic presses. He has patented several useful devices which have come into general favor in Germany, and he also brought forth and patented two inventions in Kansas City, which he has sold. He was married in Cologne to Miss Margaret Wallraff and coming to America in 1888, they now reside in Kansas City.

Henry J. Nottberg spent the first eleven years of his life in the city of his nativity and began his education in the public schools there. He was then brought by his parents to the United States and the family home was established in Kansas City, where he continued his education as a public-school student for five years. Entering business life, he was then employed in various ways for a time and subsequently served an apprenticeship in the Nottberg Iron Works, conducted by his father, who later associated with him his sons, John and Henry. At length the firm sold out to the Urie Boiler Works and disorganized in 1897. Henry Nottberg was next in the employ of various concerns in mechanical lines in this city until, saving a little capital, he joined his brother John in the organization of the United States Engineering Company in 1904. The business from the beginning has proved profitable. Heating, ventilating and refrigerating work constitute the main feature of the business and in these lines they have received a liberal patronage. They have installed plants in various important hotels and installed the first successful small refrigerating plant in the Neuer Brothers sausage factory. Recently they have installed a plant in the Pepper building which was destroyed by fire in 1907. This building was erected in 1888 by the Young Men's Christian Association and the corner-stone was laid by Grover Cleveland, then president of the United States. The growth of the United States Engineering Company has necessitated larger quarters followed by a recent removal to their present location at 107 West Thirteenth street. In his political views

Henry J. Nottberg is independent, while fraternally he is connected with the Kansas City Turn Verein.

John Nottberg, the senior partner in the United States Engineering Company, was born in Cologne, Germany, in September, 1870, and was educated in the schools of that country, similar to the evening schools maintained in America. His business career is largely similar to that of his brother and they are now associated in the conduct of an enterprise which is being developed along substantial lines and is bringing to them a good return.

John Nottberg was married in Kansas City in 1894, to Miss Wally Kraus, and their children are Gustave and Eugene. The brothers are both young men of enterprise, alert in spirit and diligent in action and their reliability, combined with laudable ambition, promises well for a successful future.

GEORGE H. SIMMS.

George H. Simms, whose family are residents of Kansas City, where they are well known, was a native of Bardstown, Kentucky, born January 29, 1827. His parents were both natives of Maryland and in an early day removed to a farm near Bardstown, Kentucky, where the father carried on agricultural pursuits throughout his remaining days and also owned a large number of slaves, used in the conduct of the plantation. Both he and his wife died there.

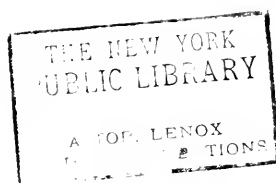
Their son, George H. Simms, was educated in the common schools of his native county and afterward began to learn the trade of the plasterer and builder. He followed both those pursuits in Kentucky until 1853, when he removed to Lafayette, Indiana, where he continued in both lines of business as a contractor for over twenty-three years. On the 31st of December, 1876, he became a resident of Corsicana, Texas, where he and his sons conducted business throughout his remaining days.

In 1852 Mr. Simms was married in Louisville, Kentucky, to Miss Sarah and a daughter of John and Mary (Higginbotham) Seeders, who were likewise natives of that state. Mr. Seeders engaged in farming in Anderson county during the greater part of his life, or until after the death of his wife, Seeders, a native of Anderson county, Kentucky, born February 14, 1831, subsequent to which time he removed to Springfield, Illinois, where he worked at the carpenter's trade for a few years. He was later elected justice of the peace and continued in that office throughout his remaining days, discharging his duties with promptness, fidelity and impartiality.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Simms there were thirteen children, of whom seven are yet living: Sister Frances, who is in a convent in Vigo county, Indiana; Joseph M., who is engaged in contracting in the sand business and cement work in Alexander, Louisiana; Charles, who is engaged in railroad work and resides in San Francisco, California; Leontine, the widow of Otto Martin and a well known and successful music teacher of Chi-



STANISLAUS D. SIMMS



cago; John, an express messenger residing at Oxford, Nebraska; Sister Layola, a member of the Catholic order in Sherman, Texas; and Sarah, the wife of G. M. Brann, of San Francisco, California. Those deceased are: Stanislaus D., Edmund, George, Frank, Sister Mary, also a nun, and James, who died in infancy.

It was for the benefit of his health that the father removed from Indiana to Texas and after engaging in business there with his sons for ten years he decided to remove to Kansas City and was preparing to carry out this plan when his health grew worse and he passed away at Corsicana, March 7, 1886.

Mrs. Simms had an uncle, John Higginbotham, who was a pioneer resident of Kansas City, coming here in 1852. Two months after the death of her husband Mrs. Simms and her children removed to Kansas City. She invested in property here and at Warrensburg, Missouri, while the sons engaged in business in the same line which they had formerly followed and became well known. One of them, Stanislaus D., who is now deceased, was recognized as a prominent contractor here and built many of the finest residences and business blocks but while at work here on the John Taylor building in 1891, he fell from the building and was injured, his death resulting five weeks later. The other sons resided here for several years and then branched out in business elsewhere. A few years ago Mrs. Simms traded her property at Warrensburg, Missouri, and also sold property here, including her fine residence at No. 2131 McGee street; this was in 1901. She afterward purchased her present home at No. 3839 Washington street, where she now lives. She spends much of her time in traveling, having recently returned from a trip through the eastern, southern and central states. She is a member of the Catholic church and during her residence in Kansas City has made many warm friends here.

At the time of the death of Stanislaus D. Simms the following obituary was written:

June 2d, 1891.

EDITOR, WESTERN CROSS:

We have today committed the last sad act and laid to rest all that remained that was mortal of our friend and neighbor, Mr. S. D. Simms, whose death was the result of an accident which occurred at the M. B. Wright building, between Eleventh and Twelfth on Main street this city; about five weeks since by which he was precipitated from a scaffold to the floor below, a distance of forty-five feet from which injuries he died on the 1st inst. The attention and care of loving friends and neighbors ended here. His work was done, all angles were squared and plumb, the work of his short life was done, and we believe well done. He had not an enemy in the world, he was respected by all that knew him, and especially by those with whom he had business relations. He was comparatively a young man, a plasterer by trade; and by fair dealing, strict integrity, industry, and skill as a mechanic, he had arrived at the top of the ladder of a business career. In a business relation with Mr. Simms of about four years, he has done a large part of our best work, and among which are a number of the finest residences

in this city; and in no case did we find any part of his work unsatisfactory. He was always prompt, obliging, and ready to do that which was right. He was a man that to know was to respect, his word was always as good as his bond. Nothing could swerve him from a course that he deemed right, and nothing among the possibilities could deter him from carrying out his agreements to the letter.

The building fraternity of Kansas City can but illy afford to lose such a man as was Mr. Simms. He was in a business relation the same that he was in his home, in the latter he was a kind and loving husband, a dutiful son and affectionate brother, and as a friend one that was ever true. But while his loss is great and he will be greatly missed by all his friends, and especially by his loving wife and child, and his aged mother; and, while we all mourn let us hope that which is now our loss is his unspeakable gain.

MATHEWS & SANDERS,

Architects,

Kansas City, Mo.

JOHN GILDAY.

One of the most widely known of the early day merchants in Kansas City was John Gilday, who for twenty years prior to 1875 was engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business at the corner of Third and Main streets. He was also one of the pioneer freighters "across the plains" and left his impress as a large and successful trader along the Santa Fe trail from St. Louis to Santa Fe. Those who knew him in business or social relations recognized in him a man of many sterling qualities, whose greatest fault was a generosity that was so unbounded as to be detrimental to his ultimate business success. Nevertheless, for a period of twenty years, covering the post-bellum era of the city's history, his name was linked with the city's activities, both as an enterprising merchant and a public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Gilday was a native of Ireland, but at the age of eighteen years he followed the lure of Golden America and came to New York, where for four or five years he was employed as a clerk in the store of his uncle, and saved up enough money, in the course of that time, to strike out into the Far West, which was then the dream of every youth of enterprise and spirit. He came first to Kansas City, arriving there in 1852. The son of a stock-raiser in the old country, Mr. Gilday, in addition to having a good business education at this time, was a good judge of stock and his first ventures in the commercial line were in the nature of stock-buying down in the Cherokee country, which he would bring to Kansas City for sale, and in this way he first put himself in touch with the real western pioneer life.

In 1853 he married Miss Sarah Rush, of Independence, Missouri, and together they went to Pleasant Hill, in Cass county, where Mr. Gilday formed a partnership with James Thomas, a cousin, in a general merchandise business. In 1861 Mr. Gilday bought out the interest of Mr. Thomas and continued the business in his own name. About the same time he leased the Commercial Hotel in Pleasant Hill, and also opened up a livery business in connection with his other enterprises.

Under his management and that of his wife, who looked after his business interests later when he began to make freighting trips across the plains, the Commercial Hotel became one of the famous inns of Civil war days, and all the border fighters, Federal and Confederate, whose names are familiar to students of Jackson county's history, enjoyed its hospitality and gave it a good name from Missouri to Mexico.

These were the days of prairie schooners and oxen as means of transportation. It took very nearly two months to make the trip from Westport to Mexico. Early in the '60s Mr. Gilday began to engage in overland freighting and trading, buying his merchandise in St. Louis and New York, shipping it to Kansas City by rail and steamboat, and there hauling it by trains of prairie schooners over the Santa Fe trail. These overland trips were always personally conducted by Mr. Gilday, while his faithful wife remained in Pleasant Hill in charge of the hotel and his business there. He encountered the usual hardships of the frontier, braved the perils of the wilderness, "When Wilderness was King," and finally after several lucrative trips to New Mexico, where he mostly traded, Mr. Gilday returned to Pleasant Hill, closed out his hotel and business there, and took his family to Mora, New Mexico, where he again set up in the general merchandise business and while he remained in that country made money fast. His great desire to bring up his family where they could receive the benefits of education, induced him, at a time when his business was in a most flourishing condition, to sell out in New Mexico, at a considerable sacrifice, and return to Missouri.

In 1868 Mr. Gilday resumed business in Kansas City, purchasing the store of George Sweeney, at the corner of Third and Main streets, on the present site of the Gregory Grocery Company, paying therefor twenty thousand dollars in cash. Here as the years passed, he developed an excellent business, the growth of his trade being based upon his honorable methods and his close adherence to a high standard of commercial ethics. He displayed great energy and enterprise, was quick in resource and his faculty of ready adaptability enabled him to make the best of every situation. Although he later met with financial reverses during the panic period of 1873 and thereafter, he always faced every situation with courage and endeavored to meet every financial obligation in spirit and letter, earning for himself a reputation for business honor and integrity that has been a fine heritage to his family and keeps his memory cherished in the hearts of all the old-timers who knew him in the early days. He died in 1878.

Mr. Gilday and his wife reared a family of five boys and three girls, all of whom seem to have inherited the spirit and enterprise which was characteristic of the father's public life. Miss Anna C. Gilday is the head of

the department of history and economics in the Kansas City Manual Training school; Charles Gilday is a business man of Los Angeles, California; John P. Gilday was formerly sheriff of Jackson county, and is now an attorney at law; James E. Gilday is deputy criminal clerk of Jackson county; Joseph H. Gilday is in the Kansas City postoffice and was one of the first carriers appointed for the Kansas City division; Mary A. Gilday is a teacher in the Jefferson school at Kansas City; Margaret Gilday is a teacher in California; and Leo M. Gilday, the youngest, is manager of the wholesale cigar department of the McPike Drug Company, in Kansas City.

Mr. Gilday was a member of the Catholic church, and in politics an ardent democrat. He is still remembered by the early Kansas Cityans as a man of kind, loving and generous disposition, devoted to the welfare of his city and the happiness of his family, and who held friendship as a sacred and inviolable obligation. While he was not a man who sought public office, his energies and his purse were always open to those of his party who did and his interest in political campaigns in which his friends were involved was always as keen as though his personal prestige or preferment were at stake.

COLUMBUS V. WEDDING, M.D.

Dr. Columbus V. Wedding, engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Kansas City, is a member of the profession which Kentucky has furnished to Missouri. He was born in the Blue Grass state in 1856 and is a son of Mark and Jane (Hale) Wedding, who were also natives of Kentucky, where the father engaged in merchandising. Dr. Wedding pursued his education in the public schools and began preparation for a professional career as a student in the medical department of the University of Louisville. He completed his course by graduation in 1879 but since that time has pursued post-graduate courses in Chicago and New York and has kept in constant touch with the onward march of the profession as investigation and research bring to light scientific principles which have proven of the utmost value in the treatment of disease. Dr. Wedding for one year was professor of medicine in the Kansas City (Kansas) University of Therapeutics. He practiced in Kentucky until his removal from Shreveport, Louisiana, to Kansas City in 1889. His knowledge of the city led him to have great confidence in its future and it has fulfilled his strongest expectations. He opened his office here on the 15th of June, 1889, at the corner of Fifteenth and Campbell streets and has recently erected a fine residence on the Benton boulevard, where he now maintains his office. He has devoted his entire life to the general practice of medicine and his success is the best evidence of his professional skill. He has a large practice, is most careful in the diagnosis of diseases and seldom, if ever, at fault in anticipating the outcome.

Dr. Wedding was married in Kansas City, Kansas, in 1891, to Miss Anna M. Stevenson, who was born in England but became a resident of Kansas at an early day. They have one son, E. Victor. Dr. Wedding votes with the re-

publican party, the principles of which he has supported since attaining his majority. The Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias lodges number him among their members and in his practice he finds ample opportunity to exemplify their basic spirit in the aid which he renders to his fellowman. Community interests have elicited his warmest attention and his support is always given to those interests which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. He has been particularly interested and active in promoting the boulevard and park system, of which Kansas City has every reason to be proud.

The excellent reputation which has always been connected with the name of Wedding in medical circles is fully sustained by the son, Dr. E. Victor Wedding, who was graduated from the Louisville Medical College on the 8th of March, 1895. He was born in Kentucky, March 27, 1874, and pursued his literary education in the high school and the state university. Since entering upon professional duties he has continued in the general practice of medicine and his office comprises a fine suite of rooms at Fifteenth street and Brooklyn avenue. He keeps in touch with the advancement of the profession through the interchange of thought and experiences at the meetings of the Jackson County Medical Society and the State and American Medical Associations. He has also been connected with educational work in professional lines, having lectured for three years in the medical schools of Kansas City as professor of materia medica and therapeutics. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, while his political allegiance is unswervingly given to the republican party. He is active and influential in its local ranks and has been a delegate to the city conventions.

ALEXANDER NEW.

Alexander New, for twenty years a member of the Kansas City bar, is now practicing as a partner in the firm of Karnes, New & Krauthoff, one of the strongest legal firms in the city. Well versed in every department of jurisprudence he is now devoting his time principally to corporation law. He was born in Wabash county, Indiana, while his parents were natives of Germany, coming to America in childhood. In 1860 they settled in Indiana, and the public schools of that state offered to Alexander New his early educational privileges. He afterward learned the saddler's trade, which he followed for several years, subsequently entering the Washington & Jefferson College, at Washington, Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in early days, having completed a literary course. At all times ambitious for further educational acquirement he eagerly embraced every opportunity which offered in that direction. His law studies were pursued in Wabash and Indianapolis, Indiana, in the office of McDonald & Butler in the latter city, and he was admitted to the bar before Judge Walter Q. Gresham, of the United States court. For a short time he practiced in Indianapolis, and in 1888 came to Kansas City, where he has since remained.

For nine years Mr. New was a partner of Henry Woolman, subsequent to which time the firm of New & Krauthoff was established, while the present firm style of Karnes, New & Krauthoff was adopted when, in 1899, Mr. Karnes joined the firm. For ten years Mr. New was active as a trial lawyer and in the courts presented his cause with clearness, logic and force that resulted in his winning many notable forensic victories. His time is now largely devoted to corporation law as the representative of eastern clients, yet he is still active as a counselor at law in Kansas City. The profession finds in him a devoted follower, one who is much interested in the science as well as the practical workings of the courts. He is, moreover, an active and influential member of the Commercial Club and is serving on its committee on the municipal legislature, an unremunerative position, to which he devotes much time and in which connection he has done able and valuable public service. He belongs to the local, to the State and to the American Bar Associations and is likewise a member of the state council of the American Bar Association. His political allegiance is given to the democracy but official preferment has no attraction for him. Mr. New is a man of fine personal appearance, possessing not a little of that quality which for want of a better term has been designated as personal magnetism. He is an able speaker, supporting his position on any question by intelligent argument that voices logical conclusions and strong deductions.

D. PERRY HUNTER.

In almost all lines of business there are a few individuals who stand in the relation of leaders to the specific line of activity, representing the possibilities for successful accomplishment in that line by reason of the judicious use of the opportunities which have come to them. D. Perry Hunter occupies such a relation to the insurance interests of Kansas City, having represented many insurance companies here for many years. He was born in Jackson county, Missouri, January 13, 1850. His father, David L. Hunter, a native of Tennessee, came to Missouri about 1838 and bought a farm in the east bottoms adjoining the Kenochi tract. He devoted his life to general agricultural pursuits, passing away in 1861. He married Accath A. White, a native of Kentucky, who came to Missouri about 1836. There were two children but one died in infancy.

D. Perry Hunter spent his boyhood days to the age of fourteen years upon the old home farm and then became a resident of the city where he has made his home continuously to the present time. He acquired his education in the country schools, further pursuing his studies in Kansas City to the age of nineteen years, when he entered upon his business career as an employe in the postoffice. He filled the position of mailing clerk for a period of eleven years, beginning in 1869, and resigned in 1880 to engage in the stove and tinware business, purchasing a half interest in the firm of Thomas H. Prest. He did not find the new pursuit congenial, however, and at the end of eighteen



D. P. HUNTER

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months sold out to his partner. Not long afterward he turned his attention to the insurance and real-estate business as a solicitor for W. E. Winner & Company, and in 1883 he purchased a half interest in the business. A change of partnership in 1885 led to the adoption of the firm style of Goddard & Hunter and a year and a half later Mr. Hunter purchased his partner's interest and continued the business under the firm style of D. P. Hunter & Company until 1893. In that year the two firms of D. P. Hunter & Company and Ridge, Merriner & Bryant consolidated as Hunter, Ridge & Bryant, the partners being D. P. Hunter, Thomas S. Ridge and John A. Bryant, Mr. Merriner having sold his interest to Ridge & Bryant. The newly organized firm had a continuous existence until May 15, 1907, when the firm was dissolved, the firm of Hunter & Bryant continuing the insurance and real-estate business. For twenty-six years Mr. Hunter has continuously been engaged in the insurance and real-estate business and is one of the few who have been connected with this line for the same length of time in Kansas City. Mr. Hunter also has various other interests and has not only negotiated real estate for others but has made various investments for himself. He has had charge of the rentals of the Ridge estate for twelve years and after the death of Dr. Ridge his services in this connection were continued by Mrs. Ridge and Mr. Morrow, executrix and executor of the estate, and is still retained by Mr. Rozelle, who was appointed by the court as administrator.

On the 22d of April, 1875, occurred the marriage of Mr. Hunter and Miss Jennie H. Anderson, a daughter of James Anderson, then a prominent lumber merchant of Kansas City. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hunter have been very active in the work of the Christian church. He joined its membership when fifteen years of age and has been one of its deacons for thirty-two years. When he was first elected to that office the old church was situated at the northwest corner of Twelfth and Main streets, but when that property was sold, the congregation removed to their new church at the northwest corner of Eleventh and Locust streets. In all departments of the church work Mr. Hunter has been very active. He was assistant superintendent of the Sunday school for about twenty years, and did much to promote that branch of church activity. About two years ago he transferred his membership from the First church at Eleventh and Locust streets to the Linwood Boulevard Christian church at the southwest corner of Forest avenue and Linwood boulevard. He is now serving on the finance committee of the building fund and is one of the trustees of the church, which is now erecting its house of worship. He prepared the history of the Christian churches of Kansas City, which he read before the Kansas City Historical Society March 26, 1906, and which is included elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Hunter has always taken a general interest in public affairs and good government and has given his political allegiance to the democracy. He is a member of the Commercial Club, of the Knife & Fork Club and the Manufacturers and Merchants Association. There is nothing narrow nor contracted in his nature and he possesses a humanitarian spirit which is indicated in all of his relations with his fellowmen. His time has been devoted particularly to his business, his church and his home, and all have benefited by

his efforts. Richly endowed with those qualities which everywhere command respect and regard, D. Perry Hunter is known as one in whom his fellow citizens may well put their trust, for his fidelity to every trust reposed in him is numbered among his salient characteristics.

H. R. WILLIAMS.

H. R. Williams, whose business capacity and capable management are evidenced in the rapid growth of his business as a dealer in mill supplies in Kansas City, was born at Richmond, Indiana, July 3, 1867. His father, W. H. Williams, is now living retired in Indianapolis. The mother bore the maiden name of Mary E. Jones and both are natives of Indiana. The Williams family, however, is of English lineage and was established in America by the grandfather of our subject.

H. R. Williams largely spent his boyhood days in Indianapolis, to which city his parents removed in the spring of 1877. He pursued his education in the ward and high schools there, after which he served an apprenticeship to the millwright's trade, completing his term of indenture in October, 1885. He afterward spent several years on the road as a millwright, but in the spring of 1890 was married and located at Indianapolis. There he entered the office of a mill building concern—the J. B. Allfree Manufacturing Company—which built the present Rex mill of Kansas City, Mr. Williams assisting in figuring the cost of the enterprise. He remained with that firm in various capacities until January 1, 1900, having become a member of the directorate ere he severed his connection with the house. He spent the year 1900 in New York city, where he became associated with R. P. Charles & Son, forming a corporation known as the Charles Mill Supply Company, conducting practically the same line of business which claims his attention at the present time. Before his residence in New York had covered a year the Nordyke & Marmon Company of Indianapolis made him an offer to become their purchasing agent and traffic manager at a salary that he could not refuse. He therefore disposed of his interests in the east and returned to Indianapolis to accept the proffered position.

He remained with that house until August, 1905, but having long been desirous of engaging in business for himself and having acquired a sum sufficient to justify him in such a step, he came to Kansas City and established his present business, which he has since successfully conducted. Each year from the beginning his business has doubled. He carries the only stock of silk bolting cloth in Kansas City and in addition handles wire bolting cloth, belting and other mill supplies. His several years' experience as purchasing agent for Nordyke & Marmon of Indianapolis brought him in contact with large manufacturers of machinery and supplies and his experience and his broad acquaintance have proven very beneficial in the establishment and development of his present business, which has now reached extensive and profitable proportions. On commencing in this line he made a specialty of

bolting cloth only, but has since carried a very large stock of silk and employs young ladies to make up the bolting cloth to fit the different machines in which is it to be used.

On the 20th of May, 1890, Mr. Williams was married in the western part of Indiana to Miss Cora E. Hays, a daughter of D. W. Hays, a miller of that state, and they now have one child, Ruth Margaret, seventeen years of age.

Mr. Williams votes with the republican party, is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Knife & Fork Club and to the Railroad Club, but he devotes his time principally to his business interests and his home. Without advantages other than are open to the great majority of American boys, he started out in life and has won creditable victories in the world of trade. There have been no unusual circumstances in his history but it is the record of one who has been apt and faithful in service and whose capabilities have ever been recognized and rewarded. He early came to a realization of the fact that unwearied diligence constitutes the largest factor in success and it has been along this line that he has achieved his prosperity.

JAMES KELLOGG BURNHAM.

In the eighty years of its corporate existence, Kansas City has numbered among its citizens many persons of state and national reputations, and some who were the recognized leaders in business and professional circles, whose memory will ever be cherished by those who shall come after them. Among these none will stand higher in the estimation of the people than the princely dry-goods merchant, the Christian philanthropist and genial citizen, James K. Burnham.

James Kellogg Burnham was born in Quincy, Branch county, Michigan August 26, 1843. His parents, Joseph Trumbull and Harriet (Gilbert) Burnham, were natives of Connecticut, as were his grandparents, David and Catherine (Trumbull) Burnham. The Trumbull family were long and intimately associated with the history of New England. Jonathan Trumbull, Sr., was governor of Connecticut from 1769 to 1784, while Joseph Trumbull was General Washington's commissary general during the Revolutionary war, and Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., was pay-master in the Revolutionary army. Mary Trumbull married William Williams, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. David Trumbull was also a commissary general in the American army, and Jonathan Trumbull, a famous portrait artist, was an aide-de-camp to General Washington. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Burnham were Lewis and Sallie Gilbert, of Norwich, Connecticut. Lewis Gilbert was a son of Sylvester Gilbert, a noted jurist. It will thus be seen that Mr. Burnham was well born, his ancestry being among the most prominent New England families.

Joseph Trumbull Burnham was numbered among the pioneers of Branch county, Michigan, and there the subject of this article grew to manhood. He attended the public schools of his native town and when he had graduated therefrom he went to Chicago and for two years was a student in a business college, which he left to take up the burdens of life, going out in the world to make his fortune. He began at the bottom and worked his way upward.

From Chicago Mr. Burnham went to Detroit, Michigan, where he secured a position as clerk with the firm of Alan Sheldon & Company, dry-goods dealers, at a salary of four hundred dollars per year. He worked hard, never shirking his duties, and his salary was gradually increased. He was not content, however, to spend his life as a salesman for others; and in 1875 he organized a company, consisting of himself, F. C. Stoepel and A. H. Munger, and opened a small store in Detroit under the name of J. K. Burnham & Company, dealing for a time in general notions and specialties, the capital of the firm not being sufficient to enter into the broader field of mercantile life. It is said the entire outfit could have been packed in a very few dry-goods boxes.

This, however, was the real beginning of Mr. Burnham's business career. The stock of the small store increased until it became a factor in Detroit's business world and later the firm was reorganized under the name of the Burnham-Stoepel Dry Goods Company, and Mr. Burnham cared for the financial end of the company's business. He worked with it and guided it through trying periods and eventually made it a success.

He came to Kansas City, March 15, 1887, then the boom was on. A flood of money appeared to be pouring into the city and men were becoming rich. Mr. Burnham was accompanied by A. H. Munger and the glowing prospects of the city caused them to establish a dry-goods business. They prospered and their trade grew. Then the "boom" broke. Property values that had soared high came down with a crash. Business houses failed. Money suddenly became tight, and these conditions faced the newcomers. But they believed in the town and believed it had a future. Mr. Burnham reasoned that a reaction was bound to come from that awful slump, and he wanted to be here when that reaction came. It did come and he profited thereby.

Before leaving his native town of Quincy Mr. Burnham was united in marriage with Miss Ella C. Van Camp, November 15, 1861. She is a daughter of Stephen and Electa Van Camp, the latter being descendant of Roger Williams. To this union were born five daughters, who are now living: Mrs. Rice R. Miner, Mrs. John F. Downing, Mrs. Rollins M. Hockaday, Miss Clara Avery Burnham and Miss Ella Kellogg Burnham.

To sum up the life of such a man as James K. Burnham in a few words is indeed a difficult task. No one knew him but to love him and to admire that determined spirit which he inherited from his New England ancestry. He was a merchant who spent his entire life in the chosen vocation of his youth. He began a poor man and died rich in possessions, friends and honor. Having a natural and inherited aptitude for the accomplishment of great

things he developed broadly, and his mature years found him mentally alert and progressive. Although he was studiously active in trade, he yet found time for the cultivation of those fine attributes which distinguished him in whatever company he was thrown. His cheerful and abounding energy was the keynote of his character.

On his removal to Kansas City Mr. Burnham entered into the various activities of the city—civic, commercial, religious, educational and philanthropic. While a very busy man in connection with his own private affairs, he yet found time to attend to any and all work that was for the betterment of his fellowmen. He built up a vast business which required of him time and energy and necessitated his traveling for a period of twenty years more than fifteen thousand miles a year. Rarely a month passed, he said, that he did not go to New York city or Detroit, and he was as well known in New York, Detroit and Chicago as in Kansas City.

For years Mr. Burnham was interested in the work of the Commercial Club and was first elected a member of its board of directors for the term 1888-89, reelected for 1890-91, and again reelected for the ensuing fiscal year. He was treasurer of the financial bureau of the club nearly all the time from its organization. He was also president of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association for several years and was active in its organization and management. In 1898 he was appointed a member of the park board and entered upon the discharge of the duties of that office with the same zeal and energy that characterized his work as a business man. He believed that a park system was essential to the beauty and welfare of Kansas City, making the statement that the parks of the city would do more to enhance the value of property and attract people to the city than anything else.

Mr. Burnham and the interests with which he was affiliated had in their employ a large force of men, and the welfare of his employes was his constant aim. As an instance of his thoughtfulness and desire to aid them and the poor of the city, in the winter of 1899-1900, which was an exceptionally cold one, and when many were out of employment, he instructed the foremen of the Burnham-Munger Manufacturing Company's plant to engage the services of every man that he could possibly use, and not only to do that but to advance their wages from five to twelve and a half per cent. This act was such as to give him a strong place in the hearts and affections of his employes, an act which few persons would have done at such a time.

Mr. Burnham was a member of the Congregational church, being converted while yet a resident of Detroit by the great evangelist, George F. Pentecost, in a series of revival services held in the Presbyterian church, of which the Rev. Arthur T. Pierson was pastor. From that time on he was active as a Christian man, both in the church and elsewhere. In all his transactions and wherever he went he was a constant and true follower of the gentle Nazarene. His gifts to churches, schools and charities were many and in several cases very large. He gave freely and without ostentation, asking only that the cause be a worthy one. Among his large gifts were fifteen thousand dollars to Drury College, a Congregational institution at Springfield, Missouri, and ten thousand dollars to the Young Men's Christian Asso-

ciation at Kansas City. When a meeting was called of friends of the association, to discuss the subject after one large subscription had been made, Mr. Burnham arose and said, in his modest way, "I want permission to subscribe ten thousand dollars to this fund."

James Kellogg Burnham was called to his final rest March 14, 1907, after a short illness from pneumonia. His death was entirely unexpected and it caused a gloom to rest upon Kansas City. The loss of no man in the city could have been more deeply felt. He had the unbounded confidence of every one by whom he was known. His word was as good as the bond of any living man. Letters and telegrams of condolence were received by the stricken family from many parts of the country. His funeral was attended by men from New York, Chicago, Detroit and elsewhere, and as a tribute of respect to him the wholesale houses of Kansas City closed their doors for half a day and the Commercial Club passed resolutions of respect, in which they said: "In his death this entire community has suffered an irreparable loss. We recall his broad philanthropy, his many charities, his great public spirit, his contributions of effort and thought toward the upbuilding and development of Kansas City.

"His life was gentle and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world: This was a man."

Yes, he was a man, a man to love and respect, a man upon whom all could lean, for like the One in whom he trusted, he was willing to bear the burdens of many.

HOWARD J. VROOMAN.

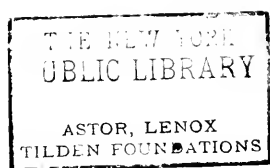
Howard J. Vrooman, a real-estate and exchange broker of Kansas City, was born in St. Louis, November 15, 1875, his father being a prominent attorney of the latter city. He is descended from colonial ancestry and is a great-grandnephew of Thomas Paine, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Howard J. Vrooman spent the first twenty-five years of his life in his native city, and in 1900 arrived in Kansas City. He had acquired a good education in the public schools and in the Washington university and had already had considerable experience as a real-estate dealer, having engaged in that line of business in 1896. Here he opened his office as a real-estate and exchange broker, and has rapidly advanced in business circles. He possesses the alert, enterprising spirit of the middle west and has secured a gratifying and constantly growing clientage since coming to Kansas City.

In 1904 Mr. Vrooman was married to Miss Laura Ault, a daughter of A. F. Ault, president of the First National Bank of Tulsa, Indian Territory. They have two living children. Mr. Vrooman is a member of the Kansas



HOWARD J. VROOMAN



City Athletic Club and has gained social as well as business popularity during the seven years of his residence here.

Since 1905 he has been one of the most extensive builders of apartments in this city. In the last year he has built "The Woodvine" at Thirty-third and Vine; "The Lora" at Twenty-ninth and Troost and "The Melrose" at Bales and Windsor, and for the last eight years he has always had a building in course of construction, these being erected as an investment.

FRANK PIERCE EWINS.

A little thoughtful consideration of the career of Frank Pierce Ewins, proprietor of the Hotel Savoy, brings one to the conclusion that he has in most of his business operations been impelled by the spirit of the pioneer. He has sought out new plans and new conditions likely to favor his projects and after he has made them available and profitable he has sought out still others and after those, others. The wisdom of his selection has been proven by the success which has crowned his efforts. He is one of the best known hotel men of the middle west and has largely promoted the hotel interests of Kansas City as proprietor of the Baltimore and the Hotel Savoy, conducting the latter at the present time. He was born at Danvers, Illinois, November 23, 1860, a son of John and Malinda (Franks) Ewins, the latter still a resident of Danvers. The father, who was a farmer, stock-breeder, miller and hardware merchant is now deceased.

Having acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Danvers, Frank P. Ewins afterward attended the college at Jacksonville, Illinois, and then entered the milling and hardware business in connection with his father, with whom he continued until twenty-one years of age. At that time he married and removed to Bloomington, Illinois, where he established a farm machinery business, which he successfully conducted until November, 1887, when he sold out and came to Kansas City. Here he engaged in the real estate business for a year as a member of the firm of E. L. Brown & Company, but since the fall of 1888 has been continuously connected with the hotel business, to which he seems "to the manner born." In the fall of 1888 he purchased the St. George hotel, which he conducted until 1894, when he opened the Hotel Savoy. In April, 1896, in connection with D. J. Dean and C. H. Childs, he organized the Ewins-Dean Hotel Company. Mr. Dean then owned and conducted the Stillwell Hotel at Pittsburg, Kansas, which was taken into the corporation. They later added the Goodlander at Fort Scott, Kansas, but in 1898 sold the Pittsburg and Fort Scott hotels and opened the Metropole, at St. Joseph, Missouri. Realizing the increasing demand for a large, modern, first class European hotel in Kansas City, they were instrumental in having the Hotel Baltimore built by Bernard Corrigan. This Mr. Ewins opened in June, 1899, personally conducting the same until January 1, 1900. He then sold his interest in the company which controlled the Baltimore and the Hotel Savoy of Kansas City, and the Metropole of

St. Joseph, to Willis Wood, but on the first of June, 1900, he repurchased the Savoy from the Ewins-Dean Hotel Company and with C. H. Childs formed the Ewins-Childs Hotel Company and began from the start to give to that house the same tone and prominence that had made the Baltimore a success from the beginning under his management. In December, 1902, they opened the Illinois, at Bloomington, Illinois, conducting it until the fall of 1904, when they sold to John S. Marshall. In January, 1907, Mr. Evans purchased Mr. Childs' third interest in the Savoy and has since been sole proprietor. Since he again took possession of the Savoy in 1900 he has made many changes, remodeling and enlarging the hotel from time to time, until today it is considered one of the best hotels in Kansas City. In 1898 he added one story; in 1903 remodeled and added thirty rooms; and in 1906 built an addition with eighty-five rooms and thoroughly remodeled the original building. Nevertheless the growth of the house has not kept pace with the growth of its reputation and patronage and in the busy seasons they are obliged to turn away many every night. Mr. Erwins is interested to a considerable extent in Kansas City real estate and has an elegant home at No. 409 Gladstone boulevard, which he built three years ago, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars.

On the 21st of December, 1881, Mr. Ewins was married to Miss Amelia J. Clark, of Eureka, Illinois, and they have one son and one daughter: John A. and Mary Louise, aged respectively nineteen and nine years. Their first child, Harry, died in the fall of 1888, at the age of five years.

Mr. Ewins is a thirty-second degree Mason and is a member of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association of the United States and Canada, of which he was vice president for many years, or until he was called to the presidency in June, 1905. To him is due the honor of having accomplished more for the good and growth of that organization, added more members to its list and promoted its financial condition to a greater degree than any other president in the history of the organization during the twenty-seven years of its existence. He is likewise a member of the Kansas & Missouri Hotel Men's Association and chairman of its board of directors. Politically he is a republican and religiously is connected with the Independence Boulevard Christian church. Entirely free from ostentation or display, he is retiring in manner, and rather than figure in public life he prefers giving his undivided attention to his business interests and the enjoyment of home pleasures.

W. O. WHITNEY.

W. O. Whitney, president of the Whitney Lumber Company and thus controlling one of the growing and profitable business enterprises of Kansas City, was born in Mokena, Illinois, in 1866. The public schools afforded him his educational privileges. He resided in his native state until 1892, when he removed westward to Cherryvale, Kansas, where he engaged in business as a grain and lumber merchant, continuing at that point for ten years, when seeking a broader field of labor, he came to Kansas City in 1902.

Here he built an office and has made this his headquarters for the control of his extensive and important business interests. In March, 1907, the business was incorporated under the name of the Whitney Lumber Company with W. O. Whitney as president, H. S. Whitney as vice president, and Fred W. Race as secretary and treasurer. The business has a paid up capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and later the stock was increased fifty thousand dollars. The yards are located at Nos. 541 and 543 Westport avenue in Kansas City but this represents only a single department of what is now one of the most extensive lumber enterprises of the state, the company operating a chain of yards at Cherryvale and Coffeyville, Kansas, and Copau, Collinsville, Owasso, Inola and Wagoner, Oklahoma. In addition to dealing in all kinds of lumber they are jobbers and wholesalers in builders' materials and supplies, paints and hardware. The business has assumed extensive proportions, making Mr. Whitney one of the best known representatives of commercial interests in Kansas City and the west.

In 1890, in Illinois, was celebrated the marriage of W. O. Whitney and Miss Helen B. Simpson of that state. They now have a daughter and two sons, Helen S., James O. and George W. They are prominent socially, the circle of their friends having increased as the number of their acquaintances has grown. Mr. Whitney erected a large residence at No. 711 Westport avenue, where he owned five and a half acres of land which he platted and opened up in the spring of 1907. Fraternally he is a Scottish Rite Mason. He is a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment and his executive ability and excellent management have brought to the concern with which he is connected a large degree of success. The safe, conservative policy which he inaugurated commends itself to the judgment of all and has secured to the company a patronage which makes its volume of trade of great importance and magnitude. The prosperity of the company is certainly due in large measure to its president—the gentleman whose name initiates this review.

LOUIS F. HARTMAN.

Louis F. Hartman, a well known contractor and member of the city council of Kansas City, was born in Pettis county, Missouri, in 1864. His father, William Hartman, whose birth occurred in Holland, emigrated to the United States when sixteen years of age, locating in Missouri. He passed away in Kansas City in 1888 and his death was deeply deplored by many friends as well as his immediate family. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ellen Hasse, was a native of Berlin, Germany, and her family numbered nine children, six of whom still survive and all are residents of Missouri save a daughter, who lives in Ohio.

Louis F. Hartman acquired his education in the schools of his native county and when he put aside his text-books he started upon an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade at Sedalia, Missouri. In 1884 he came to Kan-

sas City and finished his apprenticeship, after which he followed carpentering until 1898, when he engaged in the contracting business on his own account, doing general contracting, excavating and brick building. He had charge of the erection of the Century building, constructed Fowler's store on Main street, remodeled the Kemper building and likewise erected several flat buildings and a great many residences in the southern part of the city. His own home at No. 1822 Norton building likewise stands as a monument to his architectural skill and ability. In the conduct of his business interests he has not only gained individual prosperity, but has also contributed in substantial measure to the upbuilding and adornment of the city by the erection of many handsome residences and business blocks.

In 1894 Mr. Hartman was united in marriage, in Kansas City, to Miss Amelia Schwark, a native of Germany, by whom he has five children: Viola, Mabel, William, Louis and Harry, all at home. In his political affiliation he is a republican and a zealous party worker in the local ranks of that great organization. In 1906 he was elected to the council from the thirteenth ward and has since served on the streets, alleys and grades committee, the hospital, water and police committees and others. In his fraternal relations he is connected with the Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World and the Court of Honor. Without ostentation or any desire for praise he has labored most earnestly for the welfare of Kansas City, and his efforts have redounded to the credit and benefit of his adopted county.

THURLOW AUGUSTUS RAICHLEY.

Thurlow Augustus Raichley, treasurer of the Champagne Cider Company of Kansas City, which is the only enterprise of this character here, was born in Hillsboro, Missouri, on the 16th of September, 1884, and is an alert and enterprising young business man. His father, Fred L. Raichley, was born in Missouri and spent his boyhood and youth in different parts of the state. Becoming a resident of St. Louis, he there engaged in champagne cider manufacture for a time, after which he sold out and traveled through the south. Later he removed to Kansas City, where he established a feed business on Fifth street, conducting it for a time but later turned his attention to the manufacture of soda water and cider, in which he is still engaged under the name of the Champagne Cider Company. He established this business eight years ago in a small building at No. 1125 East Fifth street, beginning operations on a very limited scale with a capital of but four hundred dollars. From the beginning the growth of the business has been steady and consecutive. It became necessary to increase the facilities and to this end Mr. Raichley built in the rear of his first place a building fifty by forty feet and later another, twenty-five by forty feet. In June, 1904, he admitted his son, Thurlow A., to a partnership, also Mitchell Greentree and Harry Robinson but the last named has since withdrawn from the business. On the reorganization of the company Mr. Greentree was made president, T. A.

Raichley secretary and treasurer, while F. L. Raichley, founder of the business, continued as general manager. They are conducting an extensive business in the manufacture of soda waters and ciders and have a large trade in the city and ship extensively throughout Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Iowa and Nebraska.

F. L. Raichley is a democrat in his political views but has never been an aspirant for office. He and his wife hold membership with the Presbyterian church and are highly esteemed by their fellow members. Mrs. Raichley bore the maiden name of Catherine C. Rodgers.

Thurlow A. Raichley, the only child, was taken to Springfield, Missouri, in his infancy, and later at different times the family resided at Kansas City, at St. Louis and in southern Missouri, but in 1898 returned to Kansas City. The son acquired a public school education and was graduated from the J. V. C. Karnes school, after which he spent sometime in Spalding's Business College in this place. He then joined his father in the present business and has been active in a position of executive control, largely having charge of the office interests. He is well known here as a young man of enterprise, of laudable ambition and firm purpose, while his social qualities have made him popular. His political allegiance is given the democracy and he attends the Presbyterian church, while with the Modern Woodmen he holds membership relations.

CAPTAIN WALTER WHITSETT.

Captain Walter Whitsett is connected with one of the various departments which go to make up that thing which we call municipal government, being captain of station No. 1 of the police department. He was born on a farm near Lexington, Lafayette county, Missouri, on the 23d of September, 1867, and is a son of Amos Whitsett, a prominent farmer and influential citizen, who, at the age of seventy-six years, is still living upon the farm. He was a native of Virginia and as a young man came to the west, arriving in the early '40s. He wedded Mary Jane London, who was born in Westport, Jackson county, Missouri, her parents, John and Frances London, having located here in pioneer days. They both died during her early girlhood, however, and she and her brother, who was older, were reared by a family of the name of Porter.

Captain Whitsett is the fourth child and second son of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Whitsett and his early youth was spent upon the farm, where he early became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturalist as he plows his lands and tills his fields. He was sent to the country schools near his father's home and later attended the public schools in Lexington, continuing his education to the age of seventeen years, when he left school and with his cousin, S. M. Gundlack, spent three years on a ranch at Kiowa in the Indian Territory. Returning to Missouri, he located in Kansas City and was employed under Robert Gillam, superinten-

dent and general manager of the construction of the Brooklyn avenue trolley. At the end of a year, however, Mr. Whitsett became connected with the police department and was appointed patrolman May 4, 1884, by Underchief Thomas M. Spears. He served in that capacity until the 4th of May, 1895, when he was promoted to sergeant at headquarters, and on the 11th of February, 1907, he was appointed lieutenant at Station No. 4. On the 13th of September of the same year he was made captain and assigned to police headquarters. He has made a most enviable reputation since joining the department and it has been through personal merit and ability that he has gained his promotions and his present position of responsibility is well merited. While patrolman he led the forces in the capture of criminals and the recovery of stolen property during the year 1893 and 1894. In 1895 he was rated in third place and in 1896 he was again the leader. Two years later he tied for first honors with another officer and in 1903 he again led the department. In the year 1904 he was engaged in inside duty at headquarters, serving in this capacity for a year, after which he was transferred to station No. 4. His record is indeed commendable and has won for him high commendation from the general public and from those above him in the service.

Captain Whitsett was married in Kansas City, October 16, 1891, to Miss Josephine Easter, of Lexington, Missouri, who was his schoolmate in early life and a daughter of the late Emanuel Easter, a well known yeoman in his days. Captain and Mrs. Whitsett now have two children: George Ambrose, sixteen years of age; and Ruth, a little maiden of eleven summers.

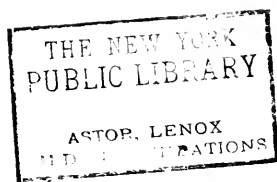
The captain and his family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church, are interested in its work, and generous contributors to its support. The rules which govern his conduct in every relation of life are those characteristic of upright, honorable manhood. For twenty years he has never used intoxicants and he stands for all that promotes the cause of sobriety, loyal citizenship and individual integrity. His political allegiance is given to the democracy and he is a valued and representative member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and of the Modern Woodmen camp. He resides at No. 2631 Gillam street, where he owns his own home.

HENRY OHAUS.

Henry Ohaus was one of the first to engage in interior decorating and frescoing in Kansas City and today has a business which has developed to extensive and important proportions, calling him to various sections of the country, while in Kansas City he also enjoys an extensive patronage. He is a native of Germany and a son of Wilhelm Ohaus, who was a celebrated artist, his painting being exhibited in many galleries in Europe. His specialty was architectural drawings and he received a commission from Frankfurt-on-the-Main to paint a collection of old ruins for the art gallery at Mayence.



HENRY OHAUS



Henry Ohaus passed his boyhood and youth in the fatherland and when twenty years of age he came to America, settling first in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he learned the trade of painting and decorating. He has since continued in this line of activity and after working for six years in Chicago came from that city, in 1888, to take charge of the decoration of certain residences here. Being pleased with Kansas City and its future prospects, he decided to remain and was one of the first to engage in interior decorating and frescoing. From the beginning he has maintained a place in the foremost ranks of those connected with this line of activity, his skill and ability being scarcely equaled and never surpassed by those who are following the trade here. Under contract he decorated the Fidelity Trust Company building, the senate and assembly rooms at the state capitol in Jefferson City, the Keith and Armour residences, a large number of churches and the Sexton Hotel. He is called to all sections of the country to make estimates upon work of this character and to supervise the execution of the contracts which have been awarded him. His business has constantly developed until it is now annually represented by a large figure and he employs many men, all of whom are skilled in their particular line. His office is in the New York Life building and from there he superintends an extensive and growing trade.

Mr. Ohaus was married in Kansas City, in 1890, to Miss Rose McKeever, who was born in Pennsylvania. Their home at No. 3608 Central street is the property of Mr. Ohaus. He is a member of the Catholic church. He has firm faith in Kansas City and its opportunities for development, believing it not only a good place for residence but also for business, having closely watched the evidences of trade whereby it has taken on many indications of the metropolitan city in its constantly growing commercial and industrial interests.

WILLIAM HOCKADAY WALLACE.

There are few men whose lives have gained them such uniform honor and respect as is universally accorded Judge William Hockaday Wallace, through many years' connection with the history of western Missouri his has been an unblemished character. He has been one of the world's workers, assisting materially in laying the foundation for the stability, progress and substantial growth of the commonwealth. His name is closely interwoven with the legal history of western Missouri, in which connection he has taken an unfaltering stand in favor of law and order and many tangible evidences of his effective work in this respect are cited.

Judge Wallace was born on a farm in Clark county, Kentucky, October 11, 1848, and is of Scotch-Irish lineage. The ancestral records state that his great-great-grandfather in the paternal line came to America from the north of Ireland during the early part of the eighteenth century, while his son, Captain John Wallace, was born in Pennsylvania, December 18, 1748, and served in the American army in defense of the country's interests in the

Revolutionary war. He was captain of a company and among many entries in an old memorandum book which is still preserved, is one made at Camp Whitemarsh in 1777 and another at Camp Valley Forge in 1778. Undoubtedly he experienced all of the hardships of that ever memorable winter at Valley Forge. His son, Colonel John Wallace, was born in Virginia but during the early settlement of Kentucky removed to that state and won his title as commander of a regiment of militia. It was in Kentucky that Rev. Joseph William Wallace, father of our subject, was born. He became a minister of the old school Presbyterian church and for sixty-one years engaged in preaching the gospel. He was a man of remarkable physique, retained his mental faculties unimpaired to the last and lived to an advanced age. He was ever a man of fearless, independent spirit and of spotless reputation and enjoyed the fullest respect of all who knew him. He married Betty Hockaday, daughter of Edmund Warwick Hockaday, of Clark county, Kentucky. She died when her son William was but three years of age and the father afterward married Jessamine, daughter of Dr. Archibald Young, of Jessamine county, Kentucky. The four sons of the second marriage are: John Calvin, a lawyer, now deceased; Charles Hodge, a practicing physician of St. Joseph, Missouri; Theodoric Boulware, a lawyer of Kansas City; and Addison Alexander, now a Presbyterian minister. The Rev. Joseph W. Wallace, disposing of his interests in Kentucky in 1857, took up his abode upon a farm near Lees Summit in Jackson county, Missouri.

There Judge Wallace was reared and as soon as old enough began work in the fields, devoting practically all of his time outside of school hours to the farm work. Living on the border during the troublous period which preceded the Civil war, the family experienced the hardships and privations and faced the dangers incident to that epoch in the history of the west. Judge Wallace in one of his speeches gave the following description of the times: "Torch and fire, sword and rapine, pillage and plunder, robbery and assassination were abroad in the land; where devouring flames leaped from farm to farm, from house to house, until both earth and sky seemed ablaze with living horrors; where the red lightning of murder played the reddest along the western sky and the fierce dogs of war were turned loose on defenseless women and children; with the wondering eyes of a boy I saw it all and like a lurid panorama it rolls before me now." The Rev. Mr. Wallace was a southern man, the owner of slaves and with strong sympathy for the south. Every vestige of his property was swept away save the land which was burned over, and in August, 1863, the family was compelled to vacate the homestead under what was known as order No. 11, and by wagon went to Fulton, Missouri. The celebrated novel entitled Order No. 11 was dedicated to Jessamine Wallace mentioned above. At Fulton Judge Wallace had opportunity to continue his education as a pupil in the preparatory department of Westminster College, completing the regular classical course by graduation in 1871. He has always gladly and thankfully acknowledged his indebtedness for a part of his education to the liberality of Judge Thomas B. Nesbit, of Fulton. During his attendance in college he taught one term of school and following his graduation again engaged in teaching for a term.

He prepared for a legal career as a student in the law office of a relative, Judge John A. Hockaday, of Fulton, Missouri, and was licensed to practice by the late Judge Burchhartt, of Randolph county. In 1874 he located at Independence, Missouri, for the practice of his profession but advancement at the bar is proverbially slow and in order to meet his expenses while building up a clientage he engaged in newspaper work in connection with the Independence Sentinel for about a year and was for some time the Independence reporter for the Kansas City Times. For a brief period Judge Wallace practiced law in Kansas City in partnership with James B. Snell and afterward was a partner of George W. Buchanan, at Independence. In 1877 he entered into partnership relations with Judge Edward P. Gates, for several years judge of the circuit court of Jackson county, and the association was maintained pleasantly and profitably for seventeen years.

Judge Wallace became a resident of Kansas City in 1880 and in that year was elected prosecuting attorney for Jackson county, while popular suffrage continued him in the office for a second term. While filling that position he displayed the strong fiber of his character by the zealous manner in which he prosecuted offenders and stood as a fearless champion of law and order. To Judge Wallace belongs great credit for his efforts in bringing to punishment the James Boys of Missouri and crushing out the band of outlaws who were bringing terror into every community of this part of the country. He made his canvass at each election on that issue and the prosecution of the famous gang of daring bandits extended through three years, resulting in the overthrow of the band. To accomplish this required patience, careful planning and the utilization of every possible means as well as fearlessness in the discharge of official duty. At the time that Judge Wallace undertook his work the people of western Missouri had been terrorized for fifteen years by this gang of outlaws until it was considered certain death to give information against any of them. In fact several prominent citizens whom the gang believed had reported concerning them were shot down in cold blood and Jesse James had boasted that he would as soon kill a woman who informed upon him as a man, and few, if any, dared to take their lives in their own hands by giving the information which was necessary for prosecution in the criminal courts. A judge of the criminal court of Jackson county, now deceased, is authority for the statement that the grand jury at Independence concluded that they would investigate a bank robbery attributed to these outlaws and subpoenaed a man at whose house they were accustomed to stop. He promptly answered all questions put to him and then, arising from the witness chair, drew a large six shooter and said: "Now, gentlemen, I won't swear a lie. I have given you the names of the men who committed this robbery, but my own life is now at stake and I want to say that if anybody is indicted you can all dig your graves at once." Nobody was indicted. Railroad men were afraid to push prosecutions for fear the outlaws would do more damage to their roads. Judge Wallace, single-handed and alone, undertook the task of breaking up this gang. At the end of six months he had one of them in jail and had demonstrated to the public that the outlaws could be convicted by a Missouri jury

and that the secrecy that had been maintained was not necessary. Judge Wallace had been reared in eastern Jackson county and knew many of the bandits and their friends and kindred personally. He made his first campaign in the country on horseback, speaking at night and calling the outlaws by name, promising to prosecute if elected, and he was the first and only candidate that denounced this band in eastern Jackson county. To him and almost to him alone is due the credit for the overthrow of their rule of crime and lawlessness in western Missouri. He traveled thousands of miles to get evidence and he succeeded in bringing the men to punishment.

Before the end of his second term as county attorney Judge Wallace was made the democratic nominee for congress and resigned his office in order to enter upon the campaign. His opponents bitterly denounced him, claiming that he had manifested unnecessary pertinacity and determination in bringing the train robbers to justice, but that he had the support of the people at large was indicated by the vote at the primaries, which was far in excess of any of his competitors, but as there was a dispute as to whether he or his leading opponent obtained the nomination in the congressional convention, Judge Wallace very generously withdrew from the race. This contest took place in 1884. In 1902 he was a candidate for United States senator against Senator W. J. Stone and in the fall of 1907 was democratic candidate for congress. He was one of the first men active in politics to support Folk in his race for governor.

Judge Wallace is thoroughly at home in the practice of law in either the civil or criminal courts. He is most strong, able and convincing in argument and in his addresses sways the jury not by reason of his oratory alone but by reason of the sound logic and the law which underlies it. He has always been a most earnest worker, never failing to give a thorough preparation and is a most able minister in the temple of justice. He always speaks extemporaneously and his utterances are filled with dramatic fire. Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, after reading Judge Wallace's speech in the prosecution of Frank James pronounced it "one of the finest productions in the English tongue." This speech has been printed three times in pamphlet form and has been generally read in many schools and colleges of Missouri extracts have been taken from it and used as declarations. He has never compromised in any way but has stood loyally for justice and right and, unlike many in the courts, his object in practice is to secure justice as well as to promote the interests of his clients.

While prosecuting attorney Judge Wallace enforced all laws just as he found them on the statute book. He closed the saloons on Sunday and other places transacting business forbidden by law on that day, and kept them closed. It was during his administration that the gamblers migrated to Kansas City, Kansas. While he has defended in many cases he has probably been employed in prominent prosecutions oftener than any man in the west. By special employment he conducted a great prosecution in Kansas City, where Senator Vest, Senator Warner and others defended, the defendant being given eight years by the jury and becoming afterwards a fugitive from justice. He has extradited men from England and old Mex-

ico, and has been specially employed to prosecute by the federal government. When it was charged some years ago that the police and the gamblers of Kansas City were in collusion, he was employed by public-spirited citizens to prosecute in what was known as "the Lexow Investigation." At the end of a long fight the heads of departments were removed and the whole force reorganized. When a few years ago a great public service corporation bribed juries to such an extent that no plaintiff could obtain a judgment against it, he was placed by the Bar Association at the head of a committee to prosecute, and jury bribing was broken up. He gathered personally the evidence upon which the convictions were obtained.

When he was appointed judge by Governor Folk, April 2, 1907, there were, owing to the long illness of his predecessor, over two hundred felony cases and over three hundred misdemeanor and city appeal cases on the docket. By July 15 the docket was cleared. By placing persons carrying concealed weapons in jail instead of fining them he has almost broken up the nefarious habit of carrying deadly weapons and many lives have been saved. A few months ago a larger number of prisoners were taken to the penitentiary than at any other time in the history of the court, probably larger than any court in the state.

Judge Wallace was recently introduced by a citizen of another and distant state to a great audience gathered from all parts of America, as the pioneer in the movement for Sunday observance which had spread throughout the entire land. He has certainly won a great and signal victory. Over forty thousand persons are now resting on Sunday in Kansas City who labored on that day when his charge to the grand jury was delivered on September 30, 1907. More than five thousand business places are closed on Sunday which were open then. After a fight of three months, billiard and pool halls, where so many hundreds of young men have been ruined on Sunday, are now all closed on that day. The law is obeyed and Sunday is actually observed in Kansas City. Only four out of eight principal theaters have continued to defy the law. Judge Wallace has been absolutely vindicated even as to the theaters, for every judge who has passed upon the question has adopted his view of the law. The instructions of Judge Porterfield, who is now trying the theater cases, are so mandatory that no conscientious juror can avoid voting for conviction. All of this has been brought about at not exceeding twenty-five dollars in costs. Every officer of the criminal court is on a salary, and the grand jury has far more than paid its way in fines collected and not to be collected. Statements made to the effect that Judge Wallace is enforcing our Sunday laws with intolerance are absolutely untrue. The law is being enforced with due regard to the requirements of our advanced civilization and in exact accordance with the decisions of our higher courts. Out of eighteen suits brought against him no court has yet refused to adopt his view of the law. Like closing the saloons on Sunday his position was assailed somewhat at the outset, but now it is admitted on all sides that he is right, and the people of Kansas City would not change back to the wide-open days if they could.

As conclusive evidence that the law is not being enforced with intolerance we cite the fact that every article of necessity can be purchased in Kansas City on Sunday. There is not a legitimate desire for appetite, heart or mind that cannot be gratified. Judge Wallace has stated the law broadly, that whatever is to be eaten or drank on that day, except intoxicants, can be sold. Hence, articles sold in bakeries, at fruit stands, bread, butter or other articles of immediate necessity can be purchased and all drinks not intoxicating. Transportation of every kind is permitted, steam cars, street cars, livery stables. People go where they please and do what they please so long as they do not violate the law or disturb others. The parks, being a necessity for people who live in congested districts, where women and children may not see grass or flowers, are open. People may go to the country, to parks, visit one another, attend to all kinds of business of immediate necessity or charity or go to church just as they please. But articles not of immediate necessity cannot be sold and unnecessary and immoral labor cannot be performed. And this is in precise accordance with all the decisions of our courts.

Judge Wallace's prime object in enforcing Sunday laws is to give the man who labors by brain or muscle a day of rest and this is the main purpose of the law. God so ordained it at the beginning and the legislature and courts have followed. Every wage earner in Kansas City is with Judge Wallace. It is human greed—it is capital—desiring to make money out of the laborer on Sunday that is opposing him. Justice Field, who so long adorned the supreme court, in a great Sunday case, in pleading for a day of rest for the laboring man, says: "The law steps in to restrain the power of capital. Its object is to give rest to those who need it and cannot otherwise obtain it."

There are no happier beings on Sunday than the forty thousand persons who now enjoy rest on this day in Kansas City. Judge Wallace holds that the laborer ought to be paid as much money for the work of six days in the week as for the whole seven, for experience shows that with one day's rest he can do more and better work in the six days than by working the whole seven.

On the 14th of July, 1887, Judge Wallace was married to Miss Elizabeth G. Chiles, a daughter of Cornelius C. Chiles, of Independence, Missouri, and unto them have been born two children: William H., who is now a student at Princeton and who was born April 18, 1888; and Mary Chiles, born December 27, 1890.

While Judge Wallace's real life work has been in connection with the courts either as lawyer or jurist, he has been frequently called upon to address the public on momentous occasions in the discussion of topics of general interest. Frequently he has been called upon to deliver annual addresses to the literary societies of the highest institutions of learning in the land and those delivered at the Missouri State University, at William Jewell College and at Central College are considered splendid types of scholarly eloquence. His speech in the prosecution of Frank James and his lecture, Jesus of Nazareth as a Man, are considered his best productions. Judge Wallace is in many respects a conservative man and must be regarded

as a statesman, always striving to build up for the benefit of the people and to insure a continuous national progress. He believes that commonwealths, like men, cannot stand still; they must go forward or backward; they cannot go backward without decay, therefore it is imperative that they go forward. He has been conspicuous in his connection with the bar as one who is always at his post of duty and always at his work. His mental characteristics are of the solid and practical rather than of the ostentatious and brilliant and yet his oratory places him with the "silver tongued" men of the country. He is especially strong in intellect and capable of reaching safe, reasonable and prudent conclusions. In the long and crowded line of illustrious men of whom Missouri is justly proud the public life of few others has extended over as long a period as his and certainly the life of none has been more constant in honor, more fearless in conduct or more stainless in reputation.

Judge Wallace is an earnest party worker, though he never abuses members of other political organizations. For twenty-four years he has stumped the state for his party, always at his own expense except in one campaign when the state committee paid a part of his traveling expenses. Judge Wallace loves nature. He owns a farm. He loves a joke and all legitimate pleasure. He loves his family. He loves literature and has delivered a great many literary addresses. He has been honored with the degree of LL. D. for eminence in his profession.

WALTER R. HEITE.

Walter R. Heite has from early boyhood been identified with plant culture and has gradually gained a place among the florists whose volume of business makes theirs profitable enterprises. He was born in Shelby county, Illinois, in 1873 and was educated in the ward schools of Kansas City following the removal of his parents here in 1880. His father, E. L. Heite, located at the corner of Thirty-second and Charlotte streets, where he established a florist's business, remaining in the trade there until 1898, when he removed to Marion, Kansas. There he has erected a fine residence and has established a successful business at that point as a dealer in cut flowers and growing plants.

Walter R. Heite, upon putting aside his text-books, entered his father's greenhouse and continued his assistant until he had become acquainted with the business in principle and detail. In fact he has grown up in the business and his entire life has been devoted to plant culture. Few men are better informed concerning the needs and demands of flowers and plants, the kind of soil and food products necessary and the amount of heat and moisture that best conserve the interests of the plants. Nine years ago he was admitted to a partnership in his father's business under the firm style of E. L. Heite & Son and they now have five acres devoted to greenhouses and truck farming, with twenty-five thousand feet of glass under which they grow chrysanthemums in the summer and fall, while the space in the winter

months is largely devoted to the raising of hothouse vegetables, including lettuce and radishes. They also raised cucumbers for the early spring market and afterward place upon the market about twenty thousand head of cauliflower. They sell all of their flowers and vegetables in the city at the highest market prices because of the excellence and superior quality of those things which they produce, whether in the line of garden products or beautiful blossoming plants. While Walter R. Heite entered upon a business already established, he has shown marked enterprise and discrimination in enlarging and controlling this and it is now one of the chief industries of the kind in Kansas City.

Mr. Heite was married in this city, in 1897, to Miss Mabel M. Hackney, who was born in Wisconsin. They have one child, Harry Edward, who is attending school at the age of seven years. The family residence is at No. 3904 Central avenue and their home is a most hospitable one.

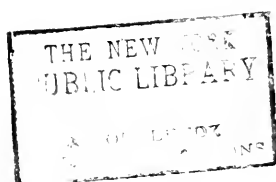
WILLIAM H. C. LAMBADER.

On the list of Kansas City's honored dead appears the name of William H. C. Lambader, who for forty years was known as an industrious and reliable business man, who through judicious investment became one of the substantial residents of the city. He arrived here in 1864 and while the city had then made substantial progress, it gave little evidence of the metropolitan growth which it was soon to assume. Mr. Lambader was at that time about twenty-six years of age. His birth had occurred in Wittenberg, Germany, in 1838, his parents being Frank and Katrina Lambader. The father filled the position of market inspector in his native place and both he and his wife died in Germany, aged respectively seventy and eighty years. Their family numbered three sons: Frank who was a butcher and for many years lived in Philadelphia, where his death eventually occurred; William H. C.; and Fred, who came to the United States and enlisted for service in the Union army in the Civil war. It is supposed that he was killed in battle, as nothing was ever heard of him afterward.

William H. C. Lambader pursued his education in the public schools of his native country to the age of fourteen years and then crossed the Atlantic to America, landing in Philadelphia, where he lived with his father's brother, who was a tanner there. He had but four cents when he reached his destination. Almost immediately after his arrival he enlisted at Philadelphia for service in the Mexican war but his uncle went after him and took him out of the army on account of his youth. William Lambader then began learning the butcher's trade and through much of his life was identified with that line of business. In his boyhood, however, he worked upon the first railroad that was being built into Chicago. At nineteen years of age he went to Iowa and established and conducted a packing house in that state. He was next employed on the railroad which was being constructed into St. Joseph, Missouri, and later he was at Louisville, Kentucky, where he worked in a meat



W. H. C. LAMBADER



market for Allen Gray. His employer dealt extensively in slaves and Mr. Lambader bought and sold for him.

In 1861 we find him in Indianapolis, Indiana, where he engaged in the butchering business on his own account but by reason of the war he was compelled to sell out at a great loss. He put what remained to him upon a cart and started through the country, selling sausage and other meats. He had been married but three months at the time he was forced to close out his business and he gave his wife what little money he had. He then traveled with his cart across the country to Lebanon, Ohio, where he started in business in a small and dilapidated building, borrowing twenty-five dollars in order to make a start. He then sent for his wife to join him. The early days there were characterized by extreme hardship and privation. His stock was limited and it was difficult to secure patronage, for he was unknown. The first day that he put a beef in his shop four ruffians entered his place of business and tried to abuse him, but he knocked them down and drove them out. At night when going home they waylaid him and almost killed him. As they were enlisted men, he could do nothing to them but for three months he was unable to resume business. Later he admitted a partner and in connection with selling to the wholesale trade they bought stock, which they shipped to Cincinnati. Afterward, however, the partner became ill and as Mr. Lambader could not carry on both branches of the business alone he gave up the stock shipping department. Although the early days constituted a period of severe trial, he prospered and during his three years' residence in Lebanon made about fifteen thousand dollars. Wishing a larger field of labor, however, he traveled over the country, riding a fine horse and buying cattle. We all know of Morgan's raid. He with his two thousand men, marched through the country ravaging storehouses and burning barns and dwellings. In 1861 they were about to enter Ohio. Mr. Lambader and five hundred men went out to meet Morgan and prevent him from entering. All the men in Ohio were gone and the women, left by themselves, gathered at each other's homes and talked over the situation. What if the men should fail to meet Morgan! What if they were captured! Such were the thoughts that surged through the bosoms of those honest settlers' wives. For three weeks the men remained at home. No one knew but that Morgan might yet come. Finally, however, the Ohio men met Morgan and prevented him from crossing the river. Mr. Lambader was riding a fine sorrel stallion which Morgan wanted. Accordingly, Morgan tried to take it from him but Mr. Lambader opened fire killing three men and wounding several others. But Morgan's men never crossed the river and Ohio was saved from destruction.

On one occasion on a train Mr. Lambader met a Kansas City man, who advised him to come to this city, saying that it was one of the most promising towns of the entire country. Acting on this advice, Mr. Lambader visited Kansas City and, being well pleased with its prospects returned to Lebanon for his family and brought them to the west. He at that time had a wife and two children. They made the trip from St. Louis to Kansas City by boat and Mr. Lambader also brought with him three men, three horses and tools with which to build his house. He located at what is now Fifteenth and McGee

streets, purchasing over two hundred and thirty feet fronting on Fifteenth street and two hundred feet on McGee street. For this property he paid two thousand dollars to Joe Heffner, who was then baking bread for the soldiers at Leavenworth. Upon his property Mr. Lambader built a slaughter house and continued in the butchering business until his death, which occurred in 1897. He had the distinction of being the first packer in Kansas City. He bought, killed and cured for both the wholesale and retail trade. His slaughter house was situated at Twentieth and McGee streets, where he owned fifteen acres which were drained by the O. K. creek. Beside buying cattle for killing purposes he also bought fancy stock, which he shipped to Texas and other places, where they were entered in the fancy stock contests in the different fairs. In this way he won innumerable prizes.

Mr. Lambader also had the honor of curing the largest amount of buffalo meat ever brought to Kansas City. In 1868 he went to Texas, where he bought up quite a number of buffaloes, which he killed and shipped to this point. He placed this meat on the McGee street property and was forced to hire a man to watch it day and night. As he had not a sufficient number of vessels to hold the meat, he accordingly had special troughs made, into which he placed it. After having cured the meat he found that he had almost fifteen hundred barrels of dried leef, which he sent to Texas and sold at a handsome profit. He was not only very successful in his packing business but made considerable money from his real-estate operations. He purchased large tracts of real estate in the heart of the city at an early day and later built thereon fine residences and business blocks. He had the prescience to see what the future had in store for this growing western town and buying property at a low figure, he was later able to improve it and to sell at a handsome profit. While he attained wealth his path was never strewn with the wreck of other men's fortunes. His success was gained along legitimate, honorable lines and came to him as the reward of his keen business sagacity and unflinching energy.

On the 24th of October, 1861, in Indianapolis, Indiana, Mr. Lambader wedded Miss Rosina Link, who was born in Germany, April 26, 1843, a daughter of Tobias Link, who came to the United States with his wife and five children, landing at New York, whence he afterward went to Indiana. From the eastern metropolis he traveled by wagon to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and then took a boat to Cincinnati, his destination being Cannelton, Indiana. Although he was a mechanic he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits in the Hoosier state, purchasing three hundred and sixty acres of land, in the midst of which stood a little log cabin, while five acres of the tract had been cleared. There he remained for three years. His wife died upon that farm, after which Mr. Link sold the property and removed into the village, where he opened a general blacksmith and repair shop. There he remained for ten years, after which he removed to Louisville, Kentucky, and later took up his abode at Indianapolis, making his home with Mr. and Mrs. Lambader. Following the removal of the family to Kansas City, Mr. Link joined them here and lived with them until his death in 1880.

In 1871, Mr. Lambader took his family to Europe to visit his parents. The boy who had left the old world a mere child and reached America a stranger with only four cents to call his own, returned as a man—a man of family, of wealth, of prominence and position. He had risen slowly and surely, had used his opportunities and his funds to the best advantage and was considered a wealthy man by his friends in Kansas City. He arrived in Germany just in time to see the German army on the return from the war with France. Candles were burning in every house along the line of march and many expectant wives, sweethearts and children awaited the arrival of the troops. Many were the greetings exchanged, many were the happy faces, but there were also many who were not joyful, for a loved one had fallen in battle or had been taken prisoner, never to be seen by the expectant family in this life. These forsaken ones had only the joy of their friends to cheer them and also the thought that the loved ones fell in defending a righteous cause. This scene made a lasting impression upon Mr. Lambader and brought before his eyes, even more than the Civil war, the horrors and cruelty of battle. He remained in Germany for about two years and then returned to Kansas City, where he again started in the packing business.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lambader were born four children. William, whose birth occurred in 1864, is now living in Oklahoma. Frank, who was born in 1865 and is now in the city market of Kansas City, married Minnie German and has three children, May, Frank and William. Charles, who is engaged in the electrical supply business, married Bertha Ottinger and their children are Rosie, Barbara and Bertha. Minnie is the wife of Fred William Mehl and has three children: Ernest J., and twins, Minnie May and Marie Augusta.

In his religious faith Mr. Lambader was a Lutheran and in his political belief was a democrat. He was very active in support of the party and frequently made campaign speeches. He kept so well informed on the questions and issues of the day that he was always able to support his position by intelligent argument. On October 15, 1908, the Temple Lodge No. 299 A. F. & A. M. of Kansas City celebrated its fortieth anniversary. Mr. Lambader was the first one of the three men who organized this lodge and they persuaded eleven men to join them, making fourteen in all who constituted the charter members of the society. In his death the city lost one of its pioneer business men and one who was closely associated with the development and improvement of the city through a long period, his activity resulting in its substantial progress as well as his individual success.

HENRY CRAWFORD TRIPP.

Henry Crawford Tripp, a cigar manufacturer and wholesale dealer of Kansas City, was born in Canada in 1843. His father, John D. Tripp, was a railroad contractor and farmer, who married Jane Wilson. Both were of English descent. Henry C. Tripp acquired a common-school education

and when about nine years of age engaged in railroad business. He had come from Canada to the United States when a child, locating at Olney, Illinois, when about eight years of age. When fourteen years of age he became connected with railroad interests but his ambition led him into other lines, giving him broader opportunity and bringing him wider success. He was engaged in the manufacture of tobacco in St. Louis for ten years and in 1867 removed to Kansas City, where he continued in the same line, becoming a member of the firm of Cantwell, Tripp & Company, with a factory at Sixteenth and Grand avenue. This was a new building erected for the purpose by Colonel E. M. McGee. They there continued for about three years after which Mr. Tripp turned his attention to the grocery business and was active in that line for fifteen years with the firm of Long Brothers and with the McCord & Nave Mercantile Company. During the past thirteen years he has been manager of the cigar department of Woodward, Faxon & Company and their successors, the Faxon & Gallagher Drug Company, and is well known as a representative of the cigar and tobacco trade of this part of the country. He has secured an extensive business and has become recognized as one of the representative tobacco dealers here.

Mr. Tripp married Miss Mary O. Jenks, a daughter of G. W. Jenks, of St. Louis, and they have five daughters and one son. In his political views Mr. Tripp is a democrat and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day but has never sought nor desired office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs.

SHANNON CLAY DOUGLASS.

Shannon Clay Douglass, a representative of civil law practice in Kansas City, was born December 29, 1852, in Columbia, Missouri, a son of Alexander and Ann Maria (Shannon) Douglass. His father, a native of Cynthiana, Kentucky, came to Missouri in 1835, and cast in his lot with the pioneers of Columbia. His mother was a native of Georgia but her parents removed to Missouri many years ago, her father, James Shannon, LL. D., having been the second president of the Missouri State University and previously the head of other educational institutions of note in Georgia, Louisiana and Kentucky.

Shannon C. Douglass acquired his more specifically literary education in Christian College, at Columbia, Missouri, and in the Missouri University, wherein he completed a four years' classical course, at the age of seventeen years, being graduated in 1870 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. That he displayed special aptitude in his studies is indicated by the fact that he was valedictorian of his class, receiving the highest standing therein and was also gold medalist at the debating contest of that year. His strong mentality and laudable ambition directed his steps toward the legal profession, and entering the law department of the Missouri University he was a member of its first graduating class, winning the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1873,

and at the same time continuing his literary studies, so that he also received the degree of Master of Arts in that year.

Mr. Douglass engaged in the practice of his chosen profession at Columbia, Missouri, and was elected city attorney at the age of nineteen, being probably the youngest to fill the office in the history of the state. He held that position for several years and was chosen prosecuting attorney for Boone county, Missouri, when at the age of twenty-two years, being twice reelected, so that his incumbency covered a period of six consecutive years. In 1883 he came to Kansas City and formed a partnership with Charles L. Dobson, under the firm name of Dobson & Douglass, which, by the admission of J. McD. Trimble, on January 1, 1887, was changed to Dobson, Douglass & Trimble, and which latter firm continued until 1890. Since that time Mr. Douglass has practiced alone for many years, conducting many important civil cases and frequently serving as referee and special master in chancery, under appointment of the United States circuit court, in much of the most important litigation in that court during the past twelve years, and, especially, those matters involving the receiverships of the Stillwell Railroad lines north of the Missouri river, which include the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern Railroad, the Omaha & St. Louis and the Kansas City & Northern connecting railroads; and, more recently his attention has been given to the determination of the complicated issues in the important and extensive controversies between the Kansas City Southern Railway Company and the receivers of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad with the Guardian Trust Company, involving more than a million dollars and having the largest record ever filed in any court in America. His reports, as master, have attracted wide attention and received the approval of the highest courts. In December, 1902, upon the death of Judge John W. Henry, of the circuit court of Jackson county, Missouri, Mr. Douglass was appointed his successor and held that office until January 1, 1905, and discharged his official duties to the greatest satisfaction of the bench and bar. Upon retiring from office he immediately formed a legal partnership with I. N. Watson, one of the leading lawyers of Kansas City, under the style of Douglass & Watson, a firm which enjoys a large practice and does fully its part of the legal business of that city.

On the 8th of September, 1880, he was married to Miss Harriette H. Burr, a daughter of William E. Burr, formerly president of the St. Louis National Bank. They have become the parents of three children: William Burr, Shannon Clay and Harriette Brand. The family are prominent in the social life of the city, while Judge Douglass is a leading representative of his profession, enjoying a well merited reputation. He belongs to the Christian church and to the Masonic fraternity, associations which indicate the principles that constitute the motive power of his life. In politics is a stalwart democrat, and while living at Columbia, Missouri, was a member and chairman of the democratic state central committee. Endowed by nature with strong mentality, through the exercise of his native talents and acquired ability he has made steady progress as a representative of his chosen calling.

He possesses a mind of singular precision and power, capable of an impartial view of both sides of a question and of arriving at a just conclusion. In his practice he is absolutely fair, never indulging in artifice or concealment, never dealing in indirect methods but winning his victories, which have been many, and suffering his defeats, which have been few, in the open field face to face with his foe. He is an able, faithful and conscientious minister in the temple of justice.

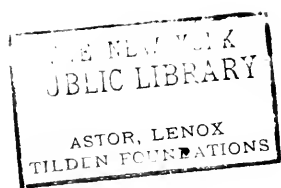
COLONEL JOHN R. LEE.

Colonel John R. Lee, an architect and builder, was born at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, March 4, 1835. His father, Nathaniel Lee, was a carpenter and contractor, who conducted business until 1854 and then retired to his farm, where his remaining days were passed, his death occurring in 1885 when he had reached the age of seventy-nine years. His wife, who in maidenhood was Isabelle M. Johnson, was a native of New Hampshire and died in 1898 at the age of eighty-eight years. In the paternal line the ancestry is traced directly to Launcelot de Verd Lea, who went from France to England with William the Conqueror and at the battle of Hastings was second in command, bringing up his forces in the rear of the Britons and thus making it possible for the Norman leader to destroy the enemy. For this service he was made Duke of Shropshire. In 1240 a direct descendant, Lionel de Lea, was chief in command in the conquest of Ireland and from him descended the Irish branch of the family of that name. In his youth John R. Lee of this review made a trip to England for the purpose of substantiating these facts, which had been handed down from generation to generation, and he found ample proof thereof. In 1333 the "de" was dropped from the name by act of parliament and sometime later the spelling was changed from Lea to Lee. In 1630 Nehemiah Lee came to America and located in the Massachusetts Bay colony; Daniel Lee became a member of the New Haven colony in 1634; and Richard Lee cast in his lot with the Virginia colony in 1641. The three were brothers and were sons of Dr. George Lee, who died in Manchester, England, in 1650.

The branch of the family to which John R. Lee belongs is descended from Nehemiah Lee, the eldest of the three brothers. The great-grandfather of our subject also bore the name of Nehemiah Lee and was born in Manchester, Massachusetts, in 1747. He served as a captain in the Revolution under General Stark and also under General Washington. The grandfather, John Lee, was born in Moultonboro, New Hampshire, in 1777 and served as a lieutenant in the war of 1812, while Nathaniel Lee, father of John R. Lee, was born in 1806 and was a captain under General Scott in the Mexican war. When the Civil war was inaugurated John R. Lee and his two brothers, Edward P. and Oscar R. Lee, became members of the Union army, John R. serving as a colonel, Edward P., as a captain and Oscar R. as a lieutenant.



JOHN R. LEE



At the battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, all three were wounded and the youngest was killed.

In 1856 John R. Lee entered Dartmouth College at Hanover, New Hampshire, where he remained one year, and then on account of ill health left school and came west. He entered the government service in Michigan and later went with a government party to Fort Hays, Kansas, now Hays City, remaining there until August, 1857, when he came to Kansas City. Here he became clerk in the American House on the Levee and at that time was offered land adjacent to Ninth and Main streets at ten dollars per acre. Although he had three hundred dollars in cash in his pocket he refused to buy a single acre as he could not foresee the Kansas City of today. In 1858 Mr. Lee went to Chicago, where he clerked in a store with Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, and in 1859 located in Niles, Michigan, being assistant principal of the high school there until the Civil war broke out in 1861. He then entered the Union Army and remained in the service until hostilities ceased.

Mr. Lee then spent three years in Massachusetts, after which he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and later to New York city, there following his trade as an architect and builder. In 1885 he again came to Kansas City and has since been engaged in the same line. He has erected about one hundred and fifty buildings here of all kinds and has been prominently identified with the city's growth. Standing as monuments to his skill and ability are the Orpheum Theatre, the Lutheran church at Thirteenth and Cherry streets, many of the Troost avenue residences and a block of twelve buildings at Thirteenth and Washington streets and a block at Fourteenth and Central streets, and a large number of the prominent buildings of other days which have now passed out of existence. The building at No. 1021 Main street, which is now standing, was at the time of its erection the first four-story building south of Ninth street.

On the 18th of August, 1861, Mr. Lee was married to Miss Katherine Richardson Houghton, a daughter of Henry Houghton, of Lyndon, Vermont, who was a farmer by occupation. Mrs. Lee died in 1898. There were four children of that marriage but only one is now living, Bertha M., who is a teacher in the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio. The elder daughter, Carrie B., died at the age of twenty years, while Phineas H. and George C. died in infancy.

Colonel Lee is a member of Farragut Thomas Post, G. A. R. and thus maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades. He is also a Mason, belonging to Lowell Lodge at Lowell, Massachusetts. His political support is given by the republican party where questions of national importance are involved but he casts an independent local ballot. He keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day and always stands for progressive citizenship.

He belongs to the Beacon Hill Congregational church, of which he has been a deacon almost continuously since its organization. He is also an active worker in the Anti-Saloon League and all other movements for the bet-

terment of the moral condition of the city and votes with that end in view. Though now seventy-three years of age, he is yet in robust health and is still an active factor in building circles, where he has long figured prominently as one of the foremost representatives of the builder's art in Kansas City. He has always maintained a high standard of business honor and the rules which have governed him in every relation of life are those which find exemplification in honorable manhood and in recognition of one's obligations to his fellowmen.

LOUIS HECTOR.

Louis Hector, vice president and general manager of the Dierks & Sons Lumber Company at Kansas City, is recognized as one of the young business men of enterprise. Throughout his business career he has let men know that what he has said he would do, that his decision is final—no wavering; that, once resolved that his course was right, he could not be allured or intimidated into any other line of action. He has thus given proof of the strength of his character and purposes and is gradually forging to the front in business circles. He was born in Walnut, Iowa, March 11, 1880, a son of Julius Hector, also a native of that state. The father was born in Muscatine and for twenty-five years conducted a store at Walnut, Iowa, where he is now actively connected with financial interests as president of the Exchange State Bank. He married Miss Emma Hechtner, a native of West Liberty, Iowa, and they became parents of nine children, of whom eight are yet living.

Louis Hector, pursuing a public school education, completed the high school course at Walnut, Iowa, and afterward continued his studies in the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso. He entered upon his business career in connection with the mercantile house of Marshall Field & Company of Chicago, where he remained until his removal to Kansas City in 1899 to accept the position of bookkeeper for the Dierks & Sons Lumber Company. Two years ago the business was incorporated under the present style with Hans Dierks as president; Louis Hector, vice president and general manager; and Harry L. Dierks as secretary and treasurer. They conduct a large retail lumber business here, dealing in all kinds of rough and finished lumber and building materials. The main yard is located at Sixteenth and McGee street, and in August, 1906, they established a yard at Forty-sixth and Troost avenue in Kansas City, Missouri. The fact that two yards are maintained to meet the demands of the trade indicates something of the extent and importance of their business. The enterprise had its beginning about 1867, when the Dierks Lumber & Coal Company was organized at Walnut, Iowa, by Hans Dierks and his brother John. They afterward removed to Nebraska, and, extending the scope of their interests, they now operate thirty retail yards, the Kansas City enterprises being conducted under the firm name of the Dierks & Sons Lumber Company. It was incorporated

here with a paid up capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, while the business interests of the Dierks in Nebraska are capitalized for five million dollars. On coming to Kansas City they bought out S. Z. Schutte, who owned a lumber yard here and the business has since been conducted with constantly growing success. Mr. Hector, coming to the company as book-keeper, soon demonstrated his worth, business enterprise and ability and upon the incorporation of the business became vice president and general manager and now gives his undivided attention thereto. He is interested to some extent in speculative building, being associated with two others in the past year in building eleven houses in the southeastern part of Kansas City, which were at once placed upon the market.

In May, 1907, in Walnut, Iowa, occurred the marriage of Louis Hector and Miss Ethel Mallicoat, of that place, a daughter of John Mallicoat, one of the enterprising merchants of Walnut. In his fraternal relations Mr. Hector is a prominent Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is also connected with the Eagles and the Turners. He stands as an example of that class of men to whom the vigorous and advancing community chiefly owes its prosperity, men who, dependent upon their own resources, have the force of character to enable them to recognize and improve their opportunities, standing for progressiveness and advancement in business and also holding to high ideals in citizenship and other relations of life. He possesses unfaltering enterprise and has already gained a measure of success that places him with the substantial residents among the younger men of Kansas City.

THOMAS J. GREEN.

Among those operating in real estate in Kansas City there is no one more entitled to public recognition for what he has accomplished than Thomas J. Green. Through his efforts unsightly vacancies have been transformed into fine residence districts. He has introduced into his subdivisions modern improvements in keeping with the most advanced spirit of the development of cities and while winning personal success Mr. Green has also been a factor in Kansas City's substantial improvement. A native of County Cavan, Ireland, Mr. Green was born February 4, 1856. His father, a country gentleman, is now deceased. The mother was a member of the Johnson family and descended from Scotch nobility. She is still living at the old homestead in County Cavan, Ireland.

Thomas J. Green was educated in the national schools of Ulster, Ireland, and was a young man of eighteen years when in 1874 he crossed the Atlantic to New York, attracted by the broader opportunities of the new world. For six months he was employed by the Knickerbocker Ice Company in the eastern metropolis and left that firm to accept a position in the store of A. T. Stewart, where he remained for four years, during which period he was several times promoted. In the latter part of 1878 he came to Kansas City

and for a little more than a year was connected with mercantile pursuits. He then engaged in the real-estate business in 1880 and three years later was joined in a partnership by his brother, John J. Green, who came from New York, where he had been employed in the dry-goods house of James McCreary. The newly organized firm of T. J. Green & Company soon became well known and ranked among the foremost in its line. They have specialized somewhat in the purchase of acre tracts, which they have subdivided into city lots. They have laid out and sold more additions and subdivisions than any other real-estate concern in the city and among their more prominent enterprises in this line in recent years are the Highlands, an eighty acre tract on Swope Parkway, and "Prospect Hill," a sixty acre tract at Swope Parkway and Prospect. This is the largest tract platted since early days and is nearly all within the city limits. These additions were laid out about eighteen months ago and now over one-half of the entire amount has been sold. In all the firm have laid out between seventy and eighty additions. Could their work be withdrawn Kansas City would find how largely it is indebted to this firm for its upbuilding and improvement. In 1889 Mr. Green organized and became president of the Denver Land & Security Company with a capital of one million dollars, and the Trans Atlantic Mortgage Trust Company, which was organized in 1890 with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars. He was also one of the organizers, a director and a member of the executive committee of the National Loan & Trust Company, capitalized at five hundred thousand dollars. He is interested in the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway and has been a moving factor in many other important enterprises and corporations. He has the ability to plan and to execute, recognizes possibilities and the opportunities for the coordination of forces into combinations whereby large results are achieved.

In July, 1877, Mr. Green was married in Dublin, Ireland, to Miss Mary Hartley, a daughter of James Hartley, a civil magistrate. They have one child, Gwendolyn Mary, nine years of age. In politics Mr. Green is a republican, with that independent tendency which is one of the hopeful signs on the political horizon today, showing that the business men, the men who are the real force in a community, are taking cognizance of conditions which exist and standing fearlessly in defense of what they deem to be for the best interests of city or country regardless of party affiliation. He belongs to the Commercial Club, to the Merchants & Manufacturers Association, the Country Club, the Elm Ridge Club, the Kansas City Driving Club and others, which indicate the character of his interests and associations outside of business life. He was formerly officially connected with the Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal church but has now for many years been an official member of the Independence Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. He is also a trustee of several other Methodist churches and has been liberal in his aid to the cause of Christianity. He has taken an active part in all public movements for the welfare of Kansas City and in his real-estate operations has done much to extend the limits of the city, enhance land values and provide homes for newcomers. He is a prompt, energetic and enterprising man, who has at heart the advancement of every good interest and who in his

life has been actuated by a conscientious spirit that has never allowed him to take advantage of the necessities of another in a business transaction but on the contrary has recognized individual obligation and the responsibilities of wealth.

WARREN NOBLE GROFF.

Prominent among the younger members of the Kansas City bar is numbered Warren Noble Groff, who since May, 1900, has been a practitioner of Kansas City. He was born in Tiffin, Ohio, April 23, 1874, his parents being Silas W. and Mary E. (Noble) Groff. The father, a native of Holland, came to this country with his father, Hans Groff, who was exiled for political reasons and on crossing the Atlantic settled in Maryland in the early part of the nineteenth century. The family afterward removed to Tiffin, Ohio, where Hans Groff established a harness shop, while later he became an extensive manufacturer of and wholesale dealer in harness. His son, Silas W., was connected with him in the business and continued it after the death of the father. At the time of the Civil war, however, he put aside business and personal considerations and served with the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during which time he contracted illness from which he never recovered. He lived, however, until 1883. His wife was a daughter of Warren P. Noble, a prominent attorney of Tiffin, for over sixty years. He figured actively in public life, was a member of congress during President Lincoln's administration and was urged to accept the nomination for governor of Ohio in 1898 but declined on account of his age. For many years he aided in shaping the policy and molding the political destiny of the state and left the impress of his individuality for good upon the public life of Ohio. He died about five years ago.

Warren Noble Groff was educated in the common and high schools of Tiffin and in Notre Dame University, which he attended in 1892, 1893 and 1894. After leaving that institution he became a student in the Ohio State University at Columbus, of which his grandfather, W. P. Noble, had served as president of the first board of trustees. He was graduated in 1896 with the Bachelor of Arts degree and from the legal department of the university in 1899 with the Bachelor of Law degree. He then took the state examination and was admitted to the bar the same year. He then practiced in Tiffin until May, 1900, when he came to Kansas City and formed a partnership with W. B. C. Brown (now private secretary to Senator Warner) and Stephen A. Bailey under the firm style of Brown, Bailey & Groff. This relation was maintained until 1903 and since that time Mr. Groff has continued alone in the general practice of law. His knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence is comprehensive and exact and his retentive memory has often excited the surprise and admiration of his professional colleagues. He has been very successful in his chosen profession and is also interested to some extent in business and financial enterprises and in city real estate.

Mr. Groff is a member of the Episcopal church and his political faith is indicated by his active connection with the democracy. Questions of local, state and national importance are of deep interest to him and he was elected state legislator from the Fifth district, his term to cover two years beginning on the 1st of January, 1907. He is a member of the Chi Phi fraternity of the Ohio State University, of the University Club of Kansas City, the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Knife & Fork Club and the Kansas City Bar Association—organizations which indicate the trend of his interests and recreation. He manifests due regard for the social amenities of life and during his residence in Kansas City has made many warm friends, who esteem him none the less for the excellent traits which he manifests in private life than for his professional attainments.

ST. ELMO SANDERS, M.D.

There is perhaps no business so little commercialized as is the profession which has to do with the practice of medicine and surgery. This fact is noted in the lives of many physicians of eminent ability who have given their time, thought and effort to the promotion of movements which will check the ravages of disease and conserve health conditions. A specific instance of this is found in the record of Dr. St. Elmo Sanders, who has labored untiringly and effectively to bring to the public a knowledge that will prove beneficial to humanity at large in the matters of sanitation and health promoting influences. More specific proof of this is found in the fact that Dr. Sanders was largely instrumental in the establishment of the Emergency Hospital and the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

Born on the 2d of April, 1873, the place of his nativity was Greene county, Indiana, in which district his father, George W. Sanders, was following the occupation of farming. The family is of Dutch lineage and was established in New Jersey at an early epoch in the history of that state. The Sanders are noted for longevity which is indicated by the fact that Dr. Sanders has seen all of his great-grand parents, except one on his mother's side, who was killed in the war of 1812. His paternal grandfather, John Sanders, was a soldier in the Civil war. George W. Sanders was born and reared on a farm in Ohio, adjoining the home of the late Mark Hanna, and then resided for some time in Greene county, Indiana, and in 1869 he came to Missouri but soon afterward removed to Texas, where he drove cattle over the Chisholm trail until 1871. In that year he returned to Indiana, where he married Malinda Bobbit, a daughter of Elijah Bobbit, a native of Kentucky, and for more than twenty years judge of the county court of Greene county, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Sanders began their domestic life in the Hoosier state, where they remained until 1875, when they became residents of Pettis county, Missouri. In the year 1891 Mr. Sanders came to Kansas City, bringing his family. He has since resided here engaged in the livestock business. Unto him and his wife were born four sons and a daughter:



DR. ST. ELMO SANDERS

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St. Elmo, the subject of this sketch; Fern O. and George W. who are also in the live-stock business in Kansas City; Ida May, who is the wife of Captain W. F. Gresham, of the Missouri National Guard; and Paul Frank, at home.

Dr. Sanders environment in youth was that of a farm, whereon he resided until his removal to Kansas City when eighteen years of age. He continued his studies here and was graduated from the Central high school in 1893. He afterward entered the University Medical College, from which he was graduated with high honors in 1900, being second in a class of one hundred and fourteen. In the interval between his high school and professional course, however, he engaged in the life insurance business and made a notable record for success in that line, but it was his ambition to become a member of the medical fraternity and since 1900 he has engaged continuously in practice, while in the intervening years he has won a place among the eminent physicians and surgeons of this city. In April, 1905, he was appointed city physician and sanitary superintendent and still continues the incumbent in that office. He is also surgeon for the Wabash & Kansas City Southern Railroads. He is likewise professor of surgery at the Post Graduate Medical School of Kansas City and is one of the most proficient surgeons of the state. He justly claims the honor of being the only man in Kansas City who has ever performed with complete success two operations: One known as the Caesarian section, saving the life of both mother and child; the other that of sewing up the bowels perforated in typhoid fever. In both of these instances the patients survived. Accorded a large private practice, Dr. Sanders has in addition labored most earnestly to promote the welfare of the city along the lines of his professional work. Realizing the great need of an emergency hospital he pushed forward this measure in the city hall, making it a possibility when other members of the profession predicted failure. He also conceived the idea of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium. He is a member of the State and National Medical Societies, is president of the medical faculty of the Searritt Bible and Training School and adjunct professor of anatomy and surgery in the University Medical College. He is also on the managing board and on the active staff of surgeons of the Baptist Hospital.

On the 23d of December, 1902, Dr. Sanders was married to Miss Edith J. Rowley, a daughter of G. W. Rowley, a representative of an old English family of Staffordshire, while his mother was lady in waiting to the vicereine of India. Mr. Rowley came to America during the period of the Civil war, settling in New Jersey, and in 1884 removed to Kansas City.

In his fraternal relations Dr. Sanders is a Royal Arch Mason. He also belongs to the Modern Woodmen Camp, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias fraternity, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Baptist church. He is one of its efficient and helpful workers and served on a committee for the erection of a Baptist sanitarium in Kansas City.

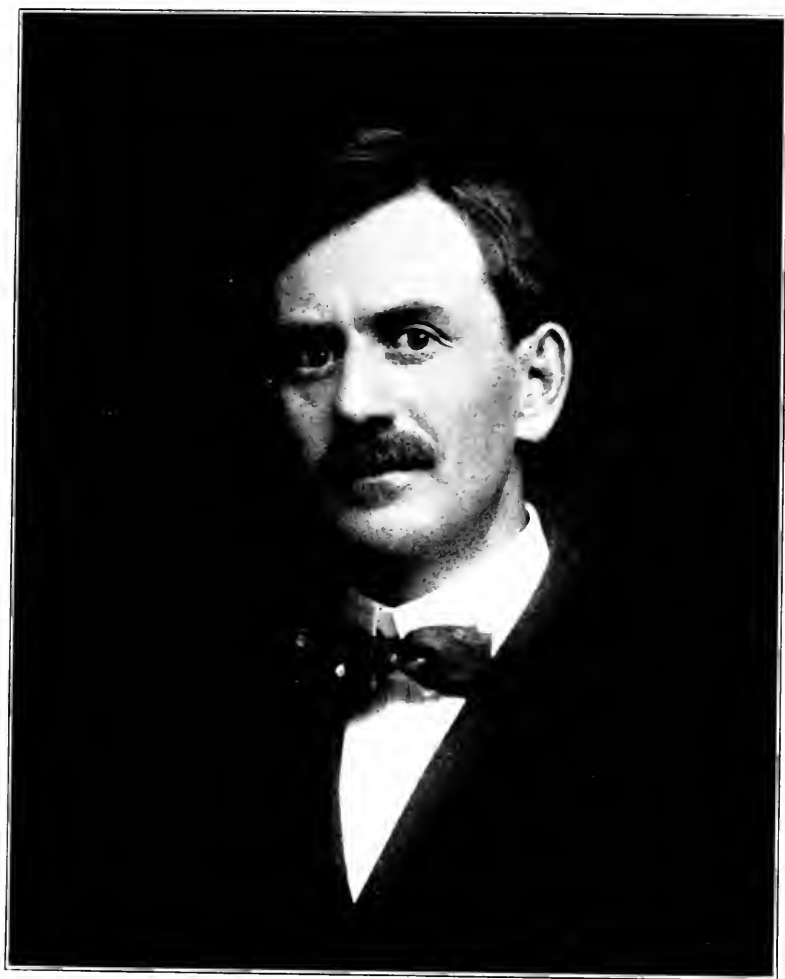
Such in brief is the life history of one who seems to have attained his present position of prominence almost by leaps and bounds and yet investiga-

tion into his career shows that his advance is the result of a steady progress, which is the logical outcome of his thorough preparation, his constant study and research, his ready assimilation of knowledge and a broad humanitarianism which prompts his conscientious efforts in behalf of suffering humanity.

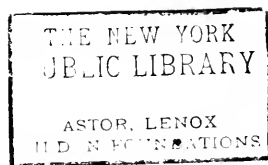
GEORGE G. DENSLOW.

George G. Denslow has in his business career displayed splendid ability in controlling, assimilating and shaping into unity the complex forces of business and producing a harmonious whole. He is now the president of the Denslow Coal & Land Company and his operations have extended to various fields wherein he has labored successfully, owing to his keen discernment of the possibilities of the situation. He never overestimates conditions, but, at the same time, on noting the disadvantages, he realizes, too, that most of these can be overcome by an unfaltering persistency of purpose. His birth occurred in Trenton, Grundy county, Missouri, April 22, 1869. His father, John H. Denslow, was born in Indiana in 1839 and when a small boy became a resident of Vinton, Iowa, where he was educated in the public schools. At the time of the Civil war he enlisted in a Chicago regiment and served as corporal. About 1868 he came to Harrison county, Missouri, and until 1870 published a paper in Carrollton. In the latter year he removed to Kansas City, where he established the first evening newspaper, the Penny Reporter, which was also the first penny paper of this city. Throughout his entire life Mr. Denslow stood for advanced ideas and while, in a way, ahead of his time, many of the measures which he advocated have since been adopted. He was one of the "single tax" advocates at the inception of that idea. Through the columns of his paper he warmly supported the presidency of Peter Cooper and with keen insight he saw much further into the future than the majority of mankind in determining the outcome of any line of thought or plan of action. In addition to the Penny Reporter he also published a paper called the Dollar Token, a greenback paper, for which he charged a dollar per year. After he discontinued this publication he was employed by the Kansas City Journal and in the first agitation of the printers' union in 1879 he was attacked by an intoxicated printer for refusing to join the strikers and after a year of ill health occasioned by injuries received died in July, 1880. He was a lover of journalism and literature, a broad student, and a writer of unusual talent. He was classed as a free thinker, and he was the author of many maxims containing the soundest wisdom and philosophy. He stood as a splendid type of an editor of the old school and his memory is sacredly cherished by the survivors of his time. He belonged to the Press Club and also to several debating and literary societies, which regarded him as a valued member. He was also a faithful adherent of the Grand Avenue Methodist church.

About 1866 John H. Denslow was married at Trenton, Missouri, to Elizabeth Graham, daughter of the Rev. Francis H. Graham, a Methodist minister and one of the early circuit riders of the state. They became the



GEORGE G. DENSLOW



parents of five children, but the daughters died in infancy. Edgar Emmet, the eldest son, is now department manager for the Burnham, Hanna, Munger Dry Goods Company. He has been captain of Company L, Third Regiment of the Missouri National Guard, for many years and was recently promoted to adjutant. George Graham Denslow is the next of the family and Francis M. Denslow is a practicing physician of Kansas City.

For thirty-nine years George G. Denslow has been a resident of Kansas City and is indebted to its public school system for his early education, attending the Woodland and the Humboldt schools. He also spent two terms in Spalding's Commercial College in its night sessions. He was only eleven years of age when his father died and was then obliged to leave school, becoming a breadwinner for the family. His first employment was that of messenger boy with the Western Union Telegraph Company and at the age of sixteen he decided to become a pharmacist, entering upon an apprenticeship in the drug store of H. C. Arnold. By hard study in the evenings he was enabled to pass the state examination when twenty years of age and received his certificate as a registered pharmacist. He continued in Mr. Arnold's employ until 1885, when the close confinement of the position undermined his health and he resigned. Later he was with Eli Lilly & Company, manufacturing chemists, until 1900, when he established a drug store on his own account, conducting it for three years.

A still broader field of labor, however, opened before Mr. Denslow, and one in which he has attained notable success. He had, in the meantime, invested in a suburban tract which proved quite profitable and his attention was thus turned to the real-estate business. With the belief that it would prove more profitable than merchandising, he disposed of his store and became junior partner in the real-estate firm of G. M. Cole & Company, his partners being G. M. Cole, Sr., and G. M. Cole, Jr. Only the son and Mr. Denslow, however, were active in the business and the latter is still connected with the firm. He extended his field of operation in the summer of 1905 by engaging in the coal mining business and after investigating the subject with a few associates he purchased a tract of coal land in Weld county, Colorado, near Denver. A company was then organized under the name of the Denslow Coal & Land Company, of which Mr. Denslow is the president, and the mine was opened, which is now in full operation. This was the beginning of rapid development for that section of the country. The opening of several other mines necessitated the building of a town and the Denslow Coal and Land Company therefore built and established the town of Firestone, where they opened a lumber yard and put in a waterworks plant to afford the town fire protection and water for domestic use. Mr. Denslow is also at the head of these local enterprises and the supervision prompts him to spend about one-third of his time there. The town was recently incorporated as a municipality and held its first election in the spring of 1908, having now a population of between seven and eight hundred people. An interurban electric line has been surveyed from Denver to Greeley, Colorado, and as Firestone is a central point on the line, the company has decided to build a power plant there at

a cost of two hundred thousand dollars and from that point will handle coal. Mr. Denslow is financially interested in this line, which is being built under the name of the Interurban Construction Company. In the substantial development of Firestone and that locality Mr. Denslow has been a central figure. He personally superintended the sinking of the first shaft there and laid out and named the town, dividing one hundred and sixty acres into nine hundred and sixty lots, also superintending the erection of its first buildings. The most modern improved machinery has been installed in the mine, which has an eight foot vein of coal and a capacity of from ten to twelve hundred tons per day. The company has also installed a telephone exchange at Firestone to be connected by the Bell system.

In Kansas City he is interested to a considerable extent in real estate and in connection with Mr. Cole built Elm Ridge Heights and the Ruth Park additions, naming the latter in honor of his wife. Aside from his previously mentioned interests in the west, he is connected with the Scotia Mines Company, with mill and property at Silver Plume, Colorado, and also with a coal mining company operating in southern Colorado.

On the 10th of November, 1896, Mr. Denslow was married to Miss Ruth Wakefield, the youngest daughter of Dr. L. L. Wakefield, a pioneer physician at Summum, Fulton county, Illinois. They have one child, Dorothy, eight years of age. Mrs. Denslow had the advantage of a thorough commercial as well as a literary education and to her interest and counsel in his business ventures Mr. Denslow attributes much of his success. They are members of the Linwood Methodist church and Mr. Denslow is a republican, active in the local ranks of the party but without desire for office himself. He is a lover of outdoor sports and spends some time each summer in hunting and fishing in the mountains of Colorado. He owns a fine home at No. 3026 Flora avenue, which he built a few years ago, but recently purchased a beautiful ten acre tract fronting on Wornall road, near Waldo Station, upon which he will build a modern country home of native stone. In nature he is cordial and kindly and he possesses a personality which, while inspiring respect, also wins him the warm friendship of those with whom he comes in contact. His business career has been actuated by laudable ambition and characterized by unfaltering industry, combined with a close adherence to a high standard of business ethics.

JOHN A. WIBLE.

John A. Wible is now living retired but for thirty years was a prominent representative of industrial interests in Kansas City in the glass, sash and door business. His life record began in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 30, 1852, his parents being Andrew and Sarah (Kilgore) Wible, who removed to Adams county, Illinois, the year of their son's birth. There he was reared to manhood and the public schools afforded him his educational privileges. His boyhood days were spent upon the farm but desiring to follow other pursuits than those of agricultural life, he came to Kansas

City in May, 1876, and engaged in the glass, sash and door business, with which he was associated for thirty years. He built up an extensive trade, which, well managed in its various departments, grew along substantial lines and brought him the financial independence that makes possible his present retirement from business cares. In 1906 he disposed of his business and has since rested from his labors.

Mr. Wible was married February 10, 1892, to Miss Mary McKenzie, of Kansas City, a daughter of Jedediah McKenzie, who for many years conducted a horse and mule market at Sixteenth and Walnut streets but is now deceased. In politics Mr. Wible is a democrat and fraternally is well known, being prominent in Masonic circles as a member of Rural Lodge, No. 316, A. F. & A. M.; Ontario Chapter, No. 404, R. A. M.; Oriental Commandery, No. 35, K. T.; Western Missouri Consistory, A. A. S. R.; and Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He has served as master of the Red Cross of Constantine for several years and is an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity. He is also a member of the Knife & Fork Club of Kansas City and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the First English Lutheran church, of which he is now serving as president of the official board. An active and honorable business career finds its fitting reward in retirement, leaving him leisure for the cultivation of the social and intellectual interests which are now claiming his time and attention.

WILLIAM H. DILLON.

The only sovereignty which the liberty-loving people of America acknowledge is the sovereignty of labor, and no record is held in greater esteem than that of a man who carves out his own fortune by honorable methods. Such has been the history of William H. Dillon, now a retired contractor of Kansas City. No special advantages surrounded him at the outset of his career, but, on the contrary, difficulties confronted him and throughout his entire life he has necessarily met the competition of the business world and has had to win his way to the front by merit and determination.

Born in Lower Canada on the 14th of May, 1832, he is a son of John and Mary (Powers) Dillon, both of whom were natives of Ireland. When fifteen years of age, William H. Dillon crossed the border into the United States, making his way to Burlington, Vermont, where he spent three years in learning the bricklayer's trade. He afterward went to Chicago, then a city of forty thousand inhabitants, and worked at his trade there for six years. His next removal took him to Memphis, Tennessee, where he resided until 1862. He was married there and immediately afterward removed with his bride to Lafayette, Indiana, where he engaged in bricklaying for twenty-five years. In 1885 he arrived in Kansas City, where he engaged in bricklaying and plastering and in building contracting up to the time of his retirement from active business cares at a recent date. He has thus been closely associated with Kansas City's architectural progress and in all of his

business career he has not been unmindful of the obligations which man owes to his fellowmen, but has been straightforward in his dealings and at all times reliable and trustworthy.

Mr. Dillon was married to Miss Martha Condon, of Memphis, Tennessee, and unto them have been born nine children, seven of whom are yet living: William, who is engaged in the real-estate business; Edward J. and Frederick T., at home; George, who is the Chicago representative of the Kansas City Star; Lillie L., at home; Florence, the wife of Frank Ray, an architect of Kansas City; and Mabel, who is also under the parental roof.

Mr. Dillon votes with the democracy and although he has never sought nor desired office, he is interested in the growth and adoption of the principles in which he believes. Religiously he is a communicant of the Catholic church. His life has been an active and useful one, and although there have been no exciting chapters in his career, there may be learned from his life history the lessons concerning persistent labor and honorable purposes as exemplified in the achievement of success and an honorable name.

WEBSTER WITHERS.

Webster Withers, deceased, was for more than a third of a century prominently identified with the large commercial and financial enterprises of Kansas City. Starting out in life with limited opportunities and advantages, he became a gentleman of broad culture, whose labors and influence contributed in substantial measure to shaping the policy and molding the destiny of the metropolis of western Missouri. What he accomplished cannot be adequately told in words until the interests and enterprises with which he was connected have reached their full fruition as factors in the business development and the municipal welfare. Yet there is much concerning him that can with profit be set down here as an illustration of what can be done if a man with clear brain and willing hands but sets himself seriously to the real labors and responsibilities of life.

A native of Clay county, Missouri, Webster Withers was born June 28, 1837, his parents being Abijah and Prudence Blackburn (White) Withers, natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively. The father, however, was reared in Kentucky and in 1836 the family removed to Clay county, Missouri, where his remaining days were devoted to general agricultural pursuits.

In his boyhood Webster Withers was a pupil in the country school near his father's farm and later he entered William Jewell College, where he pursued the work of the junior year. He was then forced to leave school but his deprivation of higher educational advantages found compensation in his great capacity for acquiring information through self-appointed reading and intercourse with men of intelligence, his attainments not only qualifying him for the conduct of the most important private and public business affairs but enabling him also to take equal place with men of polished education. In the year 1860 he devoted eight months to reading law in Kansas City but this was a troublesome period in the nation's history and because of the un-

settled condition of affairs Mr. Withers returned to the home farm in Clay county, Missouri. He did not again take up the study of law but the knowledge that he had gained of legal principles proved of much value to him in the conduct of business interests in later years. He became a permanent resident of Kansas City in April, 1865, and from that time until his death figured as one whose labors and influence were directly beneficial to the city as well as proving a source of individual profit. He first became assistant cashier of the Kansas City Savings Association at the corner of Third and Delaware streets. This was capitalized for fifty thousand dollars, which was one-fifth of the entire banking capital of the city, and out of this institution has grown, through numerous changes, the National Bank of Commerce, which is now one of the largest moneyed concerns here. Seven years were devoted to the conduct of the business of that bank and upon his retirement in 1874 Mr. Withers joined W. A. Vaughan and J. K. Davidson in the elevator business under the firm style of Vaughan & Company, theirs being the first real structure of its class built and successfully operated in the Missouri valley. For ten years Mr. Withers gave personal attention to the conduct of this business and then retired, becoming associated in 1887 with Philip E. Chappell as a member of the brokerage firm of Chappell & Withers. During these various business relations he came to be regarded as a most prudent and capable financier, so that his services were sought in other positions of responsibility and usefulness. In 1873 he was appointed to the position of city collector. Twenty years later, without solicitation upon his part and almost without his knowledge, he was strongly recommended to the treasury department and was appointed collector of internal revenue for the sixth district of Missouri, the most important of all the revenue districts, after St. Louis, west of the Mississippi river. The duties of the office included the collection of immense sums of money and responsibility for the acts of numerous subordinates. At all times his public service, however, was characterized by the strictest integrity, combined with remarkable accuracy and punctuality. Six months passed after the expiration of his term of service before his successor was appointed—a fact indicative of his fidelity and the trust reposed in him as an official by the opposition. He retired from the office in June, 1898, and was again called to public life on the 28th of April, 1899, when from Judges Philips and Thayer of the United States circuit court he received the appointment as receiver of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad. Here again he manifested scrupulous fidelity in the discharge of the important duties that devolved upon him in this delicate position. In March, 1900, the property passed to the Kansas City & Southern Railway Company and his connection therewith was therefore terminated.

Mr. Withers at all times was recognized as a man of marked public spirit, whose cooperation and aid could ever be counted upon to further progressive measures for the benefit of the municipality. He was long prominent as a member of the board of trade and was one of its directors for over twelve years, from the time when its meetings were held at 5th and Delaware streets until the occupancy of its present fine building. He served, too, as a member

of the building committee at the time of the erection of the present fine structure. His later years were passed in honorable retirement but he never ceased to feel the keenest interest in the welfare of Kansas City nor did he withhold his aid and influence from measures instituted for the public good. His political allegiance was given to the democracy but he never concerned himself with party management.

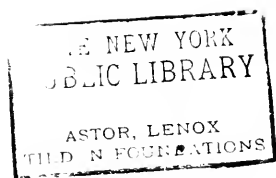
Mr. Withers was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Lee, of Jackson county, Missouri, a daughter of Carey Lee, who was a merchant and pioneer citizen of Independence, this county. Eight children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Withers, of whom five still survive. Webster, a graduate of the Kansas City high school and of Princeton College, is now supervising the interests of the Withers estate with office in the Massachusetts building. Prudence acquired her education in the Mesdames Brand and Barstow's private school of Kansas City. Allen Lee is a graduate of the Kansas City high school and of the University of Missouri. Cara Lee and Katharine are also graduates of the high school. All of the children are yet living with their mother, who owns a commodious and beautiful home at the southeast corner of Thirty-first and Troost avenue. She likewise has other valuable property in the city, for Mr. Withers left his family a goodly estate. His life embodied many high principles and worthy actions. His benevolence was unostentatious and genuine and there is nothing in the story of his life to show that he ever for a moment sought to compass a given end for the purpose of exalting **himself**. He championed measures and aided men, and accepted as his reward that thrill of delight which always accompanies victories achieved. Endowed by nature with a sound judgment and an accurate, discriminating mind, he feared not that laborious attention to the details of business so necessary to achieve success and this essential quality was ever guided by a sense of moral right which would tolerate the employment only of those means that would bear the most rigid examination. It is but just and merited praise to say of him that as a business man he ranked with the ablest; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement; as a man he held the honor and esteem of all classes of people. Throughout his career of continued and far-reaching usefulness his duties were performed with the greatest care and during a long life his personal honor and integrity were without blemish.

JOHN A. BRYANT.

While this is spoken of as a commercial age in which many men seem to devote their energies to money-making to an exclusion of other interests, it is yet found that there are also men who, while capably conducting successful business enterprises, also make opportunity for participation in public affairs or for study and investigation along other lines. Such a course usually develops a well rounded character, in which interests are proportionately balanced. One who sees John A. Bryant in his office, quoting real-



JOHN A. BRYANT



estate values and indicating the points of property, would hardly think of him as an ornithologist, and yet there are few whose lives are not devoted to the study who are better informed thereon, and in this he finds genuine delight and recreation.

Mr. Bryant was born at Independence, Missouri, April 29, 1855. He has the record of the ancestry of the Bryant family back to 1720. They were of Scotch-Irish origin and among the ancestors were Princess Sophia of Scotland and a knight of the family who went to England to engage in the early wars of that country. Our subject's father, James M. Bryant, was a gentleman farmer and slave owner who was born in Kentucky. His grandfather, John Bryant, in whose honor the subject of this review was named, was a private in the Revolutionary war and received a large grant of land in Kentucky in recognition of his services. The certificate for this grant, issued by Patrick Henry, is still in possession of the family. James M. Bryant arrived in Jackson county, Missouri, in 1849 and settled on a large tract of land about two miles southeast of Swope Park, for which property he traded one of his slaves. There he resided until "Order No. Eleven" was issued, which forced him to take up his abode at the post at Independence. He was obliged to leave the farm deserted, as he took his slaves with him and their attachment for a tolerant, kindly master was shown in their remaining with him until after the war. He acted as a home guard under the government during the period of hostilities between the north and the south and furnished the army with meat, having large contracts and handling many carloads of buffalo meat, which was secured by the killing of the buffalo herds on the plains during the winter seasons. The carcasses were frozen hard and were then brought in over the newly built route of the Union Pacific. At the burning of the first engine named Daniel R. Garrison on the Missouri Pacific at Independence by the soldiers in 1863, John A. Bryant, on visiting the burned round house soon after the fire found a name plate bearing this name in the ruins. It was purchased from him by the railroad officials and sent to the government to establish their claim for a loss of property. Following the close of the war, James M. Bryant became prominently identified with the live-stock business in Kansas City, being one of the pioneers in this field, in which he continued actively and successfully until his retirement about 1890. His remaining days were spent in the enjoyment of well earned rest and he passed away in 1904, at the age of seventy-nine years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Jane Vaughn, was born near Lancaster, Kentucky. Her two brothers were soldiers of the Mexican war and died during the service.

John A. Bryant spent his boyhood at Independence and acquired his early education in private schools, attending the Independence high school and later in Woodland College. He also took a course in bookkeeping at Bryant & Stratton Business College in St. Joseph, Missouri, and a thorough course in civil engineering under the private tutorship of Major Hickman. Under his supervision he also had charge of the official maps made for Jackson county during the early '70s, some of which are still in use.

During the distressing period occasioned by the grasshopper plague of that time, the family found it necessary to remove to Kansas City, where his brother, T. E. Bryant, was then in the employ of Matt, Foster & Company, dealers in books and stationery on Main street. John A. Bryant also entered the employ of that firm. In 1875 he engaged with a prominent commission firm at the stock yards, serving there for ten years as bookkeeper and cashier. He next became confidential man and bookkeeper for the large hardware firm of Weis & Ridge, and on the dissolution of that partnership he joined Thomas S. Ridge, in 1890, as a partner, their business being consolidated in 1891 with that of D. P. Hunter, under the firm style of Hunter, Ridge & Bryant. This connection was continued until 1907, when Mr. Ridge retired from the firm and the name was changed to Hunter & Bryant, fire insurance and real-estate dealers. Such is the present partnership and the business of the firm is extensive and important. Many large real-estate deals have been negotiated by them and they are well known as valuers of property, for both partners are thoroughly conversant with the real-estate and insurance business, being identified with the national and local exchanges and the underwriting boards.

As indicated above, Mr. Bryant gives considerable of his time, aside from his business, to the study of ornithology on which he has written many articles for publication and the observation of the migratory flight and the season of the arrival as well as the departure of birds, in which connection he is investigating for the government and sometime lectures. He regards his real-estate and insurance interests as his principal business, however, and from the beginning this has developed until it is today of extensive proportions, bringing an excellent financial return annually. Mr. Bryant's position in real-estate circles is indicated by the fact that he has often been named a special jurymen on condemnation proceedings and has just been selected one of the six commissioners chosen by the circuit court for the assessing of damages and the placing of benefits on the grading of the West Twelfth street traffic way to the west bottoms. This work will be of the greatest benefit to those who in the future will travel Twelfth street and involves a large amount of valuable property.

On the 23d of November, 1887, Mr. Bryant was married to Miss Lizzie Cockrill, a daughter of Grundy Cockrill, a banker of Platte City, Missouri, who is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant have one son, John Philip. Mr. Bryant has built several residences in Kansas City, including his handsome home at 3644 Paseo. He is the happy possessor of a remarkably fine library and has donated several works to other libraries and in this respect has favored his birthplace. He is a member of the official board of the Linwood Boulevard Christian church and is also chairman of the financial committee. He was formerly on the building committee of the Independence Boulevard Christian church and is now serving on the same committee of the Linwood Boulevard Christian church, in process of erection, which is valued at nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

Few men of Kansas City have a wider acquaintance than Mr. Bryant, who is most highly respected and who has been closely associated with

movements for the city's development and progress. He is a man of strong convictions and his integrity stands as an unquestioned fact in his career. He has always been a student and the scope and amplitude of his knowledge render him a most charming conversationalist.

L. B. PRICE.

"Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," said Charles Sumner, and the truth of this statement is verified in the life record of L. B. Price, who has instituted and controls one of the extensive mercantile enterprises of Kansas City. Through well directed energy and the utilization of opportunity he has attained a gratifying measure of success, winning victory after victory in the commercial world. He was born in Altoona, Pennsylvania, in 1856, and went to Iowa with his father, Eugene B. Price, when but two years of age. The father was a farmer by occupation, following that pursuit in Pennsylvania and also after his removal to the middle west. He married Ruth A. Weaver, also a native of Pennsylvania, and they are both living, the father at the age of eighty years and the mother at the age of seventy-five. They became the parents of six children, all of whom survive and were reared upon the home farm in Iowa.

L. B. Price early became familiar with the duties and labors incident to the development and improvement of a farm and was actively connected with the work of the fields until twenty-six years of age. He thus engaged in farming through the summer seasons, while in the winter months he followed the profession of school teaching. He next became connected with W. A. Edwards in the mercantile business and spent three years on the road. He was afterward employed in the office and worked his way steadily upward to a position of executive ability and administrative control during the ten years of his association with the house. In 1889 he went to Topeka, Kansas, and there the business was established which is now being conducted under the name of the L. B. Price Mercantile Company. In 1893 he removed to Kansas City and in the fifteen years which have since elapsed the business has been growing daily until it has now assumed extensive proportions. In 1898 it was incorporated, at which time they were employing twenty-five men on the road. Today they have four hundred and fifty men selling goods and their employes number altogether six hundred. The business consists of buying in very large quantities the output of factories and selling direct to the consumers. They handle lace curtains, rugs, silverware, counterpanes, etc., and their territory includes Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and Iowa. They have branch offices at Des Moines, Lincoln, Topeka, Wichita, Joplin, Oklahoma City, Houston, Fort Worth, Dallas, New Orleans and Memphis, and thirteen managers are in charge of these different branch offices—men whose ability has been tested and who can be thoroughly relied upon to upbuild the business along safe, conservative lines and yet in keeping with the modern spirit of progress and development. Mr. Price has made

every manager a stockholder by selling him stock in the company and thereby his interests become the interests of the house. He also follows another wise plan in having his managers all meet once a year, he defraying the expenses of their trips to Kansas City. Here they talk over the business, planning for the future, and the ideas which the general opinion confirms as most helpful and beneficial to the business are adopted and instituted in the work of the ensuing year. At the outset the annual sales amounted to one hundred thousand dollars and today the business has increased ten fold, so that the yearly sales reach one million dollars. There are few men who have the keen business ability, enterprise and clear discernment and discrimination that Mr. Price possesses. His life work is indeed notably successful, for though he started out empty handed he has made gradual progress and is today one of the millionaire merchants of Kansas City.

Mr. Price erected a large office building at Fourteenth and Oak streets in 1904. It is a modern brick structure, complete in all of its equipments and appointments and the foundation is sufficiently strong to enable him to add story after story as the increase of his business demands. The structure is now four stories in height and is one hundred and fourteen by one hundred feet. The present officers of the company are L. B. Price, president and treasurer; D. Van Gleason, of Fort Worth, vice president; and J. P. Ryland, of Kansas City, secretary. His life has indeed been a busy and useful one, characterized by close application to the work in hand. He has the ability to concentrate his energies upon what occupies his attention for the moment and then when it is accomplished to put it aside and give equal attention to the work that lies next. Such a record should serve as a source of inspiration to others, showing what may be done when energy and persistency of purpose form the keynote of character.

RALPH E. SCOFIELD.

Ralph E. Scofield, of Kansas City, comes of a family distinguished in legal circles, and he has himself made a creditable record that adds luster to the family name in this connection. He was born November 5, 1866, in Carthage, Hancock county, Illinois. The ancestry of the family is traced back to two brothers who came from England to the new world prior to the Revolutionary war. The great-grandfather enlisted for service in the American army at the age of eighteen years, and other members of the family were also soldiers in the patriot army. His father, Judge Bryant T. Scofield, one of the foremost attorneys of Illinois, was a native of New York. He removed westward to Hancock county in 1843 and in his early manhood was engaged in teaching school. His desire to become a member of the legal fraternity saw its fulfillment when he entered the law office of Colonel William A. Richardson, of Rushville, Illinois, to prepare for the bar, to which he was admitted in 1846. In that year he located for practice in Carthage and remained a leading and eminent member of the Han-

cock county bar until his death in 1881. He also practiced in the larger cities of western Illinois, being recognized as a man of superior legal attainments, with a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, with a mind analytical and inductive, his reasoning sound, his arguments logical. About 1863 when a number of the small railroads, now combined to form the Burlington system, were being built, he acted as counsel for the corporations in charge and so continued until to within a few years of his death, when he put aside all legal practice. After the close of the war he represented his district in the state senate and left the impress of his individuality upon the legislation of that period as well as upon the legal history of the state. His wife, Mrs. Sarah (Collins) Scofield, was descended from the Hamilton family of Scottish ancestry. Records of the Hamiltons show that there were many participants of the name in the Revolutionary war.

Hon. G. W. Scofield, an uncle of Ralph E. Scofield, was one of the most conspicuous members of the family. Residing in Warren, Pennsylvania, he represented his district in congress for many years and was congressman at large from Pennsylvania for one term. By President Hayes he was appointed registrar of the judiciary and by President Garfield was appointed judge of the court of claims. Charles Scofield, another brother of Judge Bryant T. Scofield, was his law partner in Carthage, and two of his sons, Charles and Timothy Scofield, are now distinguished members of the Illinois bar. The former served as judge of the circuit court of his district for many years and is now practicing in Chicago.

Ralph E. Scofield, after attending the public schools of his native city, entered Carthage College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1885. He then read law in the office of Scofield, O'Hara & Scofield, and was admitted to practice before the supreme court in 1888. In the fall of that year he came to Kansas City and has since been a member of the Missouri bar, practicing originally as senior partner of the firm of Scofield & Wagner and later Scofield & Ferris. For several years, however, he has been alone in civil practice that has connected him with much important litigation. Though his life has been one rather of modest reserve than of ambitious self-seeking, he has shown himself a peer of the brightest men of his adopted state and a worthy son of his race. His family has long ranked with the prominent of the middle west, its eminence due to true nobility of character and the chivalrous defense of whatever was believed to be right, as well as the superiority of mental powers manifest by its representatives. They have devoted their talents to a profession calling for the broadest culture and the strongest intellect, and the record of Ralph E. Scofield conforms to the reputation borne by those members of the family who have been legal practitioners.

In 1889 Mr. Scofield was married to Miss Ellen Ferris, a daughter of Hiram G. Ferris, of Carthage, with whom Judge Scofield was associated in the Hancock County National Bank, of which Mr. Ferris was president for several years. They have three daughters and two sons, Miriam, Harriett, Hiram, Julia and Bryant Timothy. Mr. Scofield is a member of the First

Congregational church, has attained the Royal Arch degree in Masonry, and is an active democrat, while in his profession he is connected with the Kansas City Bar Association.

JOHN KELLY.

John Kelly is now retired, having a good income property which permits of his present rest from labor. He has made his home in Kansas City continuously since 1869, or for a period of almost four decades. He was a young man of thirty years at the time of his arrival here, having been born in County Limerick, Ireland, in October, 1839. He acquired his education in the national school there while spending his boyhood days in the home of his father, Edward Kelly, who was a farmer, in well-to-do circumstances, on the estate of Lord Dunraven. The mother bore the maiden name of Mary Byrnes.

At the age of twenty-three years John Kelly in company with his brother Edward, who was then twenty years of age, crossed the Atlantic to America on a sailing vessel, which, after a voyage of six weeks, reached the harbor of New York. Their cash capital consisted of but six cents between them when they arrived but they had in their possession tickets to Alton, Illinois, where lived their uncle, John Kelly. Making their way into the interior of the country the two young men began work at digging wells for the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, at a dollar and thirty-seven and a half cents per day. After two years, however, John Kelly was promoted to brakeman on the road running between St. Louis and Chicago. Two years were thus passed and he then entered the freight service of the same road. During the war he had many exciting experiences and some exciting times in defending the interests of the company. He took up his abode in Kansas City in 1869, entering the employ of the old Northern Missouri Railroad as a freight conductor running between Macon City and St. Louis and afterward between St. Louis and Moberly, Missouri. When a few months had gone by, however, he engaged with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, with which he continued from June, 1869, until April 25, 1870, as freight conductor between Kansas City and Junction City. At that time he left the railroad and was married.

It was on the 7th of May, 1870, that Mr. Kelly led to the marriage altar Miss Mary O'Leary, and they established their home in the old Sherman House at the foot of Grand avenue. Mr. Kelly and his brother Edward conducting this hotel for a year. They both removed to West Kansas City, where for a short period they conducted the Morrison House, and in 1871 John Kelly became proprietor of the St. George Hotel, at the corner of Mulberry street and Union avenue. In 1878 he purchased the building just across the street from that hotel and refitted it, calling it the Astor House. For twenty-four years he remained its proprietor, conducting a successful business there until 1902, when he built his present home, which he has since

occupied, renting the hotel. He is now living retired in the enjoyment of well earned rest, which follows many years of active and unremitting labor.

The lady who has now borne the name of Mrs. Kelly for thirty-eight years, is a native of County Limerick, Ireland, born May 15, 1819. When sixteen years of age she came to the new world, joining relatives in Chicago, where she lived to the time of her marriage. She is a daughter of Michael and Johanna (Welch) O'Leary, both of whom died in Ireland. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kelly have been born six children: Edward James, now of Kansas City, wedded Mary Gorman and they have three children, John, Mary and Margaret. Daniel William is at home. Mary is the wife of C. F. Farley, of Kansas City. Regina is the wife of William Flynn, of this city, and they have three children, John, Marie and William. Eva is the wife of E. A. Scanlon, of Kansas City, and has one daughter, Mary. Helen is at home.

Mr. Kelly's present condition is in marked contrast to his financial position at the time of his arrival in America with the very little capital of six cents in which his brother was equal sharer. The intervening years constitute a period of unremitting toil in which he made good use of the advantages that came to him and eagerly embraced every opportunity for progress. He never hesitated to take a forward step when the way was open and ever content with what he attained as he went along, he advanced when such a course was possible, and for long years figured as one of the leading hotel men of the west.

SAMUEL J. MOORHEAD.

Samuel J. Moorhead is a member of the firm of E. Moorhead & Company, dealers in groceries and meats in Kansas City. He is yet a young man, having scarcely completed the third decade of life's journey and throughout the entire period he has lived in the west, exemplifying in his life the spirit of enterprise and progress which have been the dominant factors in the rapid upbuilding of this section of the country.

He was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1878. His father, Samuel J. Moorhead, was a native of Scotland and when a young man left the hills and heather, crossing the Atlantic to the new world, where he followed farming. He was for a considerable period a resident of Leavenworth, Kansas, where he died in 1880. His wife bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Bigam, and after her husband's death she removed to Kansas City in 1884 and five years later established the business which was conducted under the firm style of E. Moorhead—a grocery store situated at the corner of Seventeenth and Locust streets. For a year and a half she remained at that location and then removed to Sixteenth street and Michigan avenue, where she continued in the grocery trade for twelve years. In the meantime, however, she extended the scope of her business by also opening a meat market. When twelve years had passed she sold out and the family removed to a farm which they purchased at Lee Summit, there living for two years and nine months. Five

years ago they again opened business at Thirty-third and Troost street under the firm name of E. Moorhead & Company, the mother's associates in this enterprise being S. J. Moorhead, Miss Elizabeth Moorhead and P. A. Horridge. This enterprise has been developed along substantial lines and is one of the excellent business concerns of this character in the city, being located in the heart of one of the finest residence districts. The extent and volume of the trade is indicated somewhat by the fact that twenty-one people are employed in the store and eight wagons are used in the delivery of the sales. The business is carefully systematized, the store is most complete in all its appointments for the conduct of the trade along modern lines of business that prevail in city establishments.

Samuel J. Moorhead is the only son of the family, his sisters being Elizabeth and Agnes. He was the second in order of birth and from an early age has been his mother's associate in business. Aside from the conduct of the extensive grocery and meat market which the family own, Samuel J. Moorhead also has a farm of one hundred and forty acres in Jackson county at Lee Summit and has wrought many changes there by making extensive modern improvements.

The family are all Presbyterians in religious faith and Mr. Moorhead is a prominent Mason, having attained the Thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, while with the Mystic Shrine he is also connected. In his business affairs he is eagerly watching for opportunities that enable him to extend the scope of his activities and he possesses the alert and energetic spirit which enables him to overthrow difficulties and overcome obstacles in the establishment of a most successful commercial enterprise.

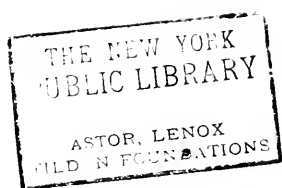
GEORGE ZENTNER.

During the formative period in the history of Kansas City, George Zentner cast in his lot with its early settlers. He became a factor in its business circles and throughout his remaining days was a valued and respected resident here. A native of Germany, he was born May 16, 1841, and was a son of George Zentner, Sr., who was born in Germany in 1820. He was married in that country and unto him and his wife were born in the city of Coblenz two children, George and Anna Maria. The daughter became the wife of Ferdinand C. Blauw and died in 1878. The mother died soon after the birth of this daughter, and the father afterward married Miss Margaret Schneider. They became parents of one son, Gregory Zentner, who was drowned while swimming in the Missouri river when eighteen years of age.

In the year 1857 George Zentner, Sr., came with his family to America and on the 8th of March, 1858, took out citizen papers in Chicago. In the same month he came to Kansas City, where he purchased a two-story frame building at No. 933 Main street, where he engaged in the manufacture of soda water. Later he bought one hundred feet of ground on the west side of Grand avenue, fifty feet from the southwest corner of Tenth and Grand



GEORGE ZENTNER



and there established a tailoring business. About the same time he purchased the northeast corner of Tenth and Main streets, which in the course of years became very valuable, owing to the rapid growth and development of the city, which made that property in the very heart of the retail business district. It remained in possession of the Zentner family until about 1887. The father continued in the tailoring business for several years and then retired to private life, enjoying well earned rest throughout the remainder of his days. Both he and his second wife made their homes in Kansas City until called to their final rest, the father passing away February 4, 1888, while his wife, surviving for a few years, died in January, 1892.

George Zentner, whose name introduces this review, spent the first sixteen years of his life in the land of his nativity and then accompanied his father on the emigration to the new world. He finished his trade as a marble-cutter after he came to Kansas City and then engaged in the marble and stone business at the corner of Tenth street and Grand avenue, purchasing the property there which in the course of years became quite valuable. After a brief time he ceased to deal in stone and confined his attention to the conduct of marble and granite works. He removed his business from the original location to No. 1305 Grand avenue, where he conducted his establishment for a few years and then went to No. 22 Southwest boulevard and Stateline, where he conducted business up to the time of his death. He prospered in his undertakings and could have retired from active business life but indolence and idleness were utterly foreign to his nature and he found that he could not content himself without some business interest. He accordingly gave a part of his time to the supervision of the marble and granite trade and yet found leisure for other interests.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Zentner responded to the country's call for aid, enlisting in St. Louis on the 25th of April, 1861, as a member of Battery A, First Regiment of Volunteer Light Artillery, with which he served for three years, having previously served three months, making a most creditable military record by his able defense of Union interests in the performance of every duty that was assigned to him. Battery A, of which he was a private under Captain G. W. Scofield and Colonel Joseph Tolton, was assigned to the Second Brigade First Division, Army of the Tennessee. He participated in the following engagements: Camp Jackson, May 10, 1861; Boonville, Missouri, June 17; Dry Springs, August 2; Wilson's Creek, August 10; Newtonia, September 20; Frederickstown, in November; Blackwater, December 18; Fort Donelson, February 12-16, 1862; Shiloh, April 6-7, Island No. 10, April 10; the Siege of Corinth, May 5 to June 1; Iuka, September 19; Hatchie River, October 5 and Van Buren, Arkansas, December 28, 1862. The regiment was divided into several battalions and attached to various armies. Its battles numbered over seventy, the principal among which are Stone River; Chickamauga; Lookout Mountain; Tupelo; Resaca; Rome; Kingston; Dallas; Lovejoy Station; Fort McAllister; Savannah; Nashville, December 15, 1864; Bentonville, North Carolina, March 19-21, 1865; Columbia and Spanish fort in 1865. Mr. Zentner was honorably dis-

charged at Morganza, Louisiana, April 25, 1864, his three years' term of service having expired. Following the war he became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and greatly enjoyed meeting his old army comrades in the post at Kansas City.

On the 13th of June, 1889, Mr. Zentner was married to Miss Mittie M. Sands, a daughter of Dr. Abel and Melissa (Hawkins) Sands, the former a native of the Empire state and the latter of Kentucky. Coming west at an early day Dr. Sands located at Belton, Missouri, in 1872 and there engaged in the practice of medicine for many years but on account of ill health he gave up actual practice and turned his attention to the drug business, conducting a store in Belton for some time. Following his retirement he spent his few remaining years in Kansas City. His widow and three sons and daughter survive him. He was a prominent and influential business man and citizen of Belton and also became well known in Kansas City, Mrs. Sands, who is now quite aged and in ill health, makes her home with her daughter Mrs. Zentner, from whom she receives the most devoted care.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Zentner were born two sons: George, seventeen years of age, and Floyd, thirteen years of age, who are with their mother. The former is a pupil in the Manual Training high school, while Floyd is attending Irving school.

Mr. Zentner gave his political allegiance to the republican party and was a member of the Catholic church, in the faith of which he passed away November 26, 1903. During the years of his residence here he had enjoyed in large measure the esteem, good will and friendship of those with whom he came in contact and the years brought him not only success but an honored name. In all his dealings he was thoroughly reliable and sustained an unsullied reputation for commercial integrity. Mrs. Zentner, who still survives her husband, gives her time and energies to the interests of her home and the welfare of her family.

ORVILLE DELBERT WOODWARD.

Orville Delbert Woodward, theatrical manager of Kansas City and connected, moreover, with various financial interests, was born May 19, 1866, at Plymouth, Indiana, a son of James M. and Harriet (McClure) Woodward. His education was acquired in the public schools and in a business college at Des Moines, Iowa, and on the 18th of October, 1898, he removed from Nebraska to Kansas City, where he has since made his home. He is connected with several business enterprises and is recognized as an influential and forceful factor in business circles, displaying keen executive ability, marked sagacity and indefatigable enterprise. He is president of the Woodward & Burgess Amusement Company and is connected with various banking interests, being president of the Hoyt State Bank, of Hoyt, Kansas, a director in the Traders' Bank of Kansas City, and a stockholder in the Linpah

State Bank of Indian Territory. His political endorsement is given the republican party but he is without desire for office as a reward for party fealty.

On the 25th of February, 1885, Mr. Woodward was married to Miss Carrie Comstock, of Sac City, Iowa, and they have one son, Frank L. Woodward.

FRITZ ENGELHARD.

Fritz Engelhard, who since July, 1905, has been general manager of the Farmers' Cooperative Shipping Association, with headquarters at Kansas City, was born in Rising City, Nebraska, August 7, 1877. His father, Dr. Ferd Engelhard, was a pioneer physician of eastern Nebraska, where he still practices. He located there on his arrival in this country from Germany about 1859. His wife, Louise (Bayerhoffer) Engelhard, was a native of Hesse-Cassel, Germany, and a daughter of Professor Theo Bayerhoffer, of the University of Marburg, who fled from Germany because of his political views and activities and came to America with Carl Schurz, his family following him a little later. He was president of the popular assembly and active in the movement which resulted in the revolution of 1848. The great-grandfather of Fritz Engelhard in the paternal line was lost in Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, while the grandfather was killed in the Franco-Prussian war.

In the public schools of Rising City, Fritz Engelhard pursued his education to the age of thirteen years, when he became a pupil in the high school at Ann Arbor, Michigan. In 1894 he matriculated in the University of Michigan, where he pursued a combined academic and law course, being graduated there from in 1901 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. He was manager of a lecture course and of a debating and oratorical association for several years. He was also business manager of the University of Michigan Daily for one year and managing editor for two years. He was also substitute on the football team and was otherwise prominent and active in college affairs.

On the completion of his university course Mr. Engelhard returned to the west and entered the lumber business at Mill City, Oregon, as assistant superintendent of the mill of the Curtis Lumber Company. He thus continued until May, 1903, when he was accidentally shot and lost his left arm. This confined him in a hospital at Portland, Oregon, until the spring of 1904, when he came to Kansas City and after serving for three months in a minor capacity for the Farmers' Cooperative Shipping Association he became its treasurer and in July, 1905, was made general manager, which office he has since held. The association was organized in 1903 after a long series of scattered and separate meetings held in Kansas and Nebraska among farmers, the result of real or fancied unfair conditions in the grain trade. They formed a corporation of farmers under the Kansas laws with an authorized capital of two hundred thousand dollars. There are five thousand

stockholders located at different points in Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. They have erected elevators at various points to the number of thirty-eight, through which they handle the grain of their stockholders. Dr. Ferd Engelhard was one of the principal organizers and one of the first directors of the association. Kansas City was made headquarters for the association and the purposes for which it was established have been successfully accomplished. In the past three years they have handled about ten million bushels of grain and aside from its organization the business is conducted on the same lines as any ordinary grain and elevator business. In his capacity as general manager Mr. Engelhard has large responsibility and extensive business cares but has proven himself well qualified to meet these.

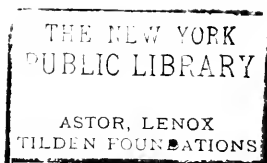
Fraternally Mr. Engelhard is connected with the Odd Fellows lodge. He also belongs to the Michigan Alumni Association of Kansas City, the Warwick Club and the Railroad Club. Where questions of national importance are involved he usually votes with the democratic party but casts an independent local ballot. He was formerly somewhat active in politics but the demands of the business preclude this at the present time. He has been an active and helpful member of the board of trade and has served on its committee on legislation and other important committees. He attends the Unitarian church but is not a member. Very fond of all outdoor sports, he was active in such during his college days, being particularly interested in tennis. He also has great liking for music and literature, possesses a large library and is especially interested in political and economic subjects, on which he keeps well posted. He is a thinker, drawing his conclusions from various sources and his opinions, whether upon business affairs or outside interests, are always the result of careful consideration and comprehensive knowledge.

FRANK P. DICKSON.

Frank P. Dickson is today numbered among the prominent and prosperous real-estate men and financiers of Kansas City, a position to which he has attained through well directed industry, careful investments and sound judgment. He was but fifteen years of age on his arrival here—a boy of keen observation and retentive memory. The events of the early formative period impressed themselves indelibly upon his mind and few have more intimate knowledge of the history of this section of the state than Mr. Dickson. He saw the changes from the old regime to the new when the advent of the railroad forced the abandonment of the prairie schooner and the transportation of freight by team—many of the prairie schooners being abandoned in the streets of Kansas City. The accuracy of his memory causes his statement concerning any event of local historical importance to be undisputed, for what to others is largely a matter of record has been to him a matter of personal observation or experience.



FRANK P. DICKSON



Mr. Dickson was born in LaPorte county, Indiana, October 31, 1852. His parents were Daniel M. and Mary A. (McHenry) Dickson, both of whom were natives of the state of New York. Five generations of their respective ancestors were residents of the Empire state and both came of Scotch-Irish stock. Settling in New York during the pioneer epoch in its history, representatives of these families formed a part of the vanguard at Chautauqua county and John McHenry, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Dickson, was the first white child born in that county. Some of the children of the Dickson family during the border days were captured and reared by the Indians but later returned to their own race, although retaining many of the Indian habits and customs. Members of both the Dickson and McHenry families served in the American army in the Revolutionary war and were closely associated with the work of establishing civilization in the midst of hitherto wild and undeveloped regions.

Daniel M. Dickson was one of the pioneers who penetrated into the wilderness of Michigan. Removing westward, he located at Schoolcraft, that state, in 1831, and the following year he enlisted and served in the Black Hawk war, whereby the dominion of the red race was forever at an end in the middle west. Subsequently he returned to the state of New York, where he remained until 1848, when he again came to the Mississippi valley, his last days being passed in Chicago, where he died in 1866. He was a democrat in politics and held various public offices, serving as county judge, as postmaster and in other positions of trust and responsibility.

Frank P. Dickson resided in Chicago and attended school there during the period of the Civil war and was an interested witness of the upbuilding of the city by the lake, the growth of which has been one of the wonders of the world. His mind has ever been keenly alive to impressions and his memory is notably retentive. Following his father's death he came to Kansas City in 1868, being influenced to make this move by reason of the fact that his uncle, Frank McHenry, was living here at the time and was one of the well known merchants of that day. Mr. Dickson entered his store as bookkeeper and cashier. He soon proved his entire trustworthiness and many responsibilities were given over to his keeping in connection with the conduct of the business. In 1871 he became associated with the firm of Walker & Chaffee, grocers, with whom he remained for a year, but not finding that business congenial, he withdrew and secured a position with the Fort Scott Coal & Mining Company. This firm failed during the widespread financial panic of 1873 and Mr. Dickson was appointed deputy city assessor of Kansas City under Robert Salisbury. The property owners along the bluff between Grand avenue and Delaware street on Second street claimed that their property was not worth anything, so Mr. Dickson suggested that they give a quit claim deed to the city. This brought them to terms and the estate was properly assessed.

In 1874 Mr. Dickson entered the employ of Keith & Henry, predecessors of the Keith & Perry Coal Company. In 1876 he left that firm to form a partnership with James A. Bovard, in the coal business, under the firm

name of James A. Bovard & Company, which later became Bovard & Dickson. Mr. Dickson continued his identification with Mr. Bovard in the coal business for ten years and they incorporated the plant and built the first float ever used in a parade in Kansas City. This was in 1880 and the float was called King Coal. In 1886 the firm of Bovard & Dickson sold out to Keith & Perry, who at that time organized the Central Coal & Coke Company. Following the disposal of his interests in the coal trade, Mr. Dickson organized a party of five who went to Leavenworth, where they sunk the Riverside coal shaft to a depth of seven hundred and fifteen feet. This property was successfully developed and in 1890 the railroad interests purchased it at a good price. Following its sale Mr. Dickson invested largely in real estate in Kansas City and was also appointed administrator of the estate of his father-in-law, David Neiswanger, which claimed his attention for five years. During this period he also built upon and improved various pieces of real estate which he owned in the city and in his real estate operations met with gratifying success.

In 1907 Mr. Dickson was one of the organizers and builders of the Kansas City & Olathe Electric Railway, extending to Olathe by way of Merriam, Shawnee and Lenexa, which road has been completed and is now in successful operation. Mr. Dickson is president of the company and he also has large real estate holdings in Kansas City. He was one of the original ten who received the first telephone franchise for Kansas City in 1877. The company was composed of J. A. Bovard, F. P. Dickson, B. C. Christopher, J. S. Chick, the French brothers, and four others. This company built and operated its first telephone system of Kansas City and after a year and a half sold out to the predecessors of the Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company.

In 1881 Mr. Dickson was married to Miss Nellie Neiswanger, a daughter of David Neiswanger, but her death occurred a year and a half later. In 1885 he wedded the younger sister of his former wife—Emily A. Neiswanger, and unto them have been born four children, of whom two are living: Frank P., who is attending the Prosser Preparatory School and fitting himself for a college course; and Clarissa Askew, who is a student in Miss Bennett's School at Millbrook, New York.

Mr. Dickson has been an assistant in the settlement of the William Askew estate in the interest of his mother-in-law, who was the principal beneficiary of the will. Fraternally Mr. Dickson is connected with Rural Lodge, No. 316, A. F. & A. M.; Kansas City Chapter, No. 28, R. A. M.; Kansas City Commandery, No. 10, K. T.; Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine; and the Modern Woodmen camp. He was a charter member of the Craig Rifles, an independent military company organized in 1877 during the strike. It was also a social organization and noted for its beautiful balls, receptions and entertainments. He belongs to the Christian church, while his wife is a member of the Episcopal church. They are very prominent in social circles and their beautiful home is rendered doubly attractive by its warmhearted hospitality. Mr. Dickson usually votes with the democracy but is somewhat

liberal in his views and save that he has served as commissioner of the city has kept apart from active participation in political work.

Living in Kansas City for more than forty years, he has not only been an interested observer of its development from villagehood into an important metropolitan center but has also been an active participant in the changes that have been wrought promoting its commercial and industrial interests and its growth and progress along many lines. He is a splendid type of the American man who in advancing his individual welfare also promotes general prosperity. He readily comprehends business problems, looks beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future and by the co-ordination of interests and the capable direction of affairs wins success and has frequently turned threatened defeats into victories. His power as a business man and financier is widely recognized and the consensus of public opinion accords him a leading position among the business men of his adopted city.

JOHN B. BETTERMAN.

John B. Betterman is one of the most active builders of Kansas City, an extensive business necessitating the employment of a large force of workmen, and is justly accorded a place among the prominent and representative citizens. The interests of his business make constant demands upon his time, leaving him little opportunity for active participation in other lines or interests. He was born at Westphalia, Germany, on the 29th of October, 1853, and was there reared and educated, attending the public schools. At the age of fifteen he entered upon an apprenticeship at the brick and stonemason's trade and when he had served his term of three years he began work as a journeyman. For two years he thus traveled and worked in different parts of his native country and at twenty years of age he was drafted for service in the German army, with which he continued for two years.

When his military experience was ended, Mr. Betterman resumed his work as a journeyman mason and in 1878 began contracting and building on his own account, following that pursuit in the fatherland until 1881, when, thinking that business conditions were better in the new world, he made arrangements for leaving friends and native country and emigrated to the United States, landing in New York city on the 2d of November of that year. He soon after went to Effingham, Illinois, and on the 27th of May, 1883, arrived in Kansas City. In the spring of 1888 he engaged in contracting and building for himself. It was a step that was practically forced upon him because of a strike in the building trades. During the first few months it was difficult to gain a start, for he had little capital, but he persevered and in the course of years has prospered. During the past seven years he has been one of the most active of Kansas City's builders, erecting many of the most prominent and beautiful structures here. He is thoroughly acquainted with his trade in principle and detail and is thus enabled to control the la-

bors of those who serve him so as to produce the best results for himself and for his patrons.

Mr. Betterman was married in 1886 to Miss Eliza Hucke, a native of Germany, and unto them have been born five children, of whom four are living: Mary, Bertha, Julius and Mathilda, all yet under the parental roof.

Mr. Betterman is a member of the Builders & Traders Exchange. He also belongs to Poplar Camp, M. W. A., and is a communicant of the Catholic church, while his political allegiance is given to the republican party. Coming to America in early manhood, with limited capital, he has steadily worked his way upward and has been the architect and builder of his own fortunes, as well as a promoter of the city's progress and improvement along building lines.

HENRY M. WIBRACHT.

Among the energetic, far-seeing and successful business men of western Missouri is numbered Henry M. Wibracht, the president of the Kansas City Flour Company, who belongs to that class of representative American men that promote public progress and prosperity while advancing individual interests. He was born in Germany March 7, 1840, his parents being William and Anna Wibracht, who came to the United States in 1847, locating in St. Louis. The father died of cholera in the year 1849, while the mother passed away in 1862.

Henry M. Wibracht was reared to manhood in St. Louis and pursued a public-school education, supplemented by a business course in the Jones Commercial College. For a number of years following his graduation he remained with the college in the capacity of a teacher of bookkeeping, a fact which indicates the high standing which he made as a student. Later he accepted a position as head bookkeeper and manager with the firm of Yeager & Company, flour merchants and millers, continuing in that connection for a number of years and in course of time acquiring an interest in the business. He afterward associated himself with the John Wahl Commission Company, with which he was identified for sixteen years, and for a period of six years following he was employed by Annan Burg & Company, flour and grain commission merchants.

The year 1897 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Wibracht in Kansas City and soon after coming here he engaged in business for himself, establishing a flour business under the style of the Kansas City Flour Company. In this venture he has been very successful. There has never been anything indefinite in his plans. On the contrary, they have been well formulated and carefully executed. He learned his business thoroughly from the ground up and when in the employ of others worked with all of his energy, doing everything as well as he could and not following the policy so often pursued by employes of doing as little as they can to hold their positions. He made it his purpose to increase his efficiency and thus gradually worked his way upward until he is today one of the substantial business men of his adopted city.

Mr. Wibraecht was married in 1867 to Miss Caroline Stiegemeyer, of St. Charles county, Missouri, and unto them were born three children, of whom a son and daughter are yet living: Samuel, a resident of Billings, Montana; and Emma, the wife of William Koester, of Girard, Kansas.

Mr. Wibraecht votes with the republican party and manifests a citizen's interest in the political situation of the country, yet does not seek office as a reward for party fealty. He is an interested and active member of the Lutheran church, in which he is serving as an elder, and is a well known and respected business man of Kansas City.

OLIVER P. MASSIE.

Oliver P. Massie, railroad contractor during the years of an active business career but now largely living retired, although he engages to some extent in speculative building, makes his home at No. 2315 East Thirteenth street. He was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, December 15, 1844. His father, John C. Massie, was born at Crab Orchard, Kentucky, in 1819, and was a representative of a prominent old family of that state. Excellent educational privileges were afforded him and after mastering the elementary branches and also studies of a more classical nature, he took up the study of pharmacy and medicine and was graduated in the Kentucky School of Medicine. He never engaged in practice to any extent, however, but in his earlier life gave his attention more largely to the drug business and mercantile pursuits. He was thus associated with business interests in Crab Orchard but eventually removed to Missouri, becoming one of the pioneer residents of St. Joseph county. There he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, across which Frederick avenue has since been laid out. His entire farm is now subdivided and covered with residences, constituting one of the attractive districts of the city. Prior to the war he removed his family to Fayetteville, Arkansas, but during the period of hostilities returned to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he remained until 1866, when he again went to Fayetteville, where he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1894. His early political allegiance was given to the whig party and he afterward became a democrat. For many years he was elected and served as magistrate in Fayetteville and was regarded there as a man who stood four square to every wind that blew. His fellow townsmen entertained for him the warmest regard and the honesty of his intent and purposes was never called in question. He held membership with the Christian church, being converted to that faith under the teachings of Alexander Campbell. Few men were more thoroughly informed concerning the teachings of the Bible and in an argument upon Biblical subjects he usually worsted his opponent because of his comprehensive knowledge of both the old and new testaments, from which he could quote at great length. He was, moreover, a most interesting conversationalist and his

attitude toward the things of life was always one of hopefulness. He looked upon the bright side, saw the good in others, and ever labored toward securing the best possible outcome of any station or circumstance. In early manhood he wedded Miss Tabitha Gresham, a representative of the well known Gresham family of the south, including Walter Q. Gresham, who became a distinguished lawyer of Illinois, a cabinet officer and at one time presidential nominee of the democratic party.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Massie were as follows: Sarah E. is the wife of James Baxter, of Wyoming. Lizzie is the wife of W. B. Pannell, of Wyoming. Oliver P. is the third of the family. John C. died in infancy. Fred O. was a practicing physician throughout his entire business life and a graduate of one of the leading schools of medicine of the west. He was survived by his wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Parsons. James B., the next of the family, was a graduate physician and one of the first to reach the Galveston sufferers at the time of the great flood. While thus engaged in relief work he contracted a cold, which resulted in his death in Fayetteville, Arkansas. At the time of the Spanish-American war he raised a company of soldiers at Houston, Texas, where he was then living, and served as captain of the company in the Cuban campaign. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Burke. William G., who married Miss Sarah Dawson, is now living in Wyoming. John C., who wedded Lillie Bell, is also a resident of Wyoming. Lemuel E. makes his home in the same state and is unmarried. Wiley E. is also of Wyoming and married Minnie Pettigrew. Molly is deceased. Julia is the wife of C. R. Galbraith, of Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Oliver P. Massie pursued his education in the public schools of St. Joseph, Missouri, and in the Arkansas University at Fayetteville, which he entered at the age of sixteen years. He was a student there when the Civil war was inaugurated and the father then returned with his family to Missouri, where he lived until 1866. Mr. Massie of this review, however, entered the army, enlisting as a member of Company G, Eighty-eighth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, in 1864, for six months, or during the war. He participated in a number of engagements which took place in this state. Before his enlistment he was taken prisoner by General Price's troops but after thirty days was released together with other prisoners, General Price saying that he would rather fight than to feed them. When the war was over Mr. Massie went to Colorado and for some time was identified with mining interests in the west. He finally located in Kansas City in 1883 and turned his attention to railroad contracting, which he followed continuously for seventeen years, or until 1900. Since that time he has not been actively associated with business interests, although as a matter of investment he has occasionally erected a building which he has placed on sale, building four different houses on Thirteen street between Park and Olive streets.

Mr. Massie was married in Springfield, Missouri, on the 28th of August, 1867, to Miss Sarah Pannell, who was born on a farm in Gasconade county, Missouri, February 3, 1843. During her early girlhood her parents removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, where she continued up to the time of her

marriage. Her father, William Pannell, was born in Virginia and was reared in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He married Olivia Lavielle, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Edmondstone) Lavielle. In the paternal line she comes of French ancestry, while the Edmondstones were of Scotch descent. Both the parents of Mrs. Massie came to Missouri in early life and were married in this state. The mother was born and reared in the vicinity of Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. Pannell was located at Boonville, Missouri, for a few years after his marriage and built the first flourmill there. Subsequently he removed to Gasconade county and engaged in merchandising at Herman. He served for a number of years in the state legislature and left the impress of his individuality upon the laws of that time. He died in 1866, near Warrensburg, Missouri, while traveling for his health, being at that time about sixty-four years of age. His wife survived him for about five years. In early life they were members of the Baptist church but becoming converted to the doctrines taught by Alexander Campbell joined the Christian church. Mrs. Massie was one of a family of seven children: Elizabeth, the wife of Henry Boone, living near St. Joseph, Missouri; Olivia, the deceased wife of James Powell; Joseph, who married Annie Lee and resides in St. Joseph; William B., who married Elizabeth Massie and is living in Wyoming; Mrs. Oliver P. Massie; James, who died in Montana; and Robert, who resides in Excelsior Springs, Kansas.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Massie are as follows: Edward L., the eldest, studied law in the office of Peak, Yeager & Ball and after his admission to the bar engaged in the practice of law until he turned his attention to mining, in which he is now engaged in South America. He married Berta Couch and has two children, Edward L. and Louise. Nellie, the daughter of the Massie family, is at home.

For a quarter of a century Mr. Massie has been a resident of Kansas City and throughout his entire life has been known as a representative citizen, as loyal to his country in days of peace as he was in times of war. In business, too, he had made a creditable record, and the enterprise, diligence and perseverance of his former years make possible his present retirement from active business interests.

FRED S. DOGGETT.

Fred S. Doggett was born in Chicago, March 1, 1856, and his preliminary education, acquired in private schools, was supplemented by study in the Chicago University. He left that institution, however, at the age of seventeen years to enter the employ of the Chicago-Sheffield Steel Company in 1873, continuing in that service for three years. On the expiration of that period he went to Colorado, where he was connected with mining interests and in 1878 he arrived in Kansas City, here entering the office of the Union Pacific Railway Company. After a year in that employ he accepted a position with the Alton Railway Company and in 1881 was promoted to

general western freight agent, in which capacity he continued for five years, when in 1886 he resigned to engage in business for himself. For more than twenty years he has given almost his entire attention to the management of the Blossom House and in this connection shows excellent executive ability, keen sagacity and tireless energy.

That Mr. Doggett is well known in business circles is indicated by the fact that he is a prominent member of the Commercial Club. He also belongs to the Kansas City Club and other organizations of a similar character. In 1900 he was elected a director of the Convention Hall Association and in 1903 was made chairman of its board of directors. He is likewise president of the Priests of Pallas and in Masonry has attained high rank, being a Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, while with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine he has crossed the sands of the desert.

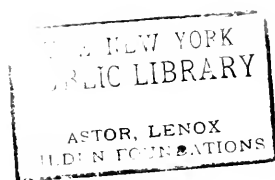
EDWARD TRICKETT.

Edward Trickett, fire warden of Kansas City, who discharges his duties with a sense of conscientious obligation that makes him a valued official, was born in Preston county, West Virginia, on the 2d of March, 1840. He acquired a public-school education and passed much of his youth in Quincy, Illinois, where he was living at the outbreak of the Civil war. Soon after, responding to the country's call, he enlisted on the 14th of August, 1861, with the boys in blue of Company F, Third Illinois Cavalry. He was immediately made corporal and served in that capacity until the following March, when he was promoted to sergeant, holding that rank throughout the remainder of his connection with the army. Continuously on active duty, he participated in many important engagements, including the battles of Pea Ridge, Vicksburg, Guntown and other sanguinary conflicts. His company, however, did much skirmish and scouting duty and thus he led a life of hardship which can be understood only by those who have had such military experience. His service involved great hardships and dangers, yet his health remained unimpaired, for he possessed a most rugged constitution, and when the war was over he received an honorable discharge and returned to Quincy.

It was in that city in 1865 that Mr. Trickett was married. The following year he removed westward, becoming a resident of Kansas City in August, 1866. Here he has since made his home, and beginning in 1875 has been continuously connected with the fire department, which at that time was a newly formed organization. He was made foreman of hook and ladder truck No. 1 and held the position of master mechanic until he was succeeded by Lorin E. Hale. He continued to act as foreman of the hook and ladder truck No. 1 until 1887, when he was appointed second assistant chief of the department. He was a hard-working and conscientious fireman who never had an idle moment, always finding something to do to occupy his time in connection with the service. Later he was appointed chief of



EDWARD TRICKETT



the fire department and has since acted in this capacity. His long connection therewith certainly well qualified him for the responsibility that came to him on his appointment to his present position. There is no man who better understands the best methods of fighting the fire. He is fearless and unfaltering in the performance of duty and has the coolness and courage in the face of danger that enables him to carefully direct the labors of the men of the department and produce the best possible results. He has never hesitated in the performance of his duty even in the face of great danger and yet he never needlessly exposes his men. His ability is now widely recognized and the Kansas City fire department is one of unusual efficiency.

EBENEZER CHENEY.

The veterans of the Civil war are fast passing away. One by one they are responding to the last roll call and soon there will be none left to repeat the story of the long marches, the bivouacs and the arduous campaigns, but while memory remains to the American people they will cherish sacredly the story of those who fought for the perpetuation of the Union in the darkest hour of our country's history. Numbered among the veterans of the Civil war now living in Kansas City is Ebenezer Cheney, who was born in Orange, Franklin county, Massachusetts, September 18, 1828.

His grandfather, Levi Cheney, was probably born in Grafton, Massachusetts, and became a farmer of Franklin county, that state. His son, Peter Cheney, father of our subject, was also a farmer there and the latter died in Orange at the age of sixty-five years. His wife, Mrs. Abigail Cheney nee Goodell, was a representative of an old Massachusetts family.

Ebenezer Cheney was one of thirteen children and the eighth in order of birth. He was sent to school in his native town until nineteen years of age and during vacations he worked on his father's farm and in the evenings and mornings was also employed at the farm chores and other work of that character. After putting aside his text-books his entire attention was given to general agricultural pursuits until he attained his majority, when he left the old home and worked at the shoemaker's trade in Randolph and other towns in the vicinity of Boston, Massachusetts. He took work from the factories and made it up at home. Throughout his entire life he has followed shoemaking and although he is now eighty years of age he does good work every working day in the year, never losing a single day through illness. He considers it a great blessing to be able to work and believes that all men should be able to continue their labors and would live longer but for the greed of the "almighty dollar." Mr. Cheney has been content with acquiring the comforts of life and has found the true secret of living—the enjoyment of what one possesses.

In 1851, in Brattleboro, Vermont, occurred the marriage of Ebenezer Cheney and Miss Catherine Dewing, of Orange, Massachusetts, a daughter of James and Catherine (Freeland) Dewing. Following their marriage

they settled at Orange, Massachusetts, and there Mr. Cheney conducted a little shop and also did work for the factories. He eventually removed from Orange to Keene, New Hampshire, where he continued as a shoemaker and later he took up his abode at Fairlee, Orange county, Vermont, and with his brother-in-law, John A. Dewing, engaged in the manufacture of calf boots. Later they removed to Hinsdale, New Hampshire, and opened a boot and shoe store but the business was destroyed by fire six months later. Mr. Cheney then removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he was employed in a shoe factory during a residence there of fifteen years. Then with another shopmate he bought out his employers and in 1873 they removed the machinery to Brookfield, Missouri, where they engaged in the manufacture of boots. On the expiration of three months Mr. Cheney sold out to his partner and returned to Grand Rapids, where his family were still living. He again went to work in the boot factory, where he continued for several years. Determining to come to the west, he sold his home in Grand Rapids and went to North Dakota with his wife and children and shipped his cows and chickens in a cattle car. In October of that year he arrived in Fargo, taking up his claim forty miles from the city of Fargo in Cass county. Upon that place he resided for five years, proving up his claim, after which he removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, and there opened a second hand shoe store, which he conducted for two years. He next started a custom shoe shop, which he conducted for eight years, and in 1895 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he rented homes for some time but he is now the owner of a comfortable residence worth five thousand dollars.

In August, 1907, Mr. Cheney had the great misfortune to lose his wife. They had traveled life's journey happily together for fifty-seven years, their mutual love and confidence increasing as the years passed by. Mrs. Cheney, who was laid to rest in Mount Washington cemetery, was a kind and loving wife and mother and her death was an almost unbearable bereavement to her husband and children. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cheney were born four children. George Walter married Miss Anna Gosch and resides in Kansas City. Henry is a United States soldier, now in the Philippines with the Twenty-third United States Infantry. He also served in the Spanish-American war in the Cuban campaign and has enlisted for the third time. For the past three years he has been quartermaster sergeant. Frank L. is in the office of the Brown News Agent Company and married Gertie Capon. Nellie is at home.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Cheney, entirely in sympathy with the Union cause, enlisted at Orange, Massachusetts, in 1862, as a member of Company F, Fifty-second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Lucius F. Stone and Colonel H. S. Greenleaf. He remained with the army for nine months and participated in the siege of Port Hudson. When his term expired it was a military necessity that the troops be kept overtime and he continued for three months beyond the term of his enlistment. At the siege of Port Hudson he suffered the partial loss of his hearing. He was also in the battle of Oak Ridge and served under Banks and Brigadier General Grover. He has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic

since 1869, when he joined Sedgwick Post, No. 14, in Keene, New Hampshire, and he is now a member of McPherson Post, G. A. R. He comes of a family long advocating Jacksonian principles of democracy and has always voted with that party. Mr. Cheney has lived an honest, upright life and is esteemed by all who know him. It is much to be able to enjoy the unqualified trust and confidence of one's fellowmen—to have always lived so that one's integrity is never doubted. A fitting encomium on the life record of Mr. Cheney would be, "An honest man is the noblest work of God."

RICHARD W. HOCKER.

Richard W. Hocker, well known in business circles in Kansas City, was for a considerable period a representative of its banking interests, while at the present time he is dealing in real estate and investments. A native of Kentucky, he was born in Lincoln county, on the 14th of October, 1853. His parents were R. W. and Margaret Ann (Shanks) Hocker, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, where the old home places of both the Shanks and the Hocker families are still in possession of representatives of the family and have been for one hundred and ten years. The father engaged in merchandising there and died in the Blue Grass state when his son Richard was but two years of age.

From early manhood Mr. Hocker displayed an aptitude for successful management in business affairs that gained him ready recognition in positions of large trust and responsibility. He came to Kansas City on the 1st of January, 1886, from St. Joseph, Missouri, where he had been cashier of the Saxton National Bank for a number of years. He was but twenty-one years of age when made cashier and he came to Kansas City as vice president of the Citizens' National Bank, occupying that position when but thirty-two years of age. In his business life he ever made it his purpose to do more than the task assigned him, acquainting himself with every department of the business, so that he was qualified for promotion when the opportunity came for advancement. On the 1st of January, 1889, he aided in organizing the Metropolitan National Bank of Kansas City and was its president until the 1st of January, 1895. It was established upon a safe, conservative basis that has made it one of the leading and reliable moneyed concerns of western Missouri, and Mr. Hocker remained active in its control until ill health forced him to retire. He then traveled abroad for a time and since his return to Kansas City has lived an outdoor life, dealing in real estate and investments. In this way he has contributed in considerable measure to the improvement of the city through his building operations. He was one of the promoters of the Shawnee Construction Company which built the railroad known as the Kansas City & Olathe Electric Railroad. It has already been completed as far as Marion, Kansas, and has been in operation since the 1st of October, 1907. Mr. Hocker has not only handled

property for speculative purposes but is also the owner of a valuable farm land in Johnson county, Kansas, where the railroad company is building a power house and residences. He also built his own home at No. 2425 Troost avenue.

On the 15th of June, 1887, Mr. Hocker was married in St. Joseph, Missouri, to Miss Mary D. Ketchan, who died March 5, 1907. They have three children, Lucy, Sarah and Marguerite, aged respectively sixteen, fourteen and nine years.

Mr. Hocker from the outset of his career has been very successful in business. He has been energetic determined and progressive, doing ably and well whatever his hand has found to do, and utilizing each opportunity as it has been presented, at the same time gaining the confidence of those with whom he has been associated by the most honorable, straightforward methods. He has always had great faith in the development of Kansas City and has labored persistently and energetically for its improvement, while advancing his individual success.

CHARLES WILLIAM PRINCE.

Charles William Prince, inventor and attorney at law of Kansas City, was born at Omaha, Nebraska, April 14, 1876. His parents, Charles William and Annie (Kimmions) Prince, are residents of Kansas City and the father is still actively engaged in business. Both trace their ancestry back to the Pilgrims, who settled in New England in early colonial days. Becoming a public-school student, Charles W. Prince passed through consecutive grades until he completed the high-school course, after which he became correspondent for the mail order house of the International Supply Company of Chicago, continuing in that position until the fall of 1899, when he entered the employ of John M. Smythe & Company as manager of the correspondence department and special advertising writer. He thus continued until August, 1900, when he returned to Kansas City to market a patent hitching device which he had invented and which has proven a success, being now in general use in the east. It is known as the Prince Hitcher, hitching a horse securely and instantaneously by pressing a spring on the vehicle. His next effort in this line was the invention of a carnival stilt, which he sold in Chicago for a nice sum.

Becoming imbued with the desire to enter professional circles, Mr. Prince took up the study of law, becoming a student in the office of Boyle & Guthrie for practical experience. He was admitted to the bar April 11, 1904, but remained with Boyle & Guthrie until the following November, when he began practice alone. His first case was the defense of Dr. Louis Zorn, a celebrated murder case, and many civil cases connected therewith, involving a vast amount of money. The successful conduct of these cases won for Mr. Prince a prominence which immediately secured for him a large clientele. His legal business since that time has been of a most extensive and important character. He conducts a general practice and also

handles the legal interests of two large local corporations. His extensive clientele now brings to him a gratifying annual income and his success is based upon his comprehensive knowledge of the law, his correct application of its principles and his clear, logical and forceful presentation of his cause in the courts. In 1906 he made a trip to Great Britain to establish the claim of a local heir to a three million and a half dollar estate, which claim is now pending in the high court of chancery at London and promises to be settled favorably for his clients. In 1906 he also won a prominent local divorce controversy, in which a judgment in alimony was obtained of the sum of thirty-two thousand dollars. In his litigation for Dr. Zorn he astonished the legal world by executing a writ of entry which he found in an old copy of Blackstone and which had long been forgotten. With this he secured legal right to force open a safety deposit vault and recovered thirty thousand dollars for his client.

On the 20th of June, 1907, Mr. Prince was married to Miss Bertha P. Wiggins, of Denver, a beautiful and accomplished lady of high literary culture and taste. They attend the Christian Science church and Mr. Prince gives his political allegiance to the democracy. He has been too busy in his law practice to become associated with fraternal or social organizations, but is a member of the Kansas City Bar Association and the Kansas City Law Library Association. He is interested to a considerable extent in Kansas City real estate and local enterprises.

The consensus of public opinion accords him a position of notable distinction at the bar, and his rise has been most rapid. There is no profession where success depends, however, more largely upon individual merit than in the law, and it has been through close and unremitting application to the legal interests intrusted to his care that Mr. Prince has gained the enviable place which he now occupies. He has argued many cases and lost but few. No one better knows the necessity for thorough preparation or more industriously prepares for the work of the courtroom. His handling of his case is always full, comprehensive and accurate; his analysis of the facts is clear and exhaustive; he sees without effort the relation and dependence of the facts and so groups them as to enable him to throw their combined force upon the point they tend to prove.

EDWARD HOLCOMB STILES.

Missouri has always been distinguished for the high rank of her bench and bar. Perhaps none of the western states can boast of abler jurists or attorneys, while the growth and development of the state in the last half century has been most marvelous, viewed from any standpoint, yet of no one class of her citizenship has she greater reason for just pride than of her judges and attorneys—a reputation to which Edward Holcomb Stiles, lawyer and legal author, has contributed. His reputation as a lawyer has been

won through earnest, honest labor and his standing at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability.

Through many generations the ancestry of Edward Holcomb Stiles has been distinctively American in both its lineal and collateral branches, yet the line can be traced back much farther to an Anglo-Saxon origin as shown by Dr. Henry R. Stiles in his *History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor*, and from data gathered by Dr. Ezra Stiles, one of the earliest and most learned presidents of Yale. According to these authorities the ancestors of the family were in Britain before the Norman conquest of 1066. The Connecticut branch of the family is descended from four brothers, Henry, Francis, Thomas and John Stiles who, leaving Millbrook, Bedfordshire, England, sailed from London as passengers on the ship *Christian* on the 16th of March, 1635. The voyage covered exactly three months, a landing being made at Boston on the 16th of June. A part of this expedition was organized in London by Sir John Saltonstall, and the mechanical interests connected therewith were in charge of Francis Stiles. The object of the expedition was to establish a settlement on the Connecticut river at Windsor. The colony remained at Boston for ten days and then sailed for their ultimate destination, which they reached on the 1st of July. There John Stiles continued to reside and became the ancestor of the Windsor branch of the family. His son, Henry Stiles, married, lived and died there as did his son Henry, but the latter's son, Jonah Stiles, removed to Westfield, Massachusetts, in 1730, settling in the district known as Longyard and afterward embraced in Southwick. There he founded what has become known as the Southwick family of Stiles. His son Gideon lived in the town of Southwick, originally part of Westfield, and the latter's son, Dorus Stiles, became a powder manufacturer, building the first powder mill in Massachusetts. Eliakim Stiles, a son of Dorus Stiles, was born at Southwick and engaged in manufacturing enterprises. He wedded Mary P. Holcomb, of Granby, Connecticut, and they became the parents of Edward Holcomb Stiles of this review. Soon after their marriage they became residents of Granby, where the birth of Edward H. Stiles occurred on the 8th of October, 1836.

In the maternal line the ancestry is traced back to Thomas Holcomb, who emigrated from Devonshire, England, and became one of the founders of Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630. In 1635 he and others of the company established a rival settlement at Windsor, and as a result the Holcombs' and Stiles' homesteads were there established and many representatives of the name are still living in that locality. The family have every reason to be proud of the military history, for Lieutenant Gideon Stiles, the paternal great-grandfather, Captain Hezekiah Holcomb, the maternal great-grandfather, Seth Holcomb, the maternal grandfather, and Lemuel Bates, also a great-grandfather in the maternal line, were soldiers in the Revolution, and Edward Holcomb Stiles is today connected with the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. In the year 1860 Eliakim Stiles removed westward to Ottumwa, Iowa, where his son Edward had located in 1856. There he and his wife spent their remaining days, the former passing away there in 1871 and the latter in 1872.

Edward Holcomb Stiles, reared and educated in his native city, went to Iowa at the age of twenty years and during the succeeding winter engaged in teaching school. He had already begun the study of law in Connecticut and resumed his reading here in the spring of 1857 with Colonel S. W. Summers, of Ottumwa, as his preceptor. In December of that year he was admitted to the bar and entered into partnership with Colonel Summers. He was not long in attaining prominence as a member of the legal profession and in political circles as well. In 1858 he was elected to the city council, the succeeding year was chosen city solicitor, and in 1860 as county counselor. Up to this time he had been a stalwart supporter of democratic principles and during the Lincoln-Douglas debates he remained an adherent of the latter and delivered many campaign speeches in his behalf. With the outbreak of the Civil war, however, he became a republican and has since voted with the party, save in 1900. In 1864 he was elected to represent his district in the Iowa legislature and served on various important committees, whereby he became connected with much important constructive legislation. In 1865 he was elected to the senate over his old partner, Colonel Summers, but the following year he resigned his seat in the senate to accept the position of reporter of decisions of the Iowa supreme court. Filling the position for four years, he was reelected in 1870, and on the expiration of his second term refused a reelection. In 1883 he became candidate for congress against General James B. Weaver, who was the candidate of strong fusion forces, and lost the election by a majority of only two hundred and forty-one.

Mr. Stiles is well known as a legal author and has compiled many important legal works. During his service as reporter he prepared for publication sixteen volumes of Iowa Reports, and in 1873 he prepared and published the new Iowa Digest in three volumes. For many years he occupied a most conspicuous and honorable position at the Iowa bar and left the impress of his individuality upon the judicial and legislative history of the state.

Since 1886 Mr. Stiles has been a member of the Kansas City bar and from the beginning has enjoyed a large and distinctively representative clientage. While well grounded in the principles of common law when admitted to the bar, he has continued through the whole of his professional life a diligent student of those elementary principles that constitute the basis of all legal science, and this knowledge has served him well in many a legal battle before the superior and the appellate courts, where he has successfully conducted many cases. He has always prepared his cases with great care. When there has been a close legal point involved in the issue it has been his habit to fully examine every authority within his reach bearing upon the question and this has made him a most dangerous adversary. With a thorough knowledge of the subjects he has discussed and of the legal principles applicable to them, his addresses before the courts have been models of clearness and logic. In November, 1892, he was appointed master in chancery of the United States circuit court of the west district of Missouri and

is still acting in that capacity. In 1899-1900 he was special master for the receivership of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad.

On the 19th of September, 1861, Edward Holcomb Stiles was married to Emma M. Vernon, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, whose ancestors were members of the William Penn colony of Pennsylvania pioneers. Six children were born of this union, of whom two are deceased: Mary Holcomb, who died in 1870; and Eugenia Vernon, in 1866. The surviving members of the family are Bertha Vernon, Edward Holcomb, Dorothy Vernon and Maris Vernon.

Mr. Stiles is not only prominent as a member of the Kansas City bar but in society circles as well, being one in whom nature and culture have combined in making an interesting and entertaining gentleman. He is, moreover, one to whom has been entrusted important public service and over his record there falls no shadow of wrong nor suspicion of evil. His unbending integrity of character, his fearlessness in the discharge of his duties and his appreciation of the responsibilities that rested upon him were such as to make him an acceptable incumbent of the offices that he has filled and his worth then as now was widely acknowledged.

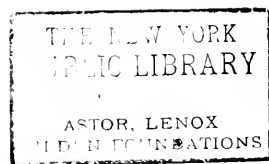
CHARLES GALEN AVERY.

Charles Galen Avery, conducting a successful and growing business in ladies tailoring in Kansas City, was born in Marshall, Calhoun county, Michigan, August 13, 1876, a son of Orson Lee and Marietta (Lovejoy) Avery. The father was a native of the state of New York, while the mother's birth occurred in Hillsdale county, Michigan.

Charles G. Avery had the usual educational advantages offered by the public schools and passed through the consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school of his native town in the class of 1894. He was reared to the work of the farm, but not liking the monotony of farm life he went to the east, where he had an uncle who was successfully engaged in the ladies tailoring business. Mr. Avery determined to master the business and spent more than four years in the east learning the trade. Returning to the middle west he then located in Chicago, where he opened a ladies tailoring establishment which he conducted for two years, when he accepted a position with Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company, remaining with that house for three years. He then again engaged in business on his own account, but after three years decided that Kansas City offered a better outlook for the future and removed thither in 1906 and opened an establishment, making a specialty of strictly tailored costumes for ladies. He found that the ladies of this city were inclined to wear rather elaborate costumes for shopping and on the street, and is making it his purpose to educate the public in the wearing of more conservative garments on the streets. His work is always artistic and he follows the belief that the word tailoring means style, secured through correct cut, artistic lines and workmanship, rather than in extensive adornment through trimming.



CHARLES G. AVERY



Mr. Avery was married in Chicago, June 24, 1903, to Miss Helen Bradie Taylor, and they have one child, Katherine Taylor Avery, born November 23, 1906. Mr. Avery is a member of the Baptist church, and is interested in all those things which work for good citizenship, for honorable manhood and for progressiveness in intellectual, aesthetic and moral lines.

GEORGE M. CHASE.

There are few who have so intimate a knowledge of the history of Kansas City from personal experience and observation as has George M. Chase, who arrived here when there were few sidewalks or paved streets and no railroads or street cars. The old stages went in and out of the city carrying their passengers but travel at that time was the unusual and not the usual event in the life of the individual. Most of the business was done along the levee and there was little promise of the rapid development which was to make this a great industrial and commercial center, vying in the extent of its business activities with many of the older cities of the east. For forty-eight years he has owned land on Twelfth street. For many years actively associated with business interests here, he is now living retired, for he has acquired a comfortable competence and moreover has passed the scriptural span of three score years and ten.

His birth occurred in Calais, Maine, May 18, 1837, and in the summer of 1907 he paid a visit to the old home, which is still standing. He was educated in the town schools and the Calais Academy. His father, George M. Chase, was a lawyer of Calais, while his mother, who bore the maiden name of Harriet G. Norwood, was reared in Camden, Maine. When the son was sixteen years of age the father was appointed consul by President Pierce to the Lahaina Island of the Sandwich Group. The father offered Mr. Chase the chance of going to college or his time or going with him to the Sandwich Islands. Mr. Chase chose the last and, proceeding to New York, took passage on a vessel bound for the Isthmus of Panama, which he crossed and thence proceeded by steamer to San Francisco. From that point as a passenger on a sailing vessel he went to Honolulu and thence by schooner to Lahaina, eighty miles distant. They were six weeks in making the trip. At the Lahaina Mr. Chase went into a ship chandler's store, where he remained as clerk for fifteen months. He afterward clerked for his father in the consulate and subsequently his father loaned him two thousand dollars, with which sum he went to San Francisco, where he purchased goods and upon his return opened a store at Lahaina. There he continued in business until 1855, when his father, who had been in ill health when appointed to the consulate, died. After that Mr. Chase closed out his business and in 1856 returned to Maine, accompanied by his mother and younger sister. He spent some time in New England and in 1859 went to Alabama, influenced in his choice

of a destination by the fact that a sister of his father lived in Gainesville, that state.

In the spring of 1859 Mr. Chase proceeded to New Orleans by boat and afterward went up the Mississippi river to St. Louis. He was favorably impressed with that city and considered the question of locating there. Returning to New England, however, he found that the papers were full of a discussion of Kansas farm opportunities and, becoming imbued with the desire to test the truth of these reports, he returned to St. Louis, made his way to Hannibal, thence to St. Joseph, to Elwood, to Atchison, Leavenworth and Wyandotte, Kansas. He had letters of introduction to residents of Wyandotte but on account of the war talk and the troubles in which the state was becoming involved he concluded he did not care for a Kansas property. Accordingly he came to Kansas City, where he soon formed the acquaintance of a number of young men, including John C. Gage, Colonel Frank Foster, Mat Foster, P. S. Brown, Colonel Van Horn, Major Vaughan and Lee J. Talbot, all of whom have since become prominent. The reception accorded him and the business opportunities which seemed to open up in the embryonic city on the western border of Missouri caused him to form a liking for the place and its people and he bought ten acres of land between Euclid and Brooklyn streets, extending almost from Twelfth to Fourteenth streets. This was in 1859 and in the fall of the same year he let the contract for the erection of his home to Louis Deardorff. Then he kept "bachelor's hall" for a time but in the winter of 1860 and 1861 was joined by his mother and sister who came on from Maine. This was the formative period in the history of Kansas City. The town was small and its business of little volume compared with that which is carried on today. There were still many evidences of frontier life here and pioneer experiences were not uncommon. Mr. Chase relates many interesting incidents of the early days. He well remembers attending a barbecue at Independence given by William Gilpin when he made his famous prophecy concerning the future of Kansas City. Starting in business, he rented his store from Mrs. Troost and he was an acquaintance of Milt McGee, Colonel Coates and others whose names are famous in connection with the history of Kansas City.

In 1862 Mr. Chase was married to Miss Vienna B. Salisbury, who was born and reared in New York. His plans, like those of many others, were upset by the occurrence of the Civil war. He served in the militia but could not accomplish much in a business way until after the close of hostilities. He engaged in farming to some extent and for a number of years conducted a grocery, flour and feed store at Fourth and Walnut streets, meeting with a fair measure of success in that undertaking. About 1889 he purchased a farm in Monticello township, Johnson county, Kansas, comprising seventy acres of land, mostly in grass and fruit. In the meantime he spent a year and a half in managing a ranch in New Mexico. As the years have passed he has made many trips back to New England and these have always been a source of interest and delight to him, yet he prefers the west as a place of residence. As time has passed he has speculated to some extent in real estate, has erected a number of houses which he has sold and has also disposed of

an entire tract of ten acres of land which he originally purchased, save for the plot of ground which surrounds his home. The southern part of his land he sold to the school board, which is to erect thereon a school building at a cost of not less than one hundred thousand dollars. As the years have passed he has lived to see many changes, having watched almost the entire development of Kansas City as it has emerged from villagehood to become one of the great metropolitan trade centers of the west. He was reared in the Unitarian church, has been throughout life a stalwart democrat and is a member of the Early Settlers' Association of Kansas City. Looking back he finds that most of his old friends have passed away and he is today the oldest living landowner having property on Twelfth street, where he has made his home for almost a half century. He has always stood for improvement and progress and his own business activity has been an element in the commercial growth of the city. His associates have been among the most prominent residents here and few men are better informed concerning the events which have shaped the policy and molded the destiny of the little town into which he made his way almost a half century ago and which through the labors of its enterprising residents has become a power in the world of trade.

THOMAS H. MASTIN.

Thomas H. Mastin, deceased, formerly of Kansas City, was born at Athens, Tennessee, in 1840. His early education was acquired in the south and he was attending Princeton University at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. He then returned home and joined the Confederate army as a private in a Tennessee regiment. Soon afterward he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant and before the end of his first year was commissioned captain. In 1862 he was captured, and while being transferred to the north with a train load of other military prisoners he sprang through the car window when passing through Indiana and made his escape. He then exchanged clothes for those worn by a wood chopper and after tramping through the forests for several days he at length reached a small village, where he obtained a position as school teacher. Three months later he went to Boston, where he became driver on a mule car. In that way he worked long enough to pay his passage on a vessel, which was about to run the federal blockade. The vessel sailed for the Bermuda Islands, where Mr. Mastin hoped to secure passage on an English vessel that would take him to the south. At Bermuda, however, he became ill with yellow fever, which almost terminated fatally, and he did not recover for several months. At length, however, he secured passage on an English ship and in course of time again reached his regiment. He was especially distinguished in the battles of Shiloh and Chickamauga and at the close of the war was serving on President Davis' staff with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

When hostilities had ceased Mr. Mastin returned to his old home, and in 1866 came to Kansas City, where his brother, John J. Mastin, was engaged in the banking business with W. R. Barnard, under the firm style of Mastin & Barnard. That year the junior partner withdrew and was succeeded by Thomas H. Mastin, under the firm name of J. J. Mastin & Company. Thomas H. Mastin acting as cashier. Both the Mastin brothers went upon the bond of the state treasurer and a rumor to the effect that the treasurer was short four hundred thousand dollars caused an unexpected run upon the bank, which resulted in the failure of the institution, its doors being closed on the 3d of August, 1878. Thomas H. Mastin then engaged in the real-estate business and in mining, in which he was interested until the time of his death, and in that connection recuperated his losses and became recognized as one of the strong and forceful factors in business circles in Kansas City.

In 1868 Mr. Mastin was married to Elizabeth Harris, and unto them was born a daughter, Teho, and a son, Thomas H. The husband and father died June 24, 1905. He was devoted to the welfare of his wife and children, was loyal in friendship and progressive in citizenship, and at his demise a uniform feeling of sorrow and regret spread over the city.

PETER HENRY KRAMER.

Peter Henry Kramer, proprietor of one of the best equipped and largest horseshoeing establishments in Kansas City, was born in Hudson, Kansas, November 16, 1876. His father, Henry Kramer, who died in this city in 1906, was born in Germany and came to the United States prior to his marriage. He finally settled in Hudson, Kansas, and throughout his entire life he followed the blacksmith's trade. He wedded Mary Harter, also a native of Germany, while her death likewise occurred in Kansas City.

In his youth Peter H. Kramer attended the public schools, pursuing his studies through consecutive grades until he reached the age of seventeen years. Prior to this, however, he worked in a drug store and also in a butcher shop at different times. Under the direction of his father he learned the blacksmith's trade, becoming an expert workman in that line. He served a regular three years' apprenticeship and afterward removed to Independence, Missouri, where he worked for a year and then came to Kansas City. Here he was employed at odd jobs before he accepted a position with R. H. Carswell, who was then conducting an extensive horseshoeing shop at No. 1320 Grand avenue. When Mr. Carswell built his shop at No. 1511 McGee street, which is without doubt one of the finest and best equipped in the city, Mr. Kramer removed to the present location with him and became his foreman. In September, 1904, Mr. Carswell died and Mr. Kramer then formed a partnership with Mrs. Carswell, this business connection between them continuing until her death in December, 1907. Since that time Mr. Kramer has been sole owner of the business. He does work for many of the most prominent people

in Kansas City and is justly considered an expert in his line. Moreover, his business methods are strictly honorable and he justly deserves the success which is accorded him.

On the 11th of June, 1902, in Kansas City, Kansas, Mr. Kramer was married to Miss Agnes Dodey, of that place, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Canary) Dodey. Her father is now deceased but her mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Kramer have one child, Marie, who is now in her second year.

Mr. Kramer is a member of the Roman Catholic church and in politics is a democrat with independent tendencies. He has been a candidate for clerk of the city court and also for councilman from the third ward of Kansas City, Kansas, where he makes his home at No. 504 North Fifth street. He is well and favorably known in fraternal circles, holding membership with the Knights of the Maccabees, the Knights of Columbus and the Eagles.

LEWIS N. STEWART.

Lewis N. Stewart is now living retired in Kansas City, but for many years was a busy factor in agricultural interests in this section of the state and previously engaged in freighting across the plains. He is a representative of one of the old families here and his memory is stored with many reminiscences of the early times when Independence was a more important town than Kansas City and was one of the outposts of civilization, from which travelers started on long journeys, little knowing whether they would reach their destination because of the dangers that lurked in the country to the west. He was born in Van Buren county, Iowa, near Des Moines, December 26, 1844. The Stewarts are of Scotch descent. The grandfather, John Stewart, was for some years a resident of Tennessee and was an only child of Charles Stewart. He removed from Tennessee to Illinois, where his last days were passed. For many years he devoted his energies to the work of the ministry in connection with the Methodist Episcopal church. Unto the Rev. John Stewart and his wife, Mrs. Agnes Stewart, there was born the following children: Charles, who married and reared a family, became an early settler of Jackson county, Missouri, where his death occurred. Samuel also settled in this county and here he spent his last days. Peter died in northern Missouri. Zachary was the father of Lewis Stewart of this review. Nancy and Jane were younger members of the family.

Zachary Stewart was born and reared in Tennessee and accompanied his father to Illinois. He afterward became one of the early settlers of Van Buren county, Iowa, where he entered land from the government and began the development of a farm. He was well known as a local preacher in Iowa and Missouri. He removed to Texas with the idea of making a permanent location there, but retraced his steps to Missouri and located on a farm of one hundred and twenty acres just north of Independence in December, 1850. He was the first man killed in this county after the war broke out in

1861, although the troublous times later numbered several other victims. He stood stanchly in support of what he believed to be right, advocated prohibition measures and was also a free soiler. As the war cloud grew and expanded Zachary Stewart decided that he would sell his cattle to the government, for a federal post had recently been established in Kansas City. His herd was in the habit of grazing along the river. In pursuance of his plan of disposing of his cattle interests, Mr. Stewart came to Kansas City and was returning to meet his sons, Lewis and Lee, who had gone out to round up the cattle. Near Lee's Summit he was met by two Confederate soldiers, who captured him and shot him. Whatever became of his body was never known and thus he fell as the first victim of the war in Jackson county. His widow survived until February, 1900, and passed away at the age of eighty-five years. They had eleven children. Agnes, who became the wife of John Davis, died in this county. Wesley, who married a Miss Davis, also died in Jackson county. Lee, who served in Colonel Nugent's Second Battalion of Missouri troops and later enlisted in the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, was with the army until the close of the war and was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. He afterward wedded Mrs. Phillips nee Halloway and removed to Portland, Oregon, where his death later occurred. Lewis is the fourth in order of birth. Jane became the wife of John Cole and died in this county. John died in boyhood. Dennis, who married a Miss Wittman, is living on the old family homestead. William E. died in infancy. Louisa is the wife of John Reardon, of Kansas City. Elizabeth is the wife of Gilford Wittman, of this county. Zachary died in boyhood.

Lewis Stewart pursued his education in an old log schoolhouse which stood on his father's farm. It was provided with slab benches and other primitive furnishings and he could attend for only a brief period each year, as throughout the remainder of the year his services were needed on the farm. He was thus employed until eighteen years of age, when he drove six yoke of oxen over the trail from Independence to Santa Fe, New Mexico, taking a load of merchandise. In the fall he returned, wearing six shirts but no coat. His mother would not allow him to enter the house at first until she was sure he was not an enemy, for she had already had bitter experience in that way. The following summer he made a trip over the plains to Denver and the next season to Fort Laramie. In the spring of 1863 he enlisted at Leavenworth for three years' service or during the war as a member of Company I, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, and was promoted to the rank of quartermaster sergeant. After the close of the war he lived for a brief period in Kansas City, Missouri, and then located on a farm near Lawrence, Kansas, where he remained for two years. On the expiration of that period he returned to the home farm, which he operated for a time under lease and then purchased a part of the property, which he continued to cultivate until 1881. In that year he again took up his abode in Kansas City, his farm having been almost entirely carried away by the Missouri river. In the city he purchased a home at the corner of Fifteenth and Holmes street and later he bought eighty acres of land at Marlboro, a suburb, where he

carried on general farming from 1883 until 1902. In that year he came again to Kansas City, where he has since resided and is now living retired. His life has been one of intense activity and he therefore well deserves the rest which has come to him.

Mr. Stewart was married at the corner of Ninth and Grand avenue in the little brick house then belonging to D. G. Blair and now a part of the Searritt building. The wedding was celebrated January 22, 1862, Miss Julia Kreigh becoming his wife. She was born in Spencer county, Kentucky, December 9, 1844, and in 1850 accompanied her parents to Illinois, the family home being established near Jacksonville, whence at the age of fifteen years she came with her parents to Kansas City. Her father, Phillip Kreigh, was born near Cumberland, Maryland, was there reared to manhood and crossed the mountains in 1836, looking for a location in the south. He finally decided upon Spencer county, Kentucky, and was married there to Rachel Hardman, a native of that county, born near Mount Washington. She was a daughter of John and Mary (Pattison) Hardman. Her father was a pioneer of Kentucky and was of Scotch lineage and the Pattisons were an old colonial family represented in the Revolutionary war. The great grandfather of Rachel Hardman was a Mr. Stonesifer, an officer of the Revolution. Phillip Kreigh died at Belton, Cass county, Missouri, July 4, 1880, and his wife still survives at the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have been born seven children. Elmer, born April 21, 1863, was educated in the public schools of Jackson county and now resides in San Francisco. Edward T., born in this county January 8, 1865, is a Mason. Judson Heath, born in Lawrence, Kansas, May 14, 1867, was educated in the public schools of Kansas City and is now auditor for the American Smelting & Refining Company of New York. He married Miss Bell of Kansas City, and they have three children, Roger, Chauncey and Douglas. Bertha Stewart, born March 12, 1869, died April 28, 1898. Vincent, born February 9, 1871, is in Kansas City. Philip died in infancy. Frank, born January 22, 1881, married Miss Tusnelda Rottkay and is living in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

The parents were charter member of the Dundee Methodist Episcopal church and since it has been disbanded have attended the Grand Avenue Episcopal church. Mr. Stewart is a member of Farragut Thomas Post, G. A. R., and has been a life-long republican. Living on the border at the time of the Civil war and losing his father through the exigencies of that strife, he could be nothing else than a supporter of the party which stood for the Union at the time when hostilities waged between the north and the south. Moreover he believes firmly in the principles which the party has since advocated and therefore votes for its men and measures. Few men have more intimate knowledge of western history than Mr. Stewart, by reason of the fact that in the early days he freighted across the plains, becoming familiar with this great section of the country at a time when one could travel for miles without coming to a house or other indications of civilization. On the prairies grew the long native grasses, which furnished feeding places for deer and buffalo, while

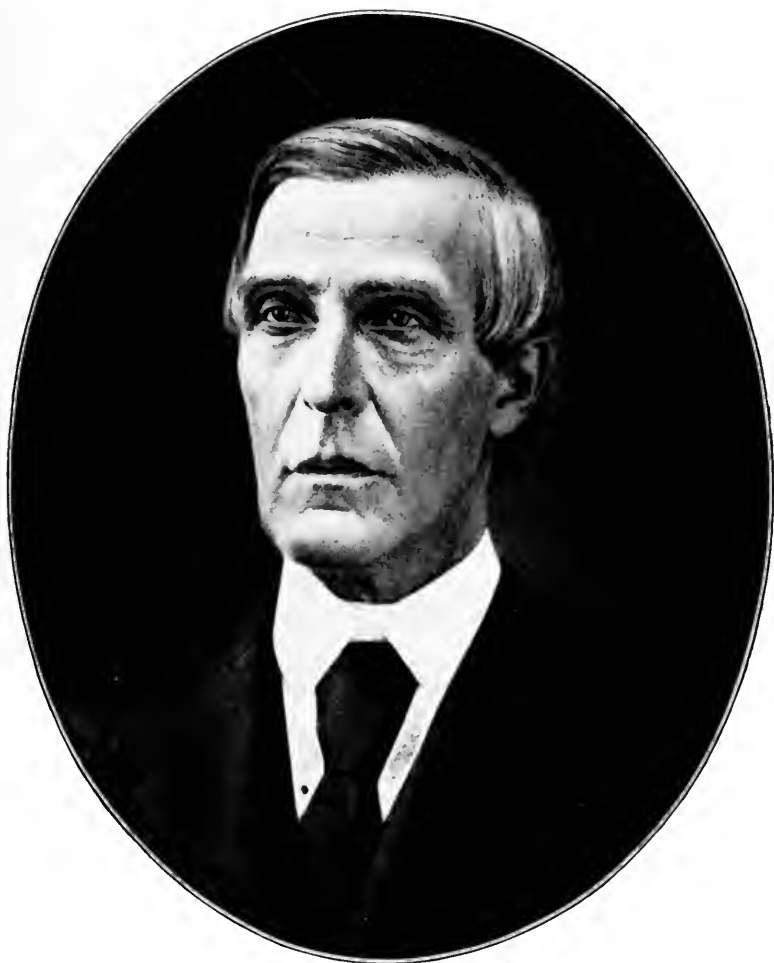
various districts were the hunting grounds of the Indians or their place of camp. As the years have passed Mr. Stewart has lived to see all this changed as civilization has extended the borders of the frontier and reclaimed the once wild region for the purposes of development and improvement.

MRS. MARGARET S. BURTS.

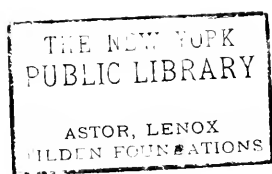
Mrs. Margaret S. Burtis is well known in Kansas City, where she has resided for more than twenty-seven years, for her operations in real-estate, which have been successfully conducted. She is the widow of Robert D. Burtis, a native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, his parents residing at different times in that city and in Chicago. The father was engaged in manufacturing interests throughout his entire life and both he and his wife died in Chicago.

Robert D. Burtis acquired a common-school education in Milwaukee and when a young man he began railroad work, occupying various positions in connection with several railroad companies out of Chicago, where his parents were then living. By fidelity and capability he gradually worked his way upward to a good position as passenger conductor on the Missouri Pacific Railroad running out of Chicago, and was thus engaged throughout the remainder of his days. He was always faithful to the interests entrusted to his care and was ever found to be a courteous official.

Mr. Burtis was married in Kansas City to Miss Margaret S. Beckwith, a member of a prominent pioneer family of Clay county, Missouri, living near Kansas City. The ancestry of the family can be traced back through several generations. On the ancestral records of this family appears the name of Robert Bruce, king of Scotland. Mrs. Burtis was born in Pennsylvania and was a daughter of Jabez and Mary (Landenburg) Beckwith, both natives of Pennsylvania, the latter born in Philadelphia. In the year 1866 the father came with his family to the middle west and purchased a farm in Clay county, Missouri, near Liberty and not far from Kansas City. There he took up the task of tilling the soil and also engaged in the lumber business. He owned both grist and saw mills in Clay county and carried on a prosperous business, being thus closely associated with the industrial interests of his locality. He likewise carried on general farming for many years and eventually removed to Kansas City, where he resided, however, for only a brief period. He next purchased a farm near Ottawa, Kansas, and, removing to that property, there carried on general agricultural pursuits for several years. His wife died there and following her demise Mr. Beckwith disposed of his interests in the Sunflower state and returned to Kansas City, where he lived retired throughout his remaining days, making his home with his daughter, Mrs. Burtis, on Park avenue. As the years passed he became recognized as a prominent and wealthy resident of Clay county. The extent and importance of his business interests brought him a wide acquaintance and he had many friends in Kansas City. A large number of his relatives are still living here and are prominent and well known people. In his political views and preference Mr.



JABEZ BECKWITH



Beckwith was a stalwart republican, who kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day but never sought nor desired office as a reward for party fealty. He belonged to the Christian church at Ottawa, Kansas, and served as deacon for many years. He held to high standards and ideals in every relation of life and his course was ever in consistent harmony with his professions as a member of the church.

By the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Burts there were born two children but the elder died in infancy. Harry Arthur, the younger, is a graduate of Notre Dame University and has been identified with various business enterprises of Kansas City, in all of which he has been successful. He makes his home with his mother but on account of ill health is sojourning at the present time in El Paso, Texas.

It was in 1871 that Mrs. Burts was called upon to mourn the loss of her husband, who met death in a railroad wreck at Chicago. Following his demise she continued to reside in Chicago for a number of years and also spent a part of her time with her parents. About twenty-seven years ago she returned to Kansas City, which she has made the place of her permanent residence. She had but a few hundred dollars but during the "boom" here in the '80s she began investing in real-estate, buying and selling city property. She showed wonderful discernment in placing her investments and on her sales realized a handsome return. About three years ago, however, she gave up all business and sold much of her property. In 1904 she erected her present home at No. 2645 Brooklyn avenue on the corner of Twenty-seventh street. She is a member of the Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal church and prominent in social circles here, the hospitality of many of the best homes being cordially extended her. Her friends are many and her success in real-estate operations in Kansas City well entitles her to representation in this volume.

EMMETT M. POWERS.

Emmett M. Powers, deceased, was the sole owner of The Depot Carriage & Baggage Company, in which connection he developed a business of large and important proportions, yielding most gratifying annual profit. He became a resident of Kansas City in 1894. His birth occurred in Allen county, Indiana, April 7, 1848, his parents being John A. and Margaret (Parrent) Powers, the former a native of the state of New York, whence he removed to Allen county, Indiana, at an early day. There he engaged in general farming and both he and his wife died in that county.

Emmett M. Powers was afforded good educational privileges, supplementing his early mental training by study in the college at Fort Wayne, Indiana. In 1858, however, when only a young lad, he began working with his father in the manufacture of ax handles and they thus labored together in that field of industrial activity and also at farm work for several years. In 1870 Mr. Powers formed a partnership with C. P. Fletcher and they established a baggage and transfer business in Fort Wayne, Indiana, con-

ducting the enterprise together for eight years, when Mr. Powers sold his interest. He then became a partner of a Mr. Barnett and they engaged in buying and shipping horses at Fort Wayne for nearly two years. On the 1st of October, 1879, Mr. Powers took up his abode upon a large farm of six hundred and fifteen acres near Roanoke, Huntington county, Indiana, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising until September, 1881. He then returned to Fort Wayne and again engaged in the baggage and transfer business and also in the purchase and shipment of horses. In a few years he began breeding and training fast horses and raised the renowned race horse, Wayne Wilkes, which has a record of 2:16. In 1887 he became a member of the Fort Wayne Importing & Breeding Company and continued in the breeding and also in the transfer business in Fort Wayne in partnership with Mr. Barnett until his removal to Kansas City.

In 1890 Mr. Powers was married in Fort Wayne to Miss Mathilde Robbe, who was born in Belgium in 1849. Her stepfather and her mother were John and Seraphine (Vandenweghen) Laurent, who crossed the Atlantic to America when Mrs. Powers was but eight years of age. Mr. Laurent then engaged in the wholesale liquor business and also in the manufacture of mineral waters at Fort Wayne until 1873, when he returned to his native country, where his death occurred. His wife died in Fort Wayne. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Powers was born but one child, Allen Marcellus, who is now fourteen years of age and resides with his mother.

In April, 1894, thinking to find a broader and more profitable field of labor, Mr. Powers and his partner, Mr. Barnett, came to Kansas City, where they established a transfer business, their first stable being located at the corner of Seventh and Broadway. Not long after Mr. Powers made a contract with the Union Depot Company for the exclusive right to handle all of the baggage and conduct all of the transfer business from that great railroad station. His patronage increased very rapidly, so that he had to build branch stables and offices all over the city and at one time he owned nearly three hundred horses, all of which were in use in this business. In the destruction of one of his stables by fire, he lost forty-two horses. Mr. Barnett was in partnership with Mr. Powers until 1901, when the latter bought his partner's interest. Soon after he admitted his brother-in-law to a partnership and he has since remained in the business, which is now conducted under the name of The Depot Carriage & Baggage Company. The firm has branches and stables all over the city and does the largest business of the kind here. Mr. Powers continued to give active management to the business throughout his remaining days, his death occurring January 6, 1906. He was very successful and became recognized as a prominent business man of Kansas City.

In politics Mr. Powers was a republican but without aspiration for office. He belonged to the Odd Fellows society and attained the thirty-second degree in Masonry. He likewise belonged to the Commercial Club. His business career was marked by steady progress and each forward step brought him a broader view and greater opportunities, which he improved to good advantage, becoming in the course of years a man of affluence. Since her

husband's death Mrs. Powers has retained her interest in the business and is now secretary of the company. She is a member of the Lutheran church and owns a beautiful home at No. 3124 Broadway, which she erected and which she and her son now occupy. She also has other valuable property in the city, together with a fine farm in McDonald county, Missouri, expecting to spend her summer months there and at Pineville, the county seat. She has in her possession many interesting war relics, for Mr. Powers' great-grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, his grandfather of the war of 1812, and one of his uncles in both the Mexican and Civil wars. Mrs. Powers now has a cane which was made from wood from the old fort at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and an old horn upon which the uncle of Mr. Powers played in the Civil war.

JOHN P. THOMAS.

Although eighteen years have passed away since John P. Thomas ceased to be an active factor in the interests and life of Kansas City he is yet remembered by many who knew him as a business man of prominence, as a citizen of public spirit, as a friend whose fidelity was above question and as a husband and father whose devotion to his family was one of his most marked characteristics. He was born in Columbus, Missouri, January 5, 1836. His father, tho Rev. Robert S. Thomas, was the first president of William Jewell College. He came to Kansas City in 1857 and was the founder of the First Baptist church in the city on Wyandotte street, near Eighth, acting as pastor of that organization until his death in 1859. He was a native of Kentucky and at an early day became a resident of Columbus, Missouri. His life was given to the work of uplifting humanity and he left the deep impress of his individuality upon the moral progress of Kansas City.

John P. Thomas supplemented his public school education by study in the William Jewell College and prepared for the ministry. He received his certificate to preach but soon afterward gave up the idea and later became postmaster at Independence. He filled that position for a few years and, in 1869, returned to Kansas City, where he engaged in the dry goods business with Mr. Piper. For sometime he was thus associated with commercial interests but eventually turned his attention to the real estate business, buying and selling property in this city. He learned to correctly appraise real estate and was seldom, if ever, at error in a matter of judgment concerning the valuation of property. His purchases and sales were, therefore, judiciously made and resulted in gaining for him a gratifying measure of prosperity.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Thomas enlisted in Company C of the Twenty-second Missouri, under command of Colonel Van Horn, and served until taken ill at the battle of Lone Jack. He sustained seven bullet wounds but eventually recovered from his injuries and lived for many years a life of usefulness, activity and honor.

Mr. Thomas was married in Springfield, Illinois, to Miss Emma Winn, who was born near Independence, Missouri, a daughter of Charles L. Winn, who came from Sangamon county, Illinois, to Kansas City in 1859. He married Alvira Johnston, of Kentucky, and with his wife's brother he crossed the plains. During the period of the Civil war he resided in Quincy, Illinois, as manager of the S. E. Cedar Wholesale Grocery Company. He was an exemplary Mason, who in his life followed closely the teachings of the craft regarding brotherly kindness and mutual helpfulness. He died, however, November 11, 1870, when but thirty-two years of age. His widow still survives and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Thomas. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Thomas were born two sons: Robert W., who is in the order department of the house of Burnham, Hanna & Munger, of Kansas City; and Roland C., who is studying art in New York City.

The family residence, at No. 1511 Penn street, was erected by Mr. Thomas and there he remained until his death, October 16, 1890. He was a man of domestic taste, devoted to the welfare and happiness of his wife and children. He preferred the pleasures of his own fireside to active participation in politics or public affairs. He was, however, a very successful business man and his prosperity was to him a matter of joy, because it afforded him opportunity of surrounding his family with the comforts of life. He was always an active worker and consistent member in the Baptist church and his life was actuated by high and honorable principles and noble motives. He was ever considerate of the feelings of others and his kindly spirit and deference for the opinions of those with whom he came in contact won him the friendly regard of all who knew him.

EDWIN J. BECKER.

Edwin J. Becker, whose name is an honored one in financial circles in Kansas City, was born in Ramsey county, Minnesota, on the 18th of November, 1859. His parents Ferdinand and Bertha (Solomon) Becker were both natives of Prussia, Germany. They came to the United States with their respective parents in childhood and were married in Minnesota, whence, in 1860, they removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where they made their home for many years. There the mother still resides, but the father passed away in 1899. He was a member of the Board of Trade in Milwaukee from 1866 and was engaged in the furniture business in Minnesota. He was widely known as a prominent, enterprising and successful merchant and business man and carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. He was very active in politics as a local leader of the democracy but never sought nor desired political preferment for himself.

Edwin J. Becker spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his father's home and acquired his education in the graded schools of Milwaukee, making progress from one grade to another until he became a high school

student. Later he pursued a business course under private tutorship. His entrance into the commercial world was made when he was seventeen years of age, as shipping clerk in a wholesale millinery house in Milwaukee. After being employed in that way for a few years, he went to Chicago and accepted a position as traveling sales-man with a wholesale hat house, which he represented for five years. He next accepted the position of chief clerk with the Milwaukee Industrial Exposition Association and was advanced to the position of assistant secretary, to secretary and to general manager. He had much to do with the location of the World's Columbian Exposition. At that time Festus Wade was a member of the International Fair Association and was making a fight for the world's fair at St. Louis. Mr. Becker introduced a resolution before the International Association favoring Chicago as the location and it was only through accident that Mr. Becker was not chosen a member of the board of managers.

In January, 1890, Mr. Becker came to Kansas City as manager for the Pabst Brewing Company with jurisdiction over the entire southwest. He continued to serve in that capacity for twelve years, having charge of all the territory between the Mississippi river and the western coast. Upon resigning he was appointed city clerk during Mayor James A. Reed's first administration, serving the greater portion of his term and also filling the position of city assessor during the mayor's second administration. In 1906 he became the organizer of the Clay Engineering & Construction Company and is its present treasurer. In this connection he is promoting a most important enterprise. As a member of the company he is building a one million dollar plant for the Portland Cement Company at Mildred, Kansas. He is also secretary of the Elms Hotel Company, at Excelsior Springs, Missouri, which was organized in 1906, and in this connection is building a hotel of two hundred rooms at Excelsior Springs and a large apartment house just across the street from the hotel. He is likewise extensively interested in oil and gas in the Indian Territory. His business interests have thus constantly grown and he has ever looked beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future and has labored with keen fore-sight and sagacity to accomplish that which will prove not only of immediate benefit but also constitute a substantial factor in business circles in later days as well.

Mr. Becker's position on any question of importance is never an equivocal one. There is nothing indefinite or uncertain in his plans or in his purposes and this is manifest in his social as well as in his business relations. He gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and is a member of Kansas City Lodge, No. 26, B. P. O. E., and a member of the Grand Lodge. He is, in fact, well known in the order and is numbered among those who are prominent in its ranks. He was one of the organizers of the Commercial Club in Milwaukee and was a member of the committee assigned to Washington to secure the republican convention for Kansas City. He has always been a prominent figure in any movements for the betterment of any city which he has made his home, and his labors are a forceful element in attaining what he sets out to accomplish.

Mr. Becker was married in December, 1883, to Miss Catherine Sullivan, of Marquette, Michigan, and unto them were born three children, of whom two are yet living: Catherine Virginia, who is now a student of Loretto Academy; and Edwin J. In a review of the life record of Edwin J. Becker it will be found that his salient characteristics are such as entitle him to mention with those who have been termed captains of industry. He possesses not only excellent business and executive powers, but also the ability to coordinate forces and to combine interests so as to produce the best results. He seems to recognize the strength and weakness of a situation and to correctly value the powers at hand. If he has theories they are based upon fact and in working toward desired results he uses methods which stand the test of time.

KANSAS CITY IMPROVED STREET SPRINKLING COMPANY.

An important business is that conducted under the above firm name. This company was incorporated under the laws of Missouri, February 13, 1884, at which time the officers were: H. S. Stibel, president; A. C. Stibel, vice president; and J. L. Stibel, secretary and treasurer. The purpose was to sprinkle the streets in the downtown district, a work the value of which is greatly appreciated by merchants and business men. The company now has its offices at No. 605 Massachusetts building, and the present officers are: Mrs. Antoinette Stibel, president, treasurer and general manager; Louis E. Stengel, vice president; and Bernice Stibel Lamaux, secretary.

A. C. Stibel, who was the first vice president of the company and is the husband of Mrs. Antoinette Stibel, spends most of his time in Old Mexico, where he is engaged in the railroad contracting business. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1854, and was reared and educated in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1880 he made his way westward to St. Louis, where he was engaged in the street sprinkling business for about twelve years, gaining many patrons during that period, so that the business became very profitable.

On the 22d of November, 1882, A. C. Stibel was married to Miss Antoinette Dreyfus. She was born in New Orleans and obtained her education there, being a graduate of the George Peabody Seminary of that city. She is a member of Dr. Roberts' Church of the World. During the absence of her husband from the city she lives at the Densmore Hotel. They have one child, Bernice Antoinette Lamaux, who was born in Kansas City, April 17, 1888. She attended the public schools here and completed her education as a student in Monticello Seminary, at Godfrey, Illinois. On the 3d of April, 1907, she gave her hand in marriage to Irving Ward Lamaux, a native of Indianapolis, Indiana, where he is engaged in the brush and broom manufacturing business, being vice president and secretary of his company.

Mr. Stibel is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He also affiliates with the National Union of Heptasophs. Because of the absence of her husband from the city so much of the time Mrs. Stibel became president, general manager and treasurer of the Kansas City Improved Street Sprinkling Company. She is a most energetic and enterprising business woman and handles the business very successfully. This is one of the largest and best equipped companies of the kind in the west. She gives general supervision to the business, regarding no detail too unimportant to claim her attention if it bears upon the success of the enterprise. She possesses marked sagacity, keen discrimination and executive force, and her ability in business lines is widely acknowledged. Moreover, she is well known socially in the city and has many warm friends here.

SAMUEL F. FREEMAN.

Samuel F. Freeman, at one time well known in Kansas City's business circle as a large property owner and representative of the transfer and realty business, was a member of the Freeman-Duncan Transfer & Realty Company. He came to this city about 1870 and here remained up to the time of his demise. He was born at East Carlsted, New Hampshire, and was a son of Captain Freeman, who was an old sea captain and resided at Newburyport, Massachusetts. For many years he followed the sea and then retired, locating at East Carlsted, New Hampshire, where his remaining days were passed. He first married Miss Kate Simonds and to them were born two children, who are now residents of New Jersey. After the death of the first wife the father married again, his second wife being the mother of Samuel F. Freeman. Both parents died in the old Granite state.

Samuel F. Freeman was reared on a farm in New Hampshire and in early life attended the public schools in his native town. At the age of seventeen years he left home and later he attended school at New Ipswich, New Hampshire, where he completed his education. He then started out in life to make his own way in the world and, attracted by the broader opportunities in the middle west, he made his way to this section of the country, stopping at many towns, where he worked in different ways in order to provide for his own support. Gradually he advanced to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he secured employment, and from his earnings saved a sum sufficient to enable him to engage in business on his account. Believing that it would be profitable to put his money out at interest he made a loan of over a thousand dollars and lost it all. He also became ill, but a resolute and determined spirit enabled him to triumph over the difficulties and obstacles which he met. He again started in business in Leavenworth and, after making a few hundred dollars, he came to Kansas City, about 1870. His brother Fred, now a resident of Riverside, California, accompanied him and here they established a transfer and realty business, which they conducted for a few years, when

the brother withdrew and went to the far west. Samuel F. Freeman was then alone in business for a few years, while later William G. Duncan became his partner and the Freeman-Duncan Transfer & Realty Company was organized. The business is still conducted at No. 1316 St. Louis avenue, with Mr. Duncan as president, Mrs. S. F. Freeman as vice president and J. G. Schaich, Jr., as secretary. It was through the enterprise, diligence and perseverance of Mr. Freeman that the business was built up to its present extensive proportion, making it one of the largest of the kind in the city. The company controls much valuable property and also receives a liberal patronage in the transfer line.

Mr. Freeman was married in his native town to Miss Julia E. Rawson, a native of East Carlsted, New Hampshire, who had been his playmate in early childhood. The Rawson family were pioneers of that place, Mrs. Freeman's parents and three generations of the family having previously resided here. Three children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Freeman: Doris, who died in January, 1903, at the age of ten years; Julia Rawson and Marceline, both at home. Grief over the death of his daughter in January, 1903, caused Mr. Freeman to become ill and he died a few months later, passing away on the 3d of April of the same year.

He was never an office seeker but was a staunch republican in politics. In business, however, he attained a position of prominence, becoming one of the wealthy residents of Kansas City. At the time of his death he owned thirty-five buildings here beside other property and throughout the years of his connection with business interests here he maintained an unassailable reputation for the probity and honor of the methods which he followed. To his family he was most devoted, doing everything in his power to promote the welfare and happiness of his wife and children and it is, therefore, to them that his loss comes with deepest force.

Mrs. Freeman is a member of the Independence Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. She and her two children reside in a beautiful home at No. 1426 West Prospect place and recently she has erected a new summer home near the old homestead in New Hampshire, where she and her children spend the months of the heated season of the year. She yet owns much of the property left by her husband and an interest in the business and in control of her affairs manifests splendid executive ability and keen discernment. She is well known in the social circles of the city and has many friends.

GEORGE OLIVER COFFIN, M.D.

With a large practice which indicates his standing in the profession, Dr. Coffin was formerly professor of surgery in the Medico-Chirurgical College and is acknowledged one of the best city physicians that Kansas City has ever had, his labor being most effective and far-reaching in advancing movements for the care of the sick through the establishment of most mod-



DR. G. O. COFFIN

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ern hospital service. Dr. Coffin was born in Danielville, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1858. His parents were Samuel S. and Lavina (Siegenfuss) Coffin. The father was a direct descendant of Tristram Coffin, founder of Nantucket and New Bedford, Massachusetts. The maternal great-grandfather was John Boyer, whose parents were among the first settlers of Pennsylvania, living in the Wyoming valley. At the time of the great massacre there the father was scalped by the Indians, who took two of his children to Canada, while the mother and three of the children escaped to the fort. A daughter who had been taken captive remained in Canada, but John Boyer, when of age, returned to Pennsylvania on foot. Dr. Coffin is one of his descendants in the fifth generation.

In the common schools of his native town Dr. Coffin acquired his preliminary education and his more specifically literary course was pursued in the Williamsburg Academy. A desire to become a member of the medical profession led him, at the age of nineteen years, to go to the Philadelphia University, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1879. He then engaged in practice in Frankfort, Kansas, where he remained for five years, and in 1884 he went to El Paso, Texas, where he spent the winter, going into the marine hospital service as surgeon and quarantine officer. He was in Mexico during the winter of 1885-86 and in the spring of the latter year removed to Silver Cliff, Colorado, where he engaged in practice for eighteen months.

In the fall of 1887 he located in Kansas City and soon afterward pursued a course in the Kansas City Medical College and in 1891 a second course, the degree of M. D. being conferred upon him for the second time. In 1894 he was appointed by Mayor Davis house surgeon of the city hospital and continued in that position until appointed city physician on the 1st of May, 1895. In 1897 and 1899 he was reappointed, his third term expiring on the 20th of April, 1901. Through his efforts marked improvement was made in the hospital service. During the first year of his administration he secured from the city council an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars, which sum was utilized in the construction of the second of the brick buildings for the hospital. In 1897 he secured seven thousand dollars more to remodel the original building and in 1899 secured thirty-five thousand dollars with which to build a ward for tubercular and infectious diseases, this furnishing accommodations for forty-four patients. The value of his service in this direction cannot be overestimated and his work as city physician was such as gave uniform satisfaction.

In 1897 Dr. Coffin was elected professor of surgery in the Medico-chirurgical College and has since occupied that chair. He is a member of the medical staff of the Kansas City, Memphis & Fort Scott Railway and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, of Kansas City; is surgeon on the staff of the German Hospital; consulting surgeon of the Douglas Hospital of Kansas City, Kansas; and medical director of the Kansas City Life Insurance Company. He is also a member of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine, the Jackson County Medical Society; the Missouri State Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

In his fraternal relations the Doctor is an Elk, is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias lodge and in Masonry has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and also crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His political allegiance is given the republican party and he has a military record, having served as private in the Fourth Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard from 1876 until 1879. Since becoming a member of the medical profession, however, his time and energies have been largely directed in this department of business activity. He has gained a position of prominence as a practitioner of Kansas City and among his fellow members of the medical fraternity his opinions upon certain questions are considered conclusive.

CHARLES HAWLEY NEARING.

Public opinion is united in according to Charles Hawley Nearing a position of distinction as a lawyer of sound learning and of marked ability in applying the principles of jurisprudence to the points in litigation. During the years of his practice in Kansas City he has been accorded a large and representative clientage and as senior partner of firm of Nearing & Townsend, is recognized as one of the ablest general lawyers of the western Missouri bar.

Mr. Nearing was born December 20, 1857, in New Lisbon, Otsego county, New York. His father, Waite Garrett Nearing, a farmer by occupation, was a native of Connecticut, whence his father, Czar Nearing, removed with the family to Otsego county, New York, about 1820. The great-grandfather of Charles Hawley Nearing was John Henry Nearing, who settled in Connecticut in the latter part of the seventeenth century upon his arrival from London, England, where he had for several years been a refugee from the Palatinate in Germany on account of religious persecution. Following his arrival in America he married an English lady, whose father was a member of parliament and, exerting too strongly felt an influence in politics to suit the opposition, he lost his head thereby after the restoration of Charles II. Shortly afterward the daughter, with many other young ladies, was invited to a banquet on shipboard in the London harbor and in the course of the banquet the ship set sail, unknown to the guests, for America, where the demand for wives was great among the colonists. The mother of C. H. Nearing was, in her maidenhood, Jane Hawley, a daughter of a farmer of Delaware county, New York.

Upon the home farm in Otsego county Charles Hawley Nearing was reared and in his boyhood attended the country schools, later continuing his studies in Fairfield Academy, from which he was graduated in 1879. He supplemented his more specifically literary course by preparation for the bar as a law student in Cooperstown, New York, and was graduated from the law department of Columbia College, in New York city, in 1882, with the de-

gree of Bachelor of Law (cum laude). Among his classmates at Columbia was Theodore Roosevelt. Following his admission to the bar in New York city Mr. Nearing there practiced for two years and, in November, 1884, came to Kansas City, where he has since remained as an active practitioner in the state and federal courts. He has largely been alone but was a partner of Judge Woofford for a few years before the latter was appointed to the bench, and since the spring of 1903 has been associated with Amos Townsend under the firm style of Nearing & Townsend. He has always conducted a general practice, although largely avoiding criminal law save in a few cases where he thought the defense of the accused was a duty not to be refused, as in the well known case of Lulu Prince Kennedy, charged with the murder of her husband. This case, which was brought to trial in 1901, probably aroused more public interest than any other in the history of the local courts and Mr. Nearing's successful defense was heartily approved and commended by public sentiment. He has been connected with much other important litigation. He was one of the first in the country to enforce the Sherman law in the prosecution of the coal trust for discrimination against local dealers, and other professional service has been of great value to the public. He is interested to some extent in Kansas City realty and is the owner of his home at the corner of Thirty-sixth and Jefferson streets, in the fashionable residence district of Roanoke.

In September, 1890, Mr. Nearing was united in marriage to Miss Elba, daughter of Morgan Reese, of Fairfield, New York, and they had one child, Garrett Reese Nearing, now in the high school. The wife and mother died in August, 1891, and on the 20th of September, 1893, Mr. Nearing was married to Anna Atwill, a daughter of Bishop E. R. Atwill, of the Episcopal diocese of Kansas City. Their only child, Edward Robert, died at the age of seven years. A man of domestic tastes Mr. Nearing, outside of office hours, devotes his leisure to his home and family and finds his chief recreation in the literature of the past ages. He has always been active as a supporter of the republican party because of his belief in its principles, yet without desire for office as a reward for party fealty. He belongs to the Episcopal church and is a man of unfailing courtesy, of sincere cordiality, who may well be termed a gentleman of the old school when judged by his integrity, his honor and his friendly spirit.

ANTHONY A. DUKE.

Anthony A. Duke, president of the Typographical Union No. 80, and prominent in trade circles, working for better interests for the tradesman that justice and not oppression shall be the rule in business life, is numbered among Missouri's native sons, his birth having occurred in Independence, May 6, 1857. He is the third child of John P. and Mary Duke, natives of Ireland, who came to America in the early '40s.

Spending his early boyhood in the place of his nativity and educated in its public schools, Anthony A. Duke came to Kansas City in 1871 and learned the printer's trade in the office of the Journal. In 1878 he was a part owner of the Kansas City Mail, a daily newspaper which has now passed out of existence. Becoming deeply interested in the conditions of the labor world, his ability, clear insight into situations and thorough understanding of discussed questions have made him a man of influence in trade circles. Since completing his training as a printer he has been a member of Typographical Union No. 80, and is now serving for the second term as its president. He was a delegate to the International Typographical Convention held at Buffalo, New York, in 1887 and has filled other high positions in labor circles.

Mr. Duke was married January 3, 1883, at Lawrence, Kansas, to Miss Ella Nelson, and they occupy a comfortable home which they own at No. 653 Brooklyn avenue. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias.

SAMUEL AIKINS.

Samuel Aikins is now living retired in Kansas City but for many years conducted a large and prosperous business as a stockman. He was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1826, a son of John Aikins, a native of Pennsylvania. The father wedded Eleanor Lindsey and, after residing for some years in Ohio, removed to Iowa, where his last days were passed. In his family were seven children, three of whom yet survive.

Samuel Aikins was a young man when he became a resident of Iowa and in that state he resided continuously until 1870, when he removed to Kansas, taking up his abode near Topeka. This great western country was then largely unsettled and unimproved. There were immense tracts of land which had not been cultivated and were used only for ranching purposes. Mr. Aikins purchased twenty-three hundred acres of raw prairie, made substantial improvements thereon and took up the work of raising cattle on an extensive scale. He made a specialty of shorthorns and had as many as twenty-five hundred head at a time. He always marketed his stock in Kansas City and, in his frequent trips here, became familiar with the city and its opportunities. Wishing to give his children better advantages for education and especially desiring that his daughters might have opportunity to study music, he removed here with his family in 1897. His sons have entered into the stock business at the stockyards and the daughters have had opportunity for musical culture, becoming accomplished musicians. Their beautiful home now contains three pianos of the highest workmanship and music is always one of the attractive features of entertainment here.

In 1856 Mr. Aikins was married in Iowa to Miss Sarah Salisbury, a native of Ohio, and they became the parents of the following children: Ephraim and John, who are engaged in the stock business at the stockyards in Kansas City, while the latter has recently purchased a large ranch; Mrs. Belle Lu-

kens, living in Topeka, Kansas; Edward, of Oklahoma; Vinton, who is a stockman at the stockyards of St. Joseph, Missouri; and Martha, at home. The family residence is a palatial dwelling on West Thirty-ninth street, which was erected by Mr. Aikins. In the years of an active and honorable business career he has attained wealth, which is to him a source of pleasure, in that it enables him to surround his family with the comforts and luxuries of life. It has been this for which he has striven, for he is a man of domestic taste, his interest centering in his family. His business record has been one of activity, diligence and careful direction. He figured for many years as one of the prominent stockmen of this section of the country and is now living in well earned ease, having reached the eighty-second milestone on life's journey. There has been nothing narrow nor contracted in his line of thought but into his nature has come something which is gained from the free, open life of the plains, where man sees and recognizes the forces of nature and learns to hold his fellowmen at their true worth, measuring them by the standard of character and not by possessions. Men who knew him—and his acquaintance is wide—speak of him in terms of thorough respect and warm regard.

GEORGE NEWTON BLOSSOM.

George Newton Blossom bore a conspicuous part in the upbuilding of Kansas City through the control of important business interests and his co-operation in many movements of public benefit. He arrived in Kansas City in 1878, just as it was recovering from the disastrous effect brought on by the widespread financial panic of 1873. From that time until his death he was considered a valuable asset in the business life of the community, bringing with him a spirit of enterprise and indomitable energy that proved most helpful in connection with the progressive element which has transformed a small western city into a metropolitan center, with its ramifying trade interests reaching to all parts of the country. Whatever tended to promote the welfare or enhance the interests of the city received his endorsement and his cooperation. In the many enterprises in which he was engaged he achieved considerable success and became well known in connection with the Blossom Hotel and the Union Depot Hotel, the latter having been opened to the public by Mr. Blossom immediately after his arrival in this city. In 1882 he erected the Blossom Hotel and in this connection was most prominently known.

Mr. Blossom was a native of Cayuga county, New York, his birth having there occurred on the 12th of March, 1827. He was the youngest son of Reuben A. and Lydia Blossom, whose family numbered four sons and three daughters. The father was a member of the Continental Army and in that connection acquired the rank of colonel. He lived for some years on the farm in Cayuga county, New York, and thus the boyhood days of

George N. Blossom were spent amid rural surroundings. When he was fourteen years of age the family removed to Oswego county, New York, and through the period of his youth he assisted in the labors of the farm and was also connected with lumbering and cooperage business in western New York.

In 1849 occurred the marriage of Mr. Blossom and Miss Elizabeth Allport, who still survives him, together with their only daughter, Alice, who is now the wife of Fred S. Dogget. In 1859 Mr. Blossom removed with his family to Illinois, settling at Oneida, where he remained until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when he joined the army, serving for about a year as quartermaster of the One Hundred and Second Illinois Infantry, when he was obliged to resign on account of ill health. He resided for two years at Oneida, Illinois, and then removed to Galesburg, that state, where he engaged in the hotel business as proprietor of two hotels. He continued a resident of that city until 1865, when he located at Brookfield, Missouri, conducting there a railway eating house and hotel. He became part owner of the Quincy House, at Quincy, Illinois, and while residing at Brookfield he owned two farms, both of which still constitute parts of his estate.

Mr. Blossom was a man whom to know was to respect and honor. He understood the right and was always found on that side. He hated fraud and abominated deceit and was a perfect example of a loyal and true citizen. In all of his relations with his fellowmen he was not only just but helpful and, if need be, merciful. He enjoyed to the fullest extent the confidence and good will of all with whom he was associated and he well deserves mention in this volume.

WALTER S. HALLIWELL.

Walter S. Halliwell, of the Halliwell Cement Company, of Kansas City, was born in the state of New York, January 10, 1854. His father, an Episcopal minister of English birth, died during the early boyhood of his son. In his native land he had been a warm personal friend of Sir Walter Scott and named the boy in his honor. In reminiscent mood Walter S. Halliwell might tell of many days of hardships and trials that have preceded his present period of prosperity. He attended school but one-half day. This was due to an act of injustice, as he believed, on the part of the teacher. He was unusually ticklish and some of his schoolmates knew this. The boy sitting just behind him, thinking to have a little fun, gave him a poke in the ribs with his finger, which caused Mr. Halliwell to jump and let out a vociferous yell. The teacher called him to the desk to punish him. He refused to be punished unless the other boy, who was the cause of his behavior, should be punished, too. The teacher would not listen to this suggestion, whereupon Mr. Halliwell broke away, jumped out of an open window and ran home, nor could he be persuaded to return to school. However, in the school experience he had learned many valuable lessons, continually adding to his knowledge and that he is a man of strong intellect and keen discernment is indicated by

the success to which he has attained. When a small boy he and his three brothers and one sister became residents of St. Louis, Missouri. At twelve years of age he was blacking boots and selling papers on the streets of that city to assist in the support of his mother. Later he followed various occupations that would yield him an honest living, gradually working his way upward as his powers expanded and his opportunities increased. He eagerly embraced every chance that came to him for advancement and thus passed on to positions of larger and larger importance and responsibility.

While still residing in St. Louis Mr. Halliwell was married in that city, on the 28th of June, 1877, to Miss Lillie Lehmer, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Captain John M. Lehmer, who was captain of river boats running between New Orleans and St. Louis during the Civil war. His wife was, in her maidenhood, a Miss Moratti and both died in St. Louis.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Halliwell removed with his young wife to Mount Vernon, Illinois, where he engaged in the grocery business. This was his first independent business venture. He remained there for only a short time, however, after which he returned to St. Louis and was engaged in the manufacture and sale of sewer pipe for a number of years. He has been a resident of Kansas City since 1885 and here also engaged in the sale of sewer pipe, but after a short time he turned his attention to the cement business, with which he is yet connected. The Halliwell Cement Company was organized in 1875 and was then known as the Thorn-Halliwell Cement Company. It took its present style about fifteen years ago. For more than twenty years Walter S. Halliwell has been connected with the enterprise and has been a factor in the able management which has brought it to large proportions with constantly growing patronage.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Halliwell were born two children, Edward D. and Jessie, but the latter died in 1896. Mr. Halliwell is an independent voter but keeps well informed on the political issues and questions of the day. He belongs to the Baptist church and fraternally is connected with the Masons and the Elks. He certainly deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, for few men start in life so handicapped as was the subject of this review. Without educational training, deprived of a father's care and direction, he has learned his business in the hard school of experience but came to understand life and its purposes and to place a correct valuation upon opportunity and individual responsibility. Year by year he has worked diligently and persistently and his unfaltering purpose and laudable ambition have carried him to the creditable position which he now occupies in commercial circles in Kansas City.

Edward D. Halliwell, son of Walter S. Halliwell and vice president of the Halliwell Cement Company, was born in St. Louis, June 14, 1879, and was a young lad of only four years when the family removed to Kansas City. Here he attended the public schools, beginning his education in the Hamilton school, where he passed through consecutive grades. At the age of seventeen he put aside his text-books as a public school student but soon afterward entered the Wentworth Military Academy at Lexington, Missouri,

from which he was graduated in the class of 1896. When his school life was ended he entered his father's office, beginning work as a collector and gradually he familiarized himself with all the branches of the business and, in 1900, was made a member of the firm, at which time he was chosen secretary and vice president. He is a young man of enterprise, alert and determined, and gradually he is making substantial advancement in the business world.

On the 18th of October, 1895, Edward Halliwell was married to Miss Willie Mack, of Springfield, Missouri. They are members of the Baptist church and are well known and prominent socially, having many friends in this city.

WALTER M. DAVIS.

Walter M. Davis, who since 1898 has conducted a realty and building business in Kansas City under the firm style of the Davis Realty Company, is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in Ebensburg, August 12, 1867, a son of Daniel J. and Elizabeth (Evans) Davis, the former a native of Wales, and the latter of Ebensburg, and of Welsh parentage. When Walter M. Davis was but five months old his parents removed from Pennsylvania to Livingston county, Missouri, and in that county and in Daviess county he was reared, acquiring his education in the public schools. When a youth of seventeen years he accompanied his brother Webster to Lawrence, Kansas, where the latter entered the State University, while the former secured employment as a driver on a grocery wagon in that city, remaining one year.

In 1885, however, he came to Kansas City, where for one year he was employed as an elevator conductor for Blay, Moore & Emery. In 1886 he took a trip to Colorado and in 1888 made a second trip to that state, locating in Pueblo. He was there appointed as deputy sheriff and later was made police sergeant of the patrol, while still later he was promoted to the position of police captain and in 1891 he was made chief of police, with forty men under his supervision. He was the youngest man in the United States to fill that position, being then only twenty-six years of age. After a year, however, he resigned the position on account of ill health and accepted a position as night captain, which he filled for one year. He also filled the office of jailer for one year, and while serving in this capacity collected enough finance to defray the entire expense of the police department, a record unequalled by his predecessors. Returning once more to Kansas City, Mr. Davis was appointed street commissioner under James Jones, but after filling the office for two years he was appointed postmaster and resigned his first position in order to assume his new duties, which he discharged with promptness and fidelity and in a manner satisfactory to all, during the two years of his incumbency.

In 1898 Mr. Davis entered a new field of activity, opening a real estate office in Kansas City. He has since confined his attention to this line and has

also done considerable speculative building. He is thoroughly conversant with property values, foresees any possible rise or decline in prices and governs his actions accordingly, so that he has met with unbounded success. He is now the owner of four large apartment houses, these being the Missouri, on Thirteenth street; the Main, on Tenth; the New York, on Twelfth; and the Maryland, on the Paseo. All these have been built in modern style of architecture, and are equipped with every convenience for the occupants, so that Mr. Davis is able to command a good rental therefrom. He also has erected three flat buildings at Sixteenth and Benton streets and three at Twenty-third and Benton, which he sold later to good advantage. In 1907 he built a stone residence at No. 2816 Benton boulevard, which, for its beauty of architecture, is hardly excelled in Kansas City, this now constituting the family home, its hospitality being greatly enjoyed by a large circle of friends.

In 1891 Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Lillie Coates, who was born in England, but at the time of her marriage was residing at Pueblo, Colorado. Their home has been blessed with a son and daughter: Walter M., Jr., now attending a commercial college; and Hazel Mary, who is attending school.

Mr. Davis gives his political support to the men and measures of the republican party, believing firmly in the principles of its platform, and he has become a leader in its ranks, having served as a delegate to numerous state conventions, while in 1904 he was the presidential elector of his city who elected President Roosevelt as the chief executive of the nation. His fraternal relations are with the Kansas City Lodge, No. 26, B. P. O. E., and with the Tigers, while his social relations are with the Knife & Fork Club of Kansas City. In whatever relation of life he has been found, whether as a public official, as a private citizen or as a representative of business interests he has ever been found loyal and trustworthy, worthy the high regard which is uniformly extended him, and in his home life he is known as a genial companion and highly esteemed friend.

EVERETT ELLIOTT.

Everett Elliott, attorney at law and secretary of the board of public works of Kansas City, was born in Linn county, Missouri, February 24, 1869, his parents being Samuel W. and Amanda (Ridgeway) Elliott, both of whom were natives of Missouri, the father born in Boone county and the mother in Howard. Her death occurred in 1876, while Mr. Elliott passed away in Linn county in 1881, after having devoted his life to the occupation of farming.

Everett Elliott continued upon the home farm until his father's death, which occurred when he was in his thirteenth year. His elder brother, George N. Elliott, who was at that time an attorney of Brookfield, Missouri, and now of Kansas City, was made his guardian and he therefore removed to Brookfield, where he remained until 1887. At the age of eighteen years he came

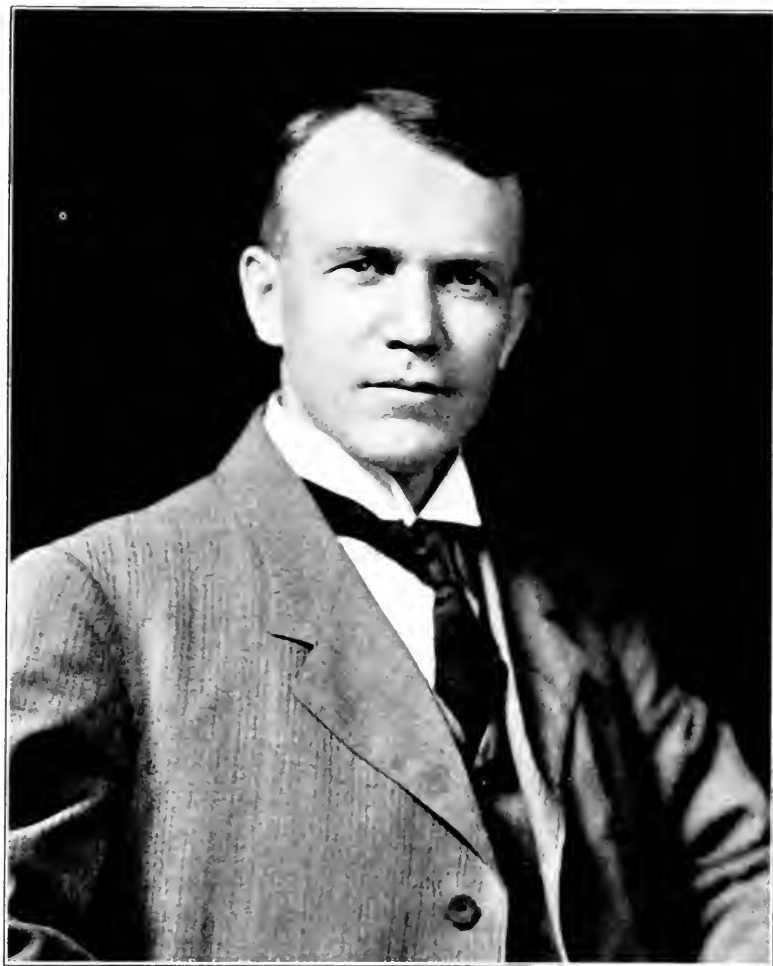
to Kansas City and for two years was a student in the high school here, being graduated with the class of 1889. He began reading law under the direction of his brother while in Brookfield and during his high-school course he continued his law studies under the direction of the firm of Bolen, Hamilton & Elliott, attorneys of Kansas City, the partners being Colonel Michael Bolen, a prominent figure here; General E. B. Hamilton; and George N. Elliott, the brother of our subject. In 1890, upon attaining his majority, Everett Elliott was admitted to the bar and immediately entered upon the practice of his chosen profession. He was successful from the start, no dreary novitiate awaiting him. On the contrary, he gained almost immediately a good clientage and as the years have passed his practice has become extensive and of a distinctively representative character. In 1902 his brother, George N. Elliott, dissolved a partnership with C. E. Burnham and Everett Elliott became his associate. They practiced together until 1904, when the business relation between them was discontinued, and three months later Mr. Elliott of this review was appointed to his present position as secretary of the board of public works. He had previously, in 1896, been nominated on the republican ticket for the office of probate judge and almost from the beginning of his residence in Kansas City he has been active in its political circles and interests.

In March, 1902, Mr. Elliott was married to Miss Lillian Curd, then a teacher in the Kansas City schools. They are highly esteemed in social circles and are valued members of the Olive Street Baptist church, while Mr. Elliott holds membership relations with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen. He has always directed his efforts in those lines of life demanding strong intellectuality and unfaltering perseverance and the years have gained him a position of creditable prominence.

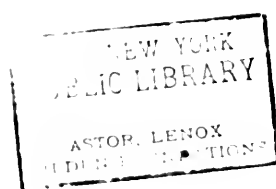
JOHN F. WADE.

John F. Wade, attorney at law, was born in Andrew county, Missouri, March 2, 1870, a son of James E. and Patience J. (DeBord) Wade, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Kentucky. A brother of our subject, William Wade, is assistant manager of the Kansas City Salt Fish Company. The year 1844 witnessed the removal of the family to Missouri and the father followed farming in Andrew county.

There upon the homestead John F. Wade was reared and mastered the elementary branches of English learning in the district schools, his study being alternated with the work of the fields. Desiring a professional rather than an agricultural career, he matriculated in the Missouri State University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Letters. The following year he was admitted to the bar in Andrew county, where he engaged in practice until 1899, during which time he served for one term, in 1897-9, as prosecuting attorney for the county.



JOHN F. WADE



Seeking a broader field of labor, he then came to Kansas City and has since been engaged in the active prosecution of his profession, being alone throughout this period except for three years, when he was a partner of his cousin, R. R. Wade, now of New Mexico, under the firm name of Wade & Wade. John F. Wade accepts no criminal law cases but confines his attention to civil law practice and is a member of the Kansas City Bar Association, also of the Law Library Association. He is earnest and thorough in the preparation of his cases, clear and concise in his appeals before the court and in his presentation of his cause gives due prominence to every detail, at the same time never losing sight for a moment of the important point upon which the decision of every case finally turns.

On the 7th of April, 1898, Mr. Wade was married to Miss Mary I. Somerville, of Savannah, Missouri, and they have two children, Mary Colina and Florence DeBord. Mr. Wade belongs to the Beta Theta Pi, a college fraternity, and to the Knights of Pythias lodge. He is yet a young man but has attained a measure of success that many an older practitioner might envy, and his salient characteristics and well developed talents promise a successful future.

MILTON W. HALSEY.

Milton W. Halsey, of the Halsey Investment Company, was born and educated in Ohio, and there resided until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when his patriotic spirit was aroused and he joined the Union army, enlisting as a member of Company D, Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private. He was, however, promoted to the captaincy of Company H of the same regiment and took part in four of the most important battles of the war and others of lesser importance. Although many times under fire, however, he escaped uninjured and returned to Ohio after serving four years and one month.

In 1868 Mr. Halsey came to Missouri, where he spent two years, while later he lived in Kansas, and while there aided in organizing the counties of Rice and Barton. In fact he took an active part in shaping the formative history of that portion of the state and was the first chairman of the first board of county commissioners of Barton county. The year 1888 witnessed his arrival in Kansas City, for with firm faith in its future growth and development he took up his abode here. He had for some time been a close observer of its progress and the interests bearing upon its welfare and knew that it was established upon a strong financial basis, also that its railroad interests made it one of the best distributing points in the United States. He therefore realized the fact that its growth was assured, for, by reason of its railroad interests, its business was developing and in its ramifying branches was reaching out to all parts of the country. Therefore, coming to Kansas City Mr. Halsey identified his interests with its business concerns, becoming

president of the Prudential Loan & Trust Company, a company which was organized to buy and sell mortgages and handle other commercial paper. He continued in that connection for three years and then, closing out his business, engaged as manager here for the American Land Company, which was organized at Topeka, Kansas, for the purpose of selling Kansas land, taking on foreclosures, etc. During the succeeding decade he was thus connected with the company and three years ago he purchased land near Thirty-ninth street and Stateline, which he has since developed and improved under the name of the Halsey Investment Company. He has seen this section of the city double in population, while its growth in building lines has been marvelous, unsightly vacancies being transformed into beautiful residence districts equipped with all modern improvements. Mr. Halsey has also assisted in opening and selling an addition in the southwest part of the city. As a valuator of property he has shown keen discernment, quick perception and sound judgment and his efforts in business lines are bringing to him a measurable success, which is most gratifying.

In 1861 Mr. Halsey was married to Miss Mary Reed, of Ohio, where their wedding was celebrated. They have become the parents of eight children: Charles Ellsworth, William Wallace, Estella M., Selda A., Emory A., Homer M., Emma C. and Ada C. Mr. Halsey is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Loyal Legion, thus maintaining pleasant relations with those who wore the blue when he, too, was a soldier on the tented fields of the south. Loyalty and patriotism have always been numbered among his salient characteristics, and while he is too broad-minded not to recognize the attractiveness of other sections of the country and appreciate what is being done in the way of development, he nevertheless regards Kansas City as a most excellent business field and has the firmest faith in its future, believing that its advantageous situation, combined with the enterprise of the men who are at the head of its affairs, insure it a place with the great metropolitan centers of the country.

GEORGE S. McLAUGHLIN.

George S. McLaughlin, who for twenty-three years has been well known as a representative of real estate business in Kansas City and is now handling ranch lands extensively, was born in Harrisonburg, Rockingham county, Virginia. His father, David McLaughlin, was a son of John and Nancy (Houck) McLaughlin, the latter of German descent, while the McLaughlins come of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The grandfather of our subject served as a captain under General Andrew Jackson in the war of 1812 and fought the British behind the cotton bales at New Orleans. While the McLaughlins come of Scotch-Irish ancestry, the family has been represented in America through six generations and James and Lizzie (Howdershell) McLaughlin, the great-grandparents of our subject, were both natives of Virginia. The

former was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and crossed the Delaware with Washington on the ice.

David McLaughlin, who is now deceased, was a farmer and also engaged in the tannery and shoe business, which he conducted on a large scale. He was a very energetic business man, of the highest integrity of character, both in his business relations and in his citizenship. By his well directed labors he accumulated considerable property before the war, but a large portion of this was lost as a result of the conflict between the north and the south. In politics he was a Henry Clay whig and always voted with that party until its dissolution. Although living in the south, he was an uncompromising Union man and it was because of this fact that he suffered financially and otherwise, his place being devastated by the Confederate troops. In religious faith he was a staunch Methodist and strict in the observance of religious duties. He ever had the courage of his convictions and was fearless in defense of what he believed to be right. After the war he removed with his family to Fairfield county, Ohio, where he had two brothers living, who had gone there many years before. In that place, as in Virginia, he engaged in the shoe business with good success. In 1887, accompanied by his wife, he came to Missouri to visit his three sons and was here taken suddenly ill and died at Odessa while visiting at the home of his son, J. A. McLaughlin. The mother still survives at the age of eighty years and is living in Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio. Their family numbered fourteen children, of whom George S. is the third in order of birth. Ten of the number still survive: J. A. McLaughlin, who is engaged in the real-estate business in connection with his brother, George S.; James D., who follows merchandising at Lancaster, Ohio; William E., likewise engaged in merchandising at Dike, Hopkins county, Texas; Mrs. Mary E. Roberts, of Lancaster, Ohio; Mrs. Minnie E. Webber, also of that place; Mrs. Rebecca Westenberger, of Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Roberta Wilkinson, who also makes her home in Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Nancy LaMotte, likewise of Columbus; and Mrs. Jennie Rhodes, of Lancaster, Ohio.

George S. McLaughlin spent his boyhood days in Lancaster, Ohio, attending the public schools there and spending one year as a student in the Pleasantville Academy. He was also for three years a student in the Ohio University at Athens. In the interim between his academic and university course he taught two terms of school in Fairfield county, Ohio. He studied theology after leaving the university and for four years devoted his life to the ministry.

At the age of twenty-one years Mr. McLaughlin was married, in Granville, Ohio, to a very estimable young lady, Miss Mary E. Oldham, who was a graduate of the female college of that place and was a daughter of Richard Oldham, a prominent and wealthy farmer of Licking county, Ohio. She was an only child and was married January 10, 1881. Two years after their marriage Mr. McLaughlin and his wife came to Kansas City, where he has since resided, and here he has since been extensively engaged in the real-estate business for twenty-three years. He is now associated with his

brother, J. A. McLaughlin, and they largely handle ranches as well as city property. He has confined his attention to real-estate operation and owns land in Kansas as well as realty interests in Kansas City, meeting with a fair measure of prosperity in his undertakings.

In 1885 Mr. McLaughlin was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died in April of that year, leaving one son, Earl C. McLaughlin, who is now engaged in the jewelry business at Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. McLaughlin is a Mason and an Odd Fellow and takes an active interest in church and lodge work. His political allegiance is given to the republican party. He has adhered to the religious faith of his ancestors and is a Methodist, regularly attending the services at the Central Methodist Episcopal church at Eleventh street and Paseo. His influence in community affairs is always on the side of right and progress and of that which he believes will contribute most to the welfare of the city and to its moral and material development. Personally he never touches intoxicants and is an ardent temperance man. In fact he is well known for his advocacy and his interest in all that pertains to the uplifting of his fellowmen and among them bears an untarnished name.

CHARLES RICHARD LOCKRIDGE.

Charles Richard Lockridge is a representative of one of the oldest and best known families of Kansas City. He was born here June 8, 1860, being the third in order of birth in a family of five children whose parents were Thomas J. and Mary Ellen (Nelson) Lockridge. The former came to Kansas City in the early '40s from Kentucky with his father. His birth occurred in Bath county, Kentucky, and there he was reared and educated. On the site of the now populous, beautiful and growing city which is the metropolis of western Missouri there were few buildings. Some of the land was used for farming purposes, while still other tracts had not even been brought under cultivation and to the west stretched a great district of unimproved prairie land and it was believed that much of the barren tract could never be cultivated.

Thomas J. Lockridge in his early manhood engaged in the sawmill and lumber business and thus utilized all of the walnut timber which originally grew here from Eighteenth street south. He built the first hall in Kansas City at the corner of Fifth and Main street and it was the first building to be lighted by kerosene, candles having been used previous to that time. Many of the homes were log cabins and all of the evidences of frontier life could be here seen. Mr. Lockridge was very active as the years passed in real-estate and building lines and thus contributed in substantial measure to the improvement and progress of the city. He owned a farm of one hundred and twenty acres at Santa Fe and in connection with other business interests carefully conducted agricultural pursuits. He first built a log house there and afterward burned brick and sawed lumber, which were used in the construction of a new home. Later he thus prepared the materials which were

used by his father-in-law, Colonel R. H. Nelson, in the erection of a residence. As the years passed Thomas J. Lockridge made judicious investment in property, it became very valuable and at his death he left a large estate. He had been married in Kansas City to Miss Mary Ellen Nelson, a daughter of R. H. Nelson, an early settler here and one of the prominent and influential residents. Her brother erected the Nelson building and the family were equally prominent with the Lockridges in the growth and progress that converted a frontier town into a beautiful metropolitan city. Mrs. Thomas Lockridge was born in Illinois and by her marriage became the mother of five children: Lilly, now deceased; Nannie J., the wife of Victor Bell; Charles R., of this review; and Nellie McCoy and Mary Dudley, both of whom are now deceased. The father passed away January 8, 1868, and the mother survived him for but three months. In his political views Mr. Lockridge was a stalwart democrat and was unswerving in support of his political principles and whatever he believed to be right. He furnished the material used in the building of the First Christian church of Kansas City at the corner of Twelfth and Main streets in an early day and in fact was so closely associated with the early upbuilding of the city that his name is inseparably interwoven with its history.

Charles R. Lockridge acquired his early education in the Humboldt school of Kansas City and also spent two years as a student in the Western University of Virginia. He has always been very active here, looking after his father's estate and has been engaged to some extent in the banking business, organizing the Commercial Bank. He has been very active in building lines, erecting as an investment measure many substantial structures here. He is well known as a representative of moneyed interests in Kansas City and his efforts have been of material public benefit in promoting his private affairs.

In 1882 Mr. Lockridge was married at Olathe, Kansas, to Miss Lida J. Marriner, who was born in Tennessee but was reared in Independence, Missouri. They have five children: Thomas J., Edward M., Charles R., Mary Ellen and George N. Mr. Lockridge has always had the firmest faith in the city of his nativity, has spent his entire life here and believes that there is no better field for investment. His personal qualities have won him a circle of friends that is almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance.

PATRICK MOORE.

In Westport and in fact throughout Kansas City, Patrick Moore was well known as an enterprising business man in the line of general contracting and also as one of the leaders of the democracy. He became a resident of the city in 1880 and here remained until his demise on the 9th of August, 1907. A native of County Meath, Ireland, he was born February 2, 1839. His father died during the boyhood days of Patrick Moore, while the mother, Mrs. Mary Moore, afterward became the wife of a Mr. Shuckeroagh. Coming

to America, she took up her abode in Leavenworth, Kansas, and later removed to Dodge, Kansas, where she resided until her death, making her home with the sons of her second marriage, who were prominent politicians in that state.

Patrick Moore had but one brother and lost all trace of him when young. He attended the common schools of Ireland but his educational privileges were quite limited and in fact he was a self-educated as well as a self-made man. The fact that he had an aunt living in America induced him to seek a home in the new world. He crossed the Atlantic when a youth of seventeen years and resided with his aunt in Washington, D. C., until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in defense of the Union cause and served throughout the period of hostilities, making a most creditable military record as a follower of the stars and stripes. When the war was over he became a resident of Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was employed in various ways until coming to Kansas City in 1880.

Mr. Moore was married in this city to Mrs. Mary Jane Shay, a daughter of Simon Tobin, who came to Kansas City at an advanced age and here spent the last ten years of his life in honorable retirement from labor, passing away at the age of eighty-five years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Moore was born one son, Harry Robert, who is in the employ of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. He married Miss Ruth Beach and they reside at 4120 Walnut street.

After coming to Kansas City Mr. Moore engaged in the general contracting business and in the course of years became the leading grading contractor of the city, doing most of the asphalt work. Thoroughness and method characterized all of his labors and his energy and perseverance were salient features of his successful business career. He was also interested in the City Gas Company but he continued as an active contractor, doing an extensive business in that line until the last six years of his life, when ill health prevented his active connection with business affairs. In politics he was very prominent, especially in Westport, as an advocate and leader of the democratic party, his opinions carrying weight in local councils, while his labors did much to shape its formative policy. For two terms he was a member of the park commission and park board and was deeply interested in all that pertained to the welfare and improvement of the city. As his financial resources increased he invested from time to time in real estate and his property holdings at his demise were valued at forty thousand dollars. He well merited his success, for it was acquired entirely through his own labors and the principles which he employed were strictly fair and honorable. He was a communicant of the Calvary Catholic church, to which his widow also belongs, and he was widely known as a very charitable man, whose kindly spirit and generous disposition prompted him to aid all who were in need or distress. It was these sterling traits of his character that caused such a deep feeling of sorrow when he was called from this life on the 9th of August, 1907. He was known as an energetic business man, a reliable citizen and faithful friend, yet his best traits of character were always reserved for his

own fireside, for he was devoted to the welfare of his wife and son. Mrs. Moore now occupies a pleasant home at No. 4114 Walnut street, which was erected by Mr. Moore nineteen years ago.

JOHN S. LANDES.

John S. Landes, purchasing agent for the board of public works of Kansas City, was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1846, his parents being George and Pauline (Pollock) Landes. The father died when his son John was but eight years of age and the boy then went to live with an uncle but has practically been dependent upon his own resources for a livelihood since that time. Here he came to a recognition of the value of industry and perseverance as factors in the attainment of success. When eighteen years of age he arrived in Missouri, settling first in Sedalia, and, securing a position in a jewelry store, he there learned the jeweler's trade. In 1870 he embarked in business on his own account, conducting a jewelry establishment until 1886. The following year he came to Kansas City and engaged in merchandising, having an interest in a store at Independence and Prospect streets and a second one at the corner of Ninth and Woodland streets. Disposing of his interests in commercial lines in 1890 he was through the succeeding five years engaged in the real-estate and rental business. He then withdrew from active business life and for a period enjoyed well earned rest. In 1904 he was appointed to his present position as purchasing agent for the board of public works and in this capacity has since ably served, his course giving entire satisfaction to the board.

In 1871 Mr. Landes was married to Miss Minnie M. Cullmer, of Sedalia, Missouri. They have three children: Carl K., who is general freight agent in the Cincinnati office of the Wisconsin Central Railroad; Jessie, at home; and Howard F., who is with the water works department in Kansas City.

The parents are members of the Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, and while in Sedalia, Missouri, Mr. Landes became a member of Sedalia Lodge, A. F. & A. M., with which he is still affiliated. He is an ardent republican in politics and in 1881 became a member of the city council of Sedalia. His efforts in support of his party have been effective and far-reaching, and he is recognized as one of the local leaders in republican ranks in Kansas City.

ERNEST R. DUSKY.

Ernest R. Dusky, general sales manager for the Fidelity Coal Mining Company, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, April 6, 1873. His education was acquired in Wentworth's Military Academy at Lexington, Missouri, and he entered business life as a clerk in a general store at Waverly, this state.

He made it his duty to thoroughly master every task assigned him and his fidelity and capability won him promotion until he became manager of the store. After acting in that capacity for some time he became connected with the Pittsburg & Midway Coal Company at Kansas City and later the Kansas & Texas Coal Company of this city, acting as traveling salesman for both companies. On the 13th of March he became general salesman for the Fidelity Coal Mining Company and later was made assistant secretary and fuel agent of the Shreveport, Alexandria & Southern Railroad Company. In 1905 his title was changed to general sales manager, his duties becoming practically those of general manager of the company. There are two division offices, one at Joplin, Missouri, and the other at Omaha, Nebraska. Mr. Dusky has under his control about eighteen people and others come under his supervision. He has worked his way gradually upward from a humble position in a country store until he is now filling a place of importance in connection with one of the large commercial and industrial enterprises in the southwest. One of the most noticeable traits of his business life has been his unfaltering loyalty to those whom he has represented and his promptness and fidelity in discharging every duty devolving upon him. His work, too, has never been that of a mere employe carrying out orders, for he has brought to his work an intelligence and energy that have been employed for the interests of the houses which he has represented and thus his talents have gained him recognition until his position is now one of large responsibility and attractive remuneration.

Mr. Dusky is serving as one of the board of governors of the Kansas City Railroad Club and is a member of the Benton Club of St. Joseph, Missouri. In manner courteous and genial, he wins good will and kindly regard wherever he goes and has an extensive circle of friends in Kansas City.

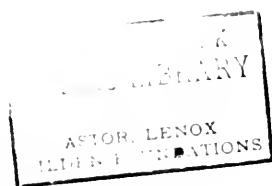
RANDOLPH NICHOLS.

Randolph Nichols, the subject of this sketch, is leading a most busy life in the conduct of the interests of the United Coal Consumers' Association and the Nichols Realty Company, of both of which he is sole proprietor. He is financially interested in several other coal companies and is not only winning success but is also gaining that real enjoyment which should come to every individual in his business career as the result of his successful solution of the complex problems that continually arise.

Born in Belmont county, Ohio, on the 20th of November, 1854, he is a son of David and Elizabeth (Cannon) Nichols. His father was also a native of Ohio and in 1856 removed to Bureau county, Illinois, settling near Arlington, where he engaged in agriculture and stock-raising, and was prominent in the politics of his state. In 1880 he removed to Kearney, Nebraska, where he is still living at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. He has twice represented his district in the state legislature and once in the state senate but is now retired from active political and business affairs, al-



RANDOLPH NICHOLS



ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

though still an interested witness of the world's progress. His wife, who was a relative of Hon. Joseph Cannon, the veteran statesman of Illinois, died over thirty years ago. She was a representative of an old Pennsylvania family. The Nichols family was of Virginia and established in the Old Dominion at an early period in the development of this country. Representatives of the name went to Ohio during its pioneer history. David Nichols was a relative of Stonewall Jackson.

The eldest member of his father's family, of whom six are yet living, Randolph Nichols spent his boyhood days in Illinois following the early removal of his parents to that state. He attended the public schools there, completed a course at Aurora College, after which he pursued a commercial course, finally entering upon the study of law—his chosen profession—upon completion of which, although fully prepared for practice, he entered the business field instead and became engaged in the live-stock commission business at Kansas City in 1873 under the firm style of R. Nichols & Company. He was one of the pioneers in this line of business in Kansas City and was known as the "boy stockman." He shipped the first trainload of cattle over the Missouri river on the day of the dedication of the bridge across that stream in 1870 or 1871. He sold to Armour & Plankinton and Nelson Morris the first Texas cattle they handled. He was engaged in the live-stock business until early in the '80s, when he became interested in real-estate, mining and in the wholesale fuel business, which lines have since claimed his attention. He is now conducting business under the name of the United Coal Consumers' Association and the Nichols Realty Company but has no partners in these enterprises and is also interested through investment in several other coal companies. He has negotiated many important realty transfers and has been a factor in the development of the rich mineral resources of this part of the country. As opportunity has offered he has made judicious investment in property on his own account and owns some good realty. His home is at 4148 Warwick Boulevard.

On the 20th of October, 1880, Mr. Nichols was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Freeborn Billingslea, daughter of Judge and Mrs. James Martin Billingslea, of Arlington, Bureau county, Illinois. Judge Billingslea was early and prominently identified with the political history of that state and was a delegate to the last national convention held at Charleston previous to the war. Mrs. Nichols is of southern ancestry, both parents having been born and reared in Baltimore and is closely related to many distinguished families of Maryland, among which are the Garrettsons, Polks, Balls, and others. Her aunt, Mrs. Elinor Ball Garrettson, was a descendant of George Washington. Mrs. Nichols maternal grandfather was Dr. Adolphus Duman, who with his father, Dr. Louis Duman, was prominent in the medical profession of Baltimore in early years. Through both parents she traces a noble lineage. Mrs. Nichols is possessed of decided literary talent, being an easy and graceful writer, and is a prominent member of several literary clubs of the two Kansas Cities, having held various offices in same. She is especially well known to the club women of Kansas. Mr. Nichols and herself having made their home in that state for some years, Mrs. Nichols is

prominent in social affairs and a delightful entertainer. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols have one son, Ray Billingslea Nichols, who at the age of twenty-six years is associated with his father in business, having charge of the wholesale department at Omaha. He is a young man of scholarly attainments and an orator of ability.

Mr. Nichols is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge and of the Masonic fraternity. He also belongs to the Manufacturers & Merchants Association and to the Real Estate Exchange and is thus identified with movements for furthering the business development of the city. He has held membership in and has aided in the organization of several clubs. A stalwart republican, he has always been active in the ranks of the party and has frequently served as a delegate to local and state conventions but has continuously refused to accept office, there being no ulterior personal motives in his labors in behalf of the party. Both Mr. and Mrs. Nichols are members of St. Paul's Episcopal church, of Kansas City, Missouri. Both are very active in the church work, Mr. Nichols having been a vestryman of St. Paul's church of Kansas City, Kansas, for five years. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols have an extensive circle of friends here and possess a strength of character that makes them not followers in the social world or in various other relations but influencing factors therein.

GEORGE W. TITCHENAL.

Life is labor to the great majority of mankind and he gets the most out of life who puts his natural talents and his energies to the best use and finds stimulating interest in the accomplishment of the purpose or task to which he sets himself. Numbered among the busy and enterprising residents of Kansas City is George W. Titchenal, who for twenty-five years has made his home here and is now doing a large and profitable business as a grading contractor. He was born in Madison county, Illinois, on the 14th of February, 1819, his parents being Andrew and Nancy (Ogden) Titchenal, natives of Virginia, where they were reared and married. Soon afterward they removed to Illinois, settling upon a farm in Madison county, where Mr. Titchenal spent his remaining days.

George W. Titchenal was reared upon the home farm and the district schools afforded him his educational privileges. He was in his twenty-third year when he left the parental roof and in 1873 went to Adams county, Illinois, settling near Quincy, where he carried on agricultural pursuits on his own account. He was thus identified with the tilling of the soil from 1873 until 1885 and in the latter year removed westward to Kansas. For a year he was identified with railroad grading work and in 1886 established his home in Kansas City. Since that time he has been engaged in contract grading and excavating and important business interests of this character have been intrusted to him, so that he now employs a large number of workmen and does an extensive and profitable business. He is accurate and thorough at all

times, loyal to the confidence reposed in him and capable in executing the work intrusted to his care.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Titchenal was married to Miss Nellie R. J. Short, a daughter of Harry Short, a prominent farmer of Madison county, Illinois. They belong to the Forest Avenue Christian church and Mr. Titchenal is serving on its official board. He is also a member of the Master Builders Exchange. While he has never sought to figure prominently in any public light, his life is that of a representative citizen whose devotion to the public good is manifest in his cooperation in movements for upholding the legal and moral status of the community and promoting its interests in intellectual, social and moral lines.

JOHN FRANKLIN WHITE, M. D.

It is seldom that one so young passes away leaving behind such a spirit of uniform sorrow and grief as did Dr. John Franklin White. Although his life record covered but twenty-five years, such was his sterling manhood and the nobility of his character that all who knew him felt the keenest regret that a life so bright with promise should be so soon terminated. He was born in Tidioute, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1875. Before he was a year old his parents removed to Youngsville, Pennsylvania, where for three years he was a student in the public schools, while in the fall of 1889 he entered the preparatory department of Drury College at Springfield, Missouri. He spent but a year in that institution and was afterward for two years a high school student in Jamestown, New York. He also studied for two years in the high school of Kansas City, Missouri, which brought his public-school course to a close by graduation in the class of 1894.

During the succeeding year Dr. White engaged in teaching in western Nebraska but regarded this merely as an initial step to other professional labor and in the fall of 1895 matriculated in the University Medical College of Kansas City, where for two years he remained as a student, manifesting special aptitude in the work, which he carried on most creditably. He was appointed house surgeon in the University Hospital and was graduated from the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, now the medical department of Washington University, in 1898. The following summer was spent at Philadelphia, where he made a special study of the diseases of the eye.

Dr. White began the practice of medicine on the hospital staff of the Missouri Lumber & Mining Company at Grandin, Missouri, and in the fall of 1899 removed to Fisher, Sabine Parish, Louisiana, where he began practice after having successfully passed the state examination. There he was appointed local surgeon for the Kansas City Southern Railroad and was thus engaged when on the 11th of June, 1900, occurred the accident that terminated his life. He had prepared with great thoroughness for his profession and his ability was widely acknowledged. It had its basis in a naturally strong intellect that prompted a love of scientific research and a humanitar-

ianism that prompted his best service for the benefit of his fellowmen. Perhaps no better indication of his salient characteristics can be given than by quoting from a contemporary biographer. "As child, boy, man and physician, Dr. White was loved and respected by all who knew him. His character was molded by deeds of purity, honesty, courage and love. He was a man of unusual ability, with determination that insured success. His motives for action were based on the highest conceptions of the Golden Rule, a conception which developed in him an unswerving loyalty to every cause which he considered just and right, an exquisite tenderness to all weak or suffering humanity, and an unselfishness which completely forgot self in serving others."

JOHN HOGEBOOM DENSLOW.

John Hogeboom Denslow, whose life for a number of years was woven into the warp and woof of Kansas City's early history, was born in Jennings county, Indiana, in 1837. His parents were New Yorkers of the early Dutch stock and moved to Indiana in the pioneer days of that state. When John was three years of age they removed to Iowa.

In 1849 his father was smitten with the gold fever and joined the great procession moving toward the land of golden promise—California—but his march was cut short by the dread scourge, cholera. Today his body lies somewhere near the present site of St. Joseph, Missouri, in an unknown, unmarked grave. His widow survived about eight or nine years.

John was but a small boy at the time of his father's death. His education was acquired principally in the public schools of Iowa and later he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in Des Moines. During the last year of the Civil war he enlisted, serving until its close. At the close of the war, his mother dead and the family scattered, he returned to the old home in Indiana, where he engaged in teaching school for a short time. Again turning his face westward, he came to Grundy county, Missouri, where his eldest brother, Judge William M. Denslow, was then living. Here he became engaged in newspaper work and during the remainder of his life devoted himself to this work.

While living in Trenton, Missouri, Mr. Denslow was united in marriage with M. Elizabeth Graham, daughter of the Rev. Francis H. and Rebecca (Irving) Graham. Rev. Graham was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church and preached throughout the entire northern part of Missouri, subsequently settling in Macon, where he was presiding elder of the Macon district and where he died in 1874. His widow survived him eighteen years.

John H. Denslow remained in Grundy county about two years after his marriage, when he removed with his family to Carrollton, Missouri, where he engaged in newspaper work and in connection with his paper he and his wife published a magazine, *The Woman's Advocate*. In 1870, with the hope of enlarging and forwarding this magazine work, he came to Kansas City.

Here meeting with disappointment in this enterprise he became connected with the Bulletin, a publication that the early settler doubtless recalls as an old familiar friend.

In the early '70s Mr. Denslow owned and published for a time the first evening paper published in Kansas City, The Penny Reporter. Evening papers not being greatly in demand at that period, it died of inanition.

Mr. Denslow was very radical in his views, both in religion and politics. He was an ardent greenbacker and during the existence of that party published a newspaper in its interests, The Dollar Token. He was afterward associated with the Rev. Samuel Bookstaver Bell, a prominent Presbyterian divine of that day, in the publication of a newspaper devoted to the interests of that denomination and was engaged in this work at the time of his death, July 21, 1880.

To Mr. and Mrs. Denslow were born five children, three sons and two daughters, of whom the sons survive, the daughters both having died in infancy. Edgar Emmett, the eldest son, is with The Burnham, Hanna, Munger Dry Goods Company, where in 1887 he started in as a boy and worked up to his present position. He has been connected with the Third Regiment, Missouri National Guards, for many years and for several years past has served as captain of Company L, until recently promoted to adjutant. In 1893 he was married to Olive Chambers, of Kansas City. They have two children, Gladys and Burton. George Graham, the second son, is interested in coal mining and real estate with offices in the Commerce building. He married, in 1896, Ruth Wakefield, daughter of Dr. L. L. Wakefield, of Fulton county, Illinois. They have one child, a daughter, Dorothy Elizabeth. Frank McDonald, the youngest, is a practicing physician in Kansas City, having graduated from the medical department of the University of Kansas in the class of '96.

Mr. Denslow, while not a seeker after office or its emoluments, was keenly interested in politics and all civic questions of the day. In fact everything which meant progress to our then young and rapidly growing town was deeply important to him. He possessed a mind alert and enterprising that kept him in touch with the trend of advanced thought and made him the friend and associate of many of Kansas City's leading men.

JOSIAH BAKER.

Josiah Baker, spending the evening of his life in Kansas City, is here living retired. He was previously, however, identified with agricultural interests at Lees Summit, having come to Jackson county, Missouri, in 1882. He removed to the west from Owen county, Kentucky, where he was born in 1828. In that locality he was reared and was identified with farming interests in his native state for a considerable period. At the outbreak of the Civil war, true to his loved southland, he espoused the cause of the Confederates and served for four years with the army which defended the stars and

bars. When the war was over he again became identified with farming interests in Kentucky, where he remained until 1882, when he removed to Jackson county, Missouri. Establishing his home upon a farm at Lees Summit he there superintended the work of the fields for a few years when, on account of ill health, he gave up business cares and removed to Kansas City, where he has since lived retired. He has now reached the eightieth milestone on life's journey. It seems hardly possible that in this age of progressive development it is within the memory of a living man when there were no railroads in the great Mississippi valley and when no telegraph or telephone line carried communication to distant parts of the country. Mr. Baker has lived to witness remarkable changes in the methods of business and in the modes of living and has seen the great growth and upbuilding of the west.

In 1849 occurred the marriage of Mr. Baker and Miss Nannie Gentry, a descendent of the prominent Gentry family of Kentucky. The wedding was celebrated in Owen county, Kentucky, in 1849, and was blessed with two children, the younger being John Baker, now of California.

The daughter, Alice Baker, spending her girlhood days with her parents in Kentucky was married in that state to Louis L. Peniston, who was born in Henry county, Kentucky, in 1844. There he was educated and followed farming until his demise. There were three children born of this union, Mrs. Nannie Stone, Walter and Pike Henry, all of Kansas City. Following the death of her husband, Mrs. Peniston removed from Kentucky to Kansas City twenty-one years ago and here makes her home. She is well known in the social circles of the city and has many warm friends who esteem her highly for her good traits of heart and mind.

ALBERT LANG.

Albert Lang, a brick contractor and builder of Kansas City, began his life record on the 8th of September, 1845, in York-shire, England, his parents being Thomas and Elizabeth (Simmons) Lang, both of whom were natives of that country. Emigrating to America in 1850, they settled in Cobourg, Canada, where the father followed the occupation of farming and made his home until 1860. In that year he became a resident of Clifton Springs, New York. His son Albert had crossed the border into the United States about four years before and had located in Rochester, New York, where his brother Richard S. resided. The father continued to make his home at Clifton Springs until called to his final rest.

Albert Lang was early trained to the work of the home farm and in 1862 he joined his parents at Clifton Springs and there began an apprenticeship at the brickmason's trade. He followed it for only one season, however, during which time he was engaged on the construction of the Water Cure building at Clifton Springs. He then resumed farming, which occupation claimed his attention until 1868, when he again took up bricklaying and in 1870 finished his apprenticeship at Newport, Kentucky. For about

fourteen years he followed his chosen vocation in and near Cincinnati, Ohio, at times being employed by others, while again he engaged in contracting on his own account. In 1882 he removed to the west, settling first at Burlington, Kansas, and his first contract was for the building of the Masonic Temple at Emporia, Kansas. In 1885 he removed to Kansas City, where he has since been prominently identified with building operations. To him was accorded the contract of the Methodist Book Concern building, the Cunningham barn, now used by the Western Sash & Door Company as a factory, Ladd's residence at the corner of Fortieth street and Warwick boulevard, and many other of the beautiful homes of the city. He is a member of the Master Builders Exchange and is interested in all that pertains to building operations. He has intimate knowledge of the scientific principles involved, while his own practical experience has splendidly qualified him for the important work he is doing in this connection.

In 1869 Mr. Lang was married to Miss Ann Owen Cookson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who was born in England and was brought to this country during her girlhood days by her parents. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lang have been born nine children, five of whom are living: Albert J., a brickmason of Kansas City; Joseph Owen, who is associated with his father in the business of contracting and building; Howard Cookson and Edwin Ray, who are attending school; and Alice Mary, the wife of Samuel B. Martz, an attorney of St. Louis, Missouri.

Mr. Lang gives his political allegiance to the republican party. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Foresters, and he holds membership in the Central Baptist church, in which he is now serving as a deacon. The principles which govern his life present not a single esoteric phase. On the contrary he is loyal to high ideals of manhood and citizenship, recognizing fully personal obligation and responsibility, and his fellowmen know him to be a man of most commendable characteristics and qualities. Through the "merit system" he has gradually worked his way upward from a humble apprenticeship to a position among the well known and successful contractors and builders of his adopted city.

WILLIAM HENRY WHITLOCK.

William Henry Whitlock, although one of the more recent additions to business circles in Kansas City, has already made a creditable record as the President of the Whitlock Realty Company and through his operations as a speculative builder he has done much to convert unsightly vacancies into fine residence districts and to improve and upbuild the city.

His birth occurred in Broadalbin, New York, on the 29th of March, 1856, his parents being Robert Ira and Ellen (Reddish) Whitlock, both of whom were natives of Broadalbin and were of Scotch parentage. They spent their entire lives in the place of their nativity, and the father became well known as a cloth manufacturer, extensive landowner and business man, who

was associated with various business enterprises that resulted beneficially to himself and also proved an element in the growth and activity of the community in which he lived. In the maternal line Mr. Whitlock is descended from ancestors who came to this country in the seventeenth century from Perthshire, Scotland, and settled in what was then Tyrone but is now Fulton county, New York. There they founded the town of Perth, which was later divided, the northern portion being named Broadalbine, in honor of the Duke of Broadalbine, of Perthshire, Scotland. In time the style was changed to its present form. The paternal ancestors of Mr. Whitlock arrived in America at a period even antedating that of his maternal ancestors, the McIntyres. There were three brothers of the Whitlocks who sailed from Glasgow to the western continent, one of them settling in New York, where he engaged in the ship chandlery business, while another was in the merchant marine business, owning several ships. The third, the direct ancestor of our subject, became a resident of Connecticut, where he engaged in farming. Thomas Reddish, the maternal grandfather, arrived in America when nineteen years of age from Birmingham, England. He wedded Anne McIntyre and having learned the trade of cloth-weaving he engaged in that business in New York. He carded the wool and wove blankets by hand for the war of 1812 and the old factory in which he carried on business was not dismantled until about ten years ago.

William Henry Whitlock, reared in his father's home, acquired his education in the public schools of Broadalbin and as early as his seventeenth year he engaged in the manufacture of paper in his native town. He continued his identification with that line of activity for more than three years and in 1876 went to New York city, where he became connected with the shoe-manufacturing house of Hannan & Reddish, manufacturers of men's fine shoes. For twenty-seven years he was connected with shoe-manufacturing interests with different houses and in 1904 he left New York and came to Kansas City, where he opened a real-estate office, forming a partnership with Charles L. McDonald, under the name of the Whitlock Realty Company, of which Mr. Whitlock is the president. Their operations have been confined to the purchase of vacant property and its improvement. They were the promoters of Llewellyn Annex, where they erected twenty-eight residences. Mr. Whitlock is also a director of the Park Pleasure Amusement Company; is president of the Pittsburg Amusement Company, operating in Pittsburg, Kansas; president of the A. E. Rohr Mercantile Company; vice president of the Luck Budge Mining Company, of Carterville, Missouri; and a director of the John D. Mining and Milling Company, of Carterville. The last two mentioned companies own and operate two of the most valuable mines in the zinc fields of Missouri and Mr. Whitlock divides his time between the supervision of his interests at Carterville and Kansas City.

In politics Mr. Whitlock is a radical democrat and for several years was prominently identified with the party's successes in New York city but refused political preferment. He belongs to Kenneyetto Lodge, No. 599, A. F. & A. M., of Broadalbin, New York; to Sacandaga Chapter, No. 298, R. A. M., of Northville, New York; Holy Cross Commandery, No. 51, K. T., of

Gloversville, New York; the Albany Sovereign Consistory, A. & A. S. R.; and Cypress Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Albany. He is also a member of the Kansas City Club, and the Elm Ridge Club.

Mr. Whitlock was married to Miss Lillie F. Richards, of Broadalbin, New York, a daughter of John N. Richards, of the firm of Northrup & Richards, pioneer glove merchants of Fulton county, New York. Her mother was in maidenhood a Miss Northrup and a sister of the partner of that name in the firm of Northrup & Richards. Her paternal grandfather came to this country from Wales, while the Northrups were from Scotland. The business career of Mr. Whitlock has been marked by orderly progression, by the ready recognition and utilization of opportunity and by the initiative spirit which enables the individual to mark out new lines of activity and to follow them to success. His interests are now varied and profitable and his success is the outcome of his intense and well directed activity.

JOHN R. KELLEY.

As a representative of the industrial interests of Kansas City, John R. Kelley is prominent, for he is devoting his energies to a cooperage business, in which he is meeting with gratifying success and not only is he adding to his own financial resources but he is also making possible the means of livelihood for a large number of workmen, who are employed in the conduct of this extensive enterprise.

Mr. Kelley was born in Sandusky, Ohio, October 1, 1856, a son of John and Margaret (Kenney) Kelley, both of whom were natives of the Emerald Isle, whence they emigrated to America in early life, and their marriage occurred in Cleveland, Ohio. Later they took up their abode in Sandusky, where they spent a short time, and subsequently went to Kellys Island, that state, where the father was engaged in the conduct of a grape vineyard for five years. At the end of that period he removed to Ottawa county, of the Buckeye state and there carried on general agricultural pursuits for fifteen years. In 1878, believing that the west would offer better opportunities for advancement, he removed with his family to Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, where he conducted a hotel for a short time and then went to Atchison, where he also spent a brief period. In 1881, however, he came to Kansas City, and here his death occurred two years later, he being called to his final rest in the winter of 1883. His wife survived for many years, her death occurring on the 16th of October, 1906.

John R. Kelley, the immediate subject of this review, was reared under the parental roof and acquired his education in the public schools of Ottawa county, Ohio. At the age of seventeen years he apprenticed himself to a cooper and after thoroughly mastering the business in principle and detail, in 1878 he went to Galveston, Texas, where for a time he was employed, but in February, 1879, he came to Kansas City, where he spent three months, after which he went to Atchison, Kansas, where for a time he was employed

at his trade by the Fowler Packing Company. In the fall of 1880 he returned once more to Kansas City and spent a short time, after which he went to Chicago and spent the winter. In the following spring he returned once more to Kansas City and, believing this a good field for business, he embarked in the cooperage business on his own account. That this proved to be the right course is attested by the development of the enterprise, for he now has in his employ one hundred workmen, his cooperage being numbered among the leading manufactories of the city. His plant is located in Armourdale. His success is well merited, for it has been won through his own well directed efforts. In his youth he resolved to master the business in every detail and since engaging in business on his own account this knowledge has proved of much value to him, for he is now enabled to superintend the labors of those in his employ and thus produce the most satisfactory results.

Mr. Kelley was married in 1892 to Miss Margaret Greenlish, of Kansas City, a daughter of James and Mary (Birmingham) Greenlish, both of whom were natives of Ireland. Mrs. Kelley was reared and educated in this city, completing the high-school course in the Central high school, after which she was engaged in teaching for a number of years prior to her marriage.

Mr. Kelley is a stockholder and director in the Armourdale State Bank. His fraternal relations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is a life member, and of the Knights of Columbus, of which he is a trustee. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Catholic church, of which his wife is also a communicant. A democrat in principle and practice he gives loyal support to the men and measures of the party and is deeply interested in its success. During his residence in the city he served for several years as a member of the city council. The family home is a beautiful residence at No. 3212 Main street, in Armourdale, a suburb of Kansas City, and here he is surrounded by a host of warm friends, while his business interests have been so managed as to win him the confidence of the public and prosperity which should always attend honorable effort.

HOMER B. MANN.

One of Missouri's best known citizens and most prominent political leaders is Homer B. Mann, who has wisely used his power and influence for the welfare of Kansas City. His name is closely associated here with works of public improvement, nor is the state unmindful of what he has done in its behalf through the medium of legislation and also in a private capacity. A native of Illinois, Mr. Mann was born in Chester, June 16, 1869. The family is of Welsh origin and was established in America in the early part of the seventeenth century. The great-grandfather, Robert Mann, entered from the government a claim in Randolph county, near Chester, Illinois, in 1817 whereon he erected a house, which was the birthplace of Rev. A. M. Mann, the father, and of Homer B. Mann, the subject of this review. Robert Mann re-

moved from Abbeville, South Carolina, to Logan county, Kentucky, and from there to Kaskaskia, Illinois, and was numbered among the heroes of the Revolutionary war, having served under General Francis Marion in the Continental army. Judge John Mann was a non-commissioned officer on the staff of General Andrew Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. The Rev. A. M. Mann, a presbyterian clergyman, has been connected with the ministry for thirty-three years. He was the youngest of six brothers and the others all enlisted for service in the Union army, while he was left at home to care for the family. There he helped to organize a company of home guards and belonged to the secret service. One of his brothers, Clinton Mann, a sergeant was killed at the battle of Chickamauga, while another brother, Captain Calvin A. Mann, was captured and served for eighteen months in Libby and other prisons before making his escape. All enlisted as privates and came out commissioned officers. The Rev. A. M. Mann early dedicated his life to the Christian ministry and was one of the pioneer preachers of western Kansas, locating at Wellington in 1874. He went to that locality as a home missionary and succeeded in building eleven new houses of worship in the state of Kansas and organized as many more churches. His entire life has been devoted to Christian work, in which he has been most zealous, energetic and enthusiastic. He is now living retired in Kansas City, Kansas, although his interest in the work has never abated and he yet preaches occasionally. He married Sarah Stuart Hood, who was born in Chester, South Carolina. Her parents had located there on emigrating from County Tyrone, Ireland, a short time prior to her birth and when she was six years of age they removed with ox team across the country to Sparta, Illinois. Mrs. Mann is also yet living and by her marriage she became the mother of four children who yet survive: Dr. A. H. Mann, a practicing dentist of Kansas City; Sadie B. Mann, who holds the chair of languages and English literature at the Kansas City (Kan.) high school and lives at home; and Cory H. Mann, an invalid.

Homer B. Mann, who was the second in order of birth, was educated at Park College in Parkville, Missouri, where he pursued an academic course. Leaving college in 1891, he came to Kansas City and entered the employ of the Holland Shoe Company as cashier. In the winter of 1891 he went to Minot, North Dakota, where he engaged in the newspaper business for three and a half years as editor of the Minot Journal. At the age of twenty-two he was appointed city clerk of Minot and served two terms. Interested from an early age in the political questions of the day, from the time he attained his majority he was an active factor in political circles and well fitted for leadership. Returning to Kansas City toward the close of the year 1894, he became associated with the Daily Drovers Telegram and thus continued until the spring of 1896. He was then appointed chief clerk of the sidewalk department in the city engineer's office and a year later was promoted to the superintendency of that department.

Still more important official duties devolved upon Mr. Mann, however, for in November, 1898, he was chosen by popular suffrage to represent his district in the legislature, being one of only two republicans elected on the entire ticket. Although one of the youngest members of the house, he served

on three of the most important committees, those of the ways and means, appropriations and insurance. He proved an able working member, connected with considerable constructive legislation accomplished in the committee rooms and ever fearlessly defending the interests of his constituents and the commonwealth at large. When his term of office had expired he became connected with the Dickey Clay Manufacturing Company, with which he remained until February, 1904, when he became junior member of the firm of Brown & Mann.

Mr. Mann was again called to office in 1902, when he was elected alderman of the lower house from the tenth ward and so satisfactory was his service to the public at large that he was reelected by a largely increased majority and was unanimously chosen speaker of the lower house of the common council and was the first speaker of that house elected without opposition on the first vote by both parties. His official record is a matter of common history and is one which has reflected credit and honor upon the people who have honored him. He is well fitted by nature for leadership and at various times has served as secretary of the republican city central committee and has been a member of the committee for more than ten years. During the past four years he has acted as treasurer for both the republican city central committee and the republican county central committee. He has been a delegate to every state convention for the past decade and made the nomination speech for attorney general Herbert S. Hadley at St. Joseph in 1904 and for Senator William Warner for delegate at large to the national convention at St. Louis. He was chairman of the fifth congressional district at the republican convention held February 18, 1908, at which time delegates were elected for the national convention and instructed for Taft. While in the council he introduced ordinances which resulted in improvements in the tenth ward amounting to three million dollars. That he has the deepest interest in the welfare of the people whom he represents has found many tangible evidences in his work and successful accomplishment for their interests.

On the 5th of October, 1892, Mr. Mann was married in Paola, Kansas, to Miss Sallie H. Campbell, a daughter of Robert Campbell, a miller and grain dealer of that place, now deceased. Mrs. Mann is very active in social and church circles and has many warm friends in Kansas City. By her marriage she became the mother of two sons: Fred C. and Robert H., aged respectively fifteen and thirteen years. The family residence is at No. 2542 Olive street and was erected by Mr. Mann two years ago. In addition to this property he has other investments in Kansas City realty and is conducting a profitable business as junior partner of the firm of Brown & Mann in fire and casualty insurance, surety bonds, rentals and real estate. He is identified with a number of social and fraternal organizations, including the Commercial Club, the Knife & Fork Club, the Kansas City Athletic Club, Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 116, A. F. & A. M., Kansas City Chapter, No. 28, R. A. M., and the Modern Woodmen Camp, having filled all of the chairs in the last named. He belongs to the Linwood Presbyterian church, of which he has served as trustee for many years and he gives active cooperation to various charitable and benevolent movements and to all those interests which tend

toward promoting the public welfare and making a greater and better Kansas City. He is a lover of all outdoor sports, particularly hunting and fishing but his activity in business and political circles leaves him little time for such enjoyment. There is perhaps not another citizen of Kansas City of Mr. Mann's years with so wide an acquaintance. He is a gentleman of fine physique and commanding appearance, dignified in demeanor, yet genial in deportment and of very energetic nature. He possesses strong purpose and the unfaltering determination that enables him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. In his business and in his political service he has worked toward high ideals and may be termed a practical theorist. He is never content with existing conditions, for he always recognizes possibilities for advancement and labors toward their accomplishment.

LOUIS GRIEB.

The German-American element in our citizenship has been an important one and finds a worthy representative in Louis Grieb, a stone contractor and builder, whose life record began at Baden, Germany, January 7, 1858. His parents, Frederick and Sophia (Richter) Grieb, spent their entire lives in Germany. At fourteen years of age their son Louis apprenticed himself to the stone-mason's trade. He acquired a good common-school education, supplemented by a two years' course in the technical college. At nineteen years of age he was drafted into the army and served for two years as a member of the engineering corps. He became a skilled draftsman and after his discharge taught a night class of young men in his locality.

The year 1881 witnessed his emigration to the new world. He came to the United States and for about a year and a half remained in New York city, while in the fall of 1882 he came to Kansas City. For three years he worked as a journeyman and in 1885 was made foreman for David Pullman, in which position he superintended the construction of such buildings as the New York Life, the American Bank building, the Board of Trade, the Emery, Bird & Thayer building, the Bryant building, the old Bank of Commerce, and the large addition to the Armour packing houses in 1890. The following year he was called to Washington, District of Columbia, where he superintended the construction of a large building for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. This was practically his last work for Mr. Pullman. Mr. Grieb then went to Chicago and was connected with the erection of the World's Fair buildings. Later he had charge of the plastering of two sections of the Chicago drainage canal and then returned to Kansas City, where he began contracting and building on his own account. He is a skilled workman and his experience has been of a varied character, making him familiar with the business in principle and detail. As the years have passed he has prospered and during the past fifteen years he has erected many of the finest residences in Kansas City, and a number of large wholesale buildings and several fine churches. Among the structures which stand as monuments to his enterprise is the Armory building at Eighth and Central streets.

On the 17th of July, 1883, Mr. Grieb was married to Miss Eliza Muller, a native of Germany, who came to this country in 1881. Unto their marriage have been born three children: Katherine, the wife of Albert O. Koruff, a commercial salesman of Kansas City; William, who is a stone-mason, working for his father; and Louise, at home. The family are members of the German Lutheran church, interested in its work and generous in its support. Mr. Grieb belongs to the Foresters and to the Modern Brotherhood of America. He is also connected with the Master Builders Exchange, while his political allegiance is given to the democratic party. He is not, however, strongly partisan but is rather liberal in his views and hesitates not to support a candidate of another party if he is convinced that the best interests of the city will be conserved thereby. Starting out at the outset of his career with laudable ambition and looking at life from an unprejudiced standpoint, he soon came to the conclusion that all desirable success comes as the result of well directed energy, and that advancement or failure in the business world depended upon the individual rather than upon the circumstances. Never losing sight of the fact throughout his entire life that he, and not others, nor environments, was responsible for his success or failure, he has gradually progressed until he occupies a most creditable position as one of the leading stone contractors of Kansas City, with a business that has long since enabled him to leave the ranks of the many and stand among the prosperous few.

EMERSON B. MONK.

Emerson B. Monk, formerly an active factor in business circles in Kansas City and well known here, where he has many friends, was born near London, Canada, on the 21st of March, 1848. His father was a farmer there and both he and his wife died near London. Their son Emerson was educated in the country schools of that locality and from an early age assisted his father in the work of the home farm, early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist as he tills his fields and ultimately gathers his crops. When but a boy he also began to learn the carpenter's trade in Canada and followed it for several years.

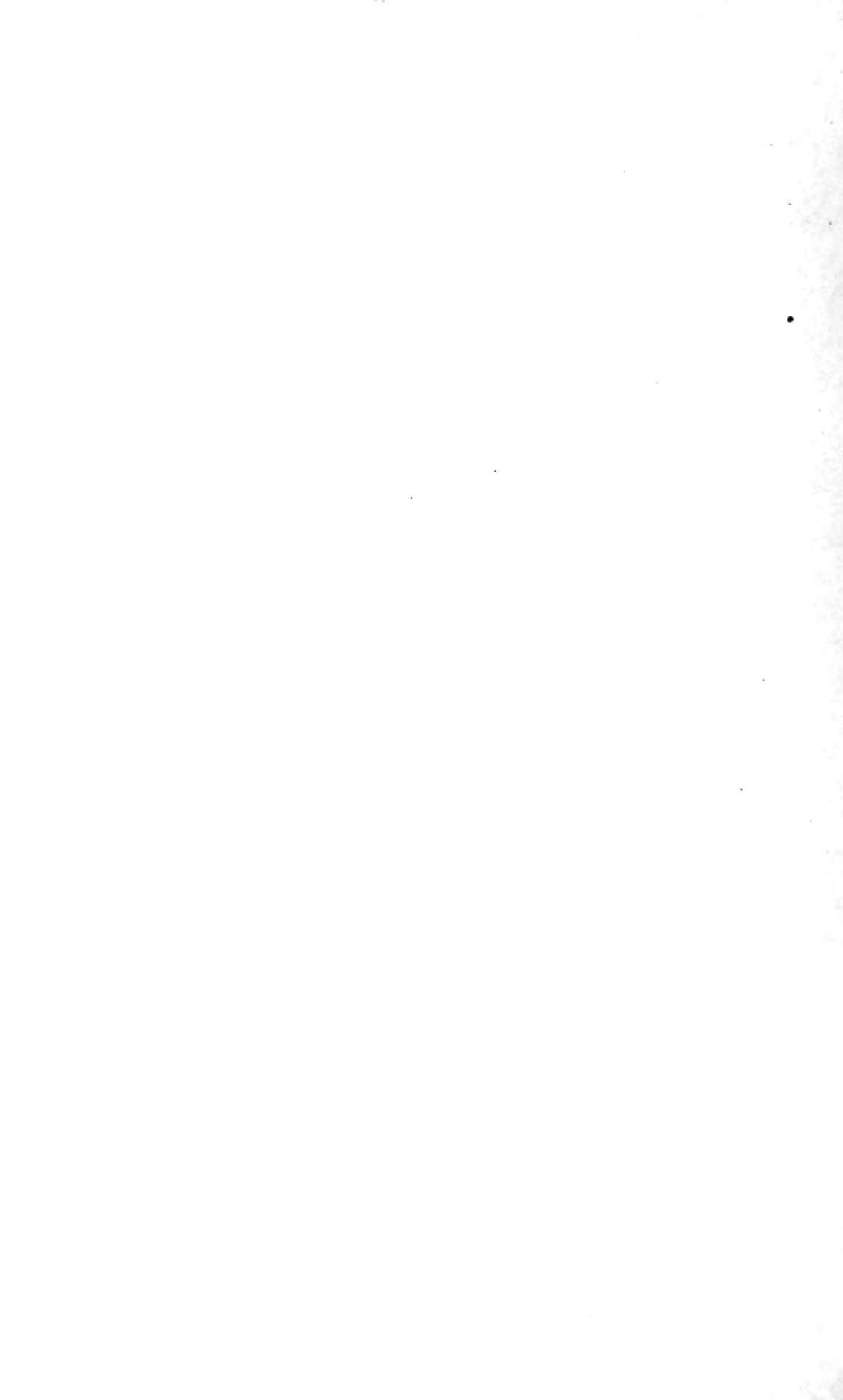
Mr. Monk was married in his native country to Miss Ann Williams, a native of England and a daughter of William and Rachel Williams, who were likewise born in England but in early life came to America, settling first in Ohio. Mr. Williams was a master blacksmith and worked at his trade during the greater part of his life. During his later years he resided in Cincinnati, where he was identified with blacksmithing interests until called to his final rest. His wife died in Canada.

Four children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Charles W. is a brickmason, residing in Kansas City. Claribel is the wife of George Walter Gill, a prominent business man of Kansas City, well known as proprietor of the Standard Wire & Iron Works at No. 407 Southwest boulevard. He

is a son of John Gill, now deceased, who was well known as a pioneer resident here. A native of England, he came to Kansas City about 1874, invested in real estate and became a large property owner. He was a well educated man and in business affairs displayed sound judgment and keen discrimination. He was well known in Kansas City, where he continued to reside until called to his final rest. Since his arrival here the name of Gill has always figured conspicuously and honorably in connection with public affairs. Unto Mr. and Mrs. George W. Gill have been born two children, Mildred Elise and Norman Edgerton. It is with this family that Mrs. Monk makes her home. Lulu, the third member of the family, who died at the age of twenty-six years, was the wife of William Haylin. Leah, the youngest daughter, is the wife of Frank M. Field, a resident of Kansas City, Kansas, but he is engaged in the commission business in Kansas City, Missouri.

Following his marriage Mr. Monk worked at his trade in Cincinnati until 1888, when he removed to Kansas City. Here he engaged in carpentering until 1895, being identified with the building interests of the city until he turned his attention to merchandising, establishing a store at No. 1613 Grand avenue. There he dealt in hardware and farm implements, continuing active in business for several years, or until ill health compelled him to put aside the management of this store. He then began to travel for his health, visiting California, Texas and Oklahoma, and is now residing in Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. Monk was quite successful while connected with the business interests of Kansas City. His political allegiance is given to the democracy but he does not seek nor desire office. He is quite a literary man and a great lover of books. He is well known among the business men here, his name being a familiar one to all the pioneer merchants of Kansas City. Mrs. Monk now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Gill, at No. 2210 Troost avenue. They are members of the Gospel Hall here and both Mr. and Mrs. Gill and Mrs. Monk have many warm friends in Kansas City.



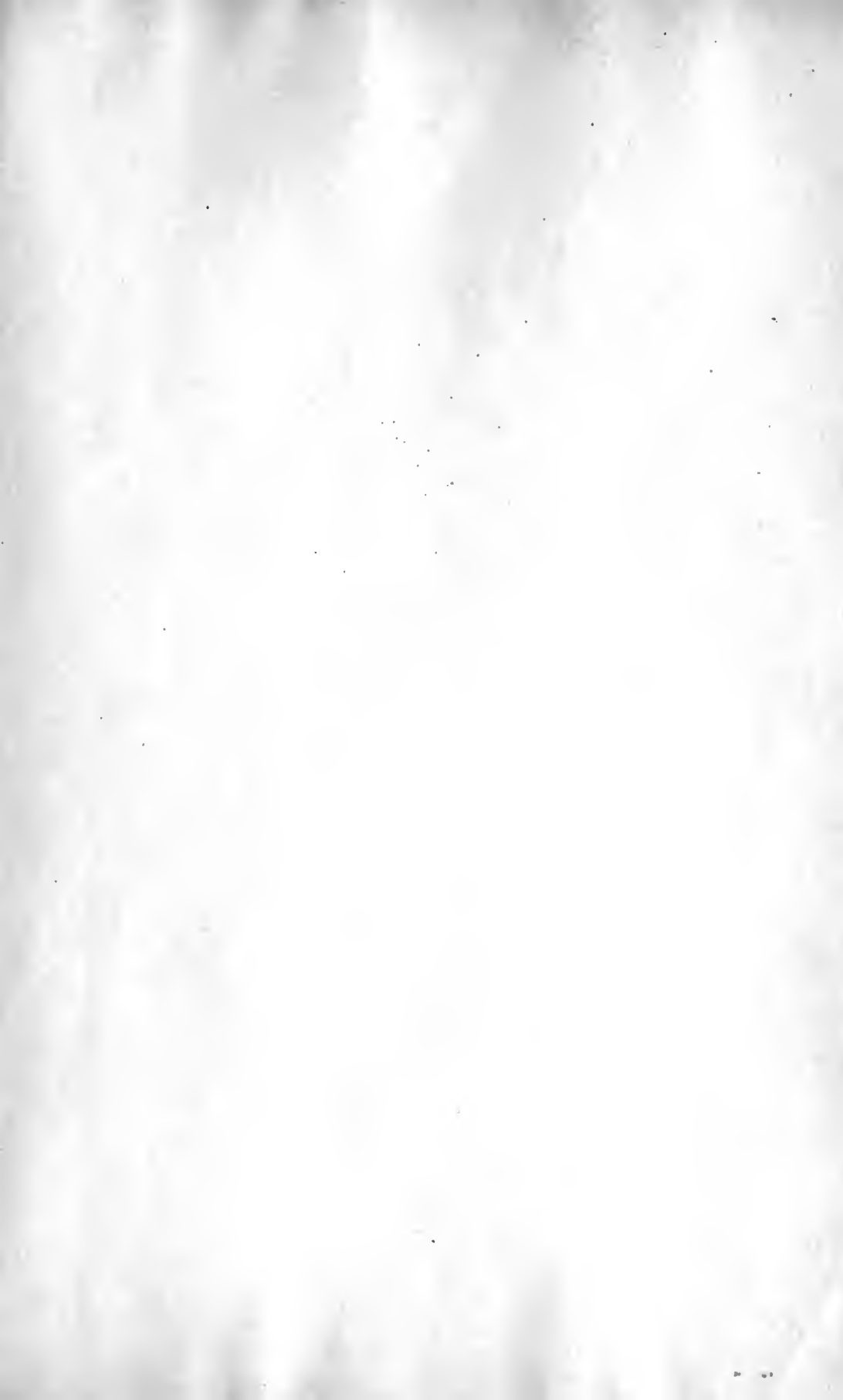
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